THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 23

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Axis Threat to Americas; Russians in Wide Gains; Legion Guard for Boston

The World's Day—December 20, 1941

Washington: Axis Infiltration in Americas

Axis infiltration in Latin America has reached alarming proportions and demands quick counter action, according to a House committee report of a survey of 16 Latin-American nations.

The House voted to require the Communist Party and the German-American Bund to file with the Justice Department detailed reports of their activities, including membership lists and sources of financial support.

Congress passed a sugar control bill estimated to increase benefit payments to producers by $10,000,000. Quota and processing tax provisions of the 1937 Sugar Act would be continued for three years and benefit payments increased one third and extended to Virgin Island producers.

Government workers, numbering 10,000, will move out of Washington by Presidential order to make room for defense employees. They will be sent to St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

President Roosevelt in his annual Christmas message to the Boy Scouts of America, expressed appreciation of the Scouts' contribution to "our national strength and morale by helping to keep alive the many virtues of truthfulness, loyalty, courage and helpfulness."

Soviet: Gains in North and South Reported

The Red Army's offensive from Northern Karelia to Southern Ukraine has cut down the size of retiring Axis divisions by more than 40,000 men in two weeks, Russian reports said. [Page 1.]

Moscow radio declared three loaded German transports totaling 25,500 tons, escorted by war vessels, had been sunk by the Soviets in arctic waters.

New England: Legionnaires Offer Services

One thousand American Legionnaires volunteered to guard vital points in Boston in time of emergency. [Details: Page 2.]

Plastics will be used to make pistol grips, bayonet handles, and slide handles on machine guns, First Corps Area Army officials announced. [Details: Page 5.]

Africa: British Have Advanced 245 Miles

British Forces in Libya have occupied the important port of Derna, and have pushed 45 miles further eastward, the Middle East Command announced.

Mekili, 40 miles south of Derna, fell to the British.

British have thus covered about 245 miles from the Egyptian border, where they started their offensive little more than a month ago.

One Axis 8,000-ton transport and one 2,000-ton transport were sunk by naval aircraft near Tripoli.

German High Command announced that German and Italian troops on the African front were withdrawing "according to plan."

Americas: Nicaragua at War With Nazi Allies

Nicaragua, already formally at war with Germany, Japan, and Italy, declared war against Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

Mexican Army aviators, co-operating with United States airmen, already have begun to patrol the Pacific Coast.

In Europe: Goebbels Warns of Axis Reverses

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, warned Germans that they were in for a long war and implied that the day of lightning movements was passed. Claiming the ultimate victory, Dr. Goebbels admitted that "we will not be able to avoid certain reverses." [Page 8.]

Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, told Parliament that Australian and Dutch troops marched into Portuguese Timor when "there was no reason to consider an attack by the Japanese was probable." He made no declaration of foreign policy, saying the situation was unsettled and that discussions are "still going on."

Militant Italian anti-Fascists and Communists have formed a secret "committee of action" aimed at overthrowing Mussolini and concluding a separate Italian peace, the Russian Embassy in London said.

To meet any wartime emergencies that might arise over the holidays, the New England Telephone Company appealed to the public to reduce Christmas greeting calls "which normally jam long distance lines."

War in the Pacific: Hong Kong 'Encircled'

Asiatic Continent

At Hong Kong the British garrison was said by the Japanese to be encircled on the heights of Mount Victoria, with Japanese troops in possession of the rest of the Hong Kong colony capital. [Page 1.]

Russo-Japanese clash, despite the fact that these two nations are not at war, was reported as 17 Japanese warplanes bombed and sunk the 4,200-ton Russian freighter Perepop en route between Vladivostok and Java.

Netherlands fliers bombed Japanese ship concentrations off Sarawak, and reported to have sunk one cruiser and put two others out of action.

On the Malay Peninsula the Japanese claim to be driving toward Singapore, having crossed the Krian River, 300 miles north of the British citadel.

On the Islands

Japanese bombers struck at Nichols Field but most of the bombs fell in Manila Bay near a large water supply tank. The U. S. Naval Base at Cavite was visited by another Japanese formation but no bombs were reported having fallen.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Davao, a predominantly Japanese-populated city on Mindanao Island as four Japanese transports unloaded troops.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Home Defense Plans Drafted For Bay State

$4,000,000 program is proposed — Session of Legislature to act on far-reaching projects.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A $4,000,000 program is now being considered by State officials to bolster Civilian Defense in Massachusetts, Beacon Hill sources report.

By the time Gov. Leverett Saltonstall calls the special session of the Legislature to consider the subject this figure may be raised or lowered.

What the present breakdown in the present total may be is undetermined. Yet it is known that a larger State Guard, possible increased allotments for State Guard members called for duty, and purchase of equipment for more adequate Civilian Defense are being considered.

Whatever the sum the Governor and Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety ask for it is almost certain to be voted by the Legislature. Economy groups and conservative legislators probably will hesitate to oppose it for fear of being branded traitors.

When the special session will be called is still problematical. Some observers are certain it will be nearer March 1 than the Feb. 1, the approximate date the Governor mentioned this week.

Herter Appointment

Appointment of Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, as Deputy Director of the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington, apparently removes him as a candidate against Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts next Fall.

Until the appointment, Mr. Herter had been reported as an opponent of Mr. Tinkham. Such a contest would have been a clash between a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, namely, Mr. Tinkham, and an outright interventionist long before Pearl Harbor—Mr. Herter.

At one time Representative Herter was considered a certain candidate for Lieutenant Governor if Governor Saltonstall failed to seek a third term. This would have opened the way for advancement of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and for Mr. Herter to move up on the Republican escalator.

The Washington appointment of the Speaker was not a complete surprise to Beacon Hill observers. It was anticipated by some, directly after the Japanese attack, that Mr. Herter would be called to Washington in some capacity. But these persons believed he would be drafted for diplomatic work,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

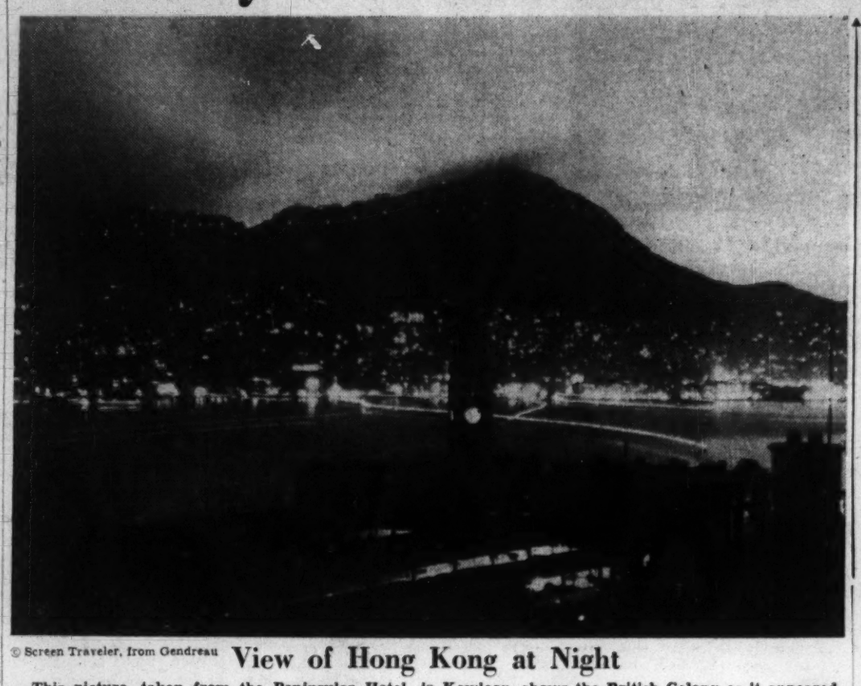
North Station Carolers

Keller; By a Staff Photographer

"God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen"

For the fourth consecutive year, commuters of the Boston & Maine Railroad paused a few moments while homeward bound through North Station, Boston, last night to join in the singing of Christmas carols. They were led by Bill Elliot, the "Singing Cop," with Del Castillo of Radio Station WEEI at the organ. The Commuters Carol Chorus will sing at the North Station each evening from 5 to 5:30 o'clock, except Sunday, with the final "sing" on Christmas Eve. A morning organ concert of Christmas music will be played in the concourse by Doris Tirrell each morning from 8:15 until 9 o'clock. Inset—Section of the crowd singing the carols.

British Still Fight at Hong Kong; Japanese Land Army on Mindanao; Tokyo Bombers Sink Russian Vessel



© Screen Traveler, from Gendreau

View of Hong Kong at Night

This picture, taken from the Peninsular Hotel, in Kowloon, shows the British Colony as it appeared in peacetime. Now the British garrison is reported to be encircled by Japanese troops with fires burning at several places.

Japanese troopships land strong forces at Davao, in southern Philippines, with fierce battle reported in operation—British withdraw to new lines after evacuation of Penang in Malaya.

As Hong Kong continued to hold out under increased enemy pressure, Japanese forces succeeded in landing at Davao on the southern Philippine Island of Mindanao though meeting with strong resistance.

Meanwhile, Japanese bombers again struck at Nichols Field outside of Manila but with little damage reported, and the United States Naval base of Cavite was reported visited by Japanese reconnaissance planes.

Recognizing Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's brilliant work in the defense of the Philippines to date, the U. S. Senate quickly approved his elevation by President Roosevelt to the rank of a full four-star general. But the Philippine situation was recognized as grave with the Commonwealth's President Quezon urgently appealing to the United States for more aid.

Contact with Hong Kong was re-established by telegraph after a 24-hour break to disclose the hard-pressed British garrison fighting a battle of mounting intensity. Japanese claimed the British garrison had been encircled on Mount Victoria and that Japanese troops had occupied the rest of the Hong Kong Colony capital.

Further British withdrawals on the Malay Peninsula followed the Japanese drive across the Krian River to within 300 miles of the citadel of Singapore.

Japanese-Russian complications were studied as 17 Nipponese warplanes bombed and sunk a Russian freighter, although these two countries are not at war. Netherlands fliers sank a Japanese cruiser off Sarawak.

All along the Russian front the Soviets reported major successes against the Germans. In North Africa, the British captured Derna and Mekili, and drove to a point 245 miles from the Egyptian border where their month-old offensive began.

Congress Passes 20-44 Draft Bill; Two Cargo Ships for Britain Launched

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two 10,100-ton cargo carriers—first of a new fleet to be built here to augment Britain's supply lifeline—were launched today at the American-operated, British-financed, Todd-Bath Shipyard.

Bearing the names Ocean Freedom and Ocean Liberty, the vessels were sponsored by Lady Gerald Campbell, wife of the Director General of the British Information Service in the United States, and Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor.

In a comparatively new form of launching procedure, harbor waters poured into a huge concrete building basin where the two welded-steel ships rested, and slowly floated them.

The general public was banned from the ceremonies, at which the company band played British and American national airs.

International

Sir Mark Young
Governor of Hong Kong

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Breathless activity for all-out war dominated every phase of this capital today as Congress passed the draft bill for men between 20 and 44, and the President ordered a major reorganization of the Office of Production Management. This only began to tell the story, however.

Ten thousand Federal jobholders were ordered to pack up, families, bag and baggage, and move away to other cities to make room for incoming defense workers. With their families this means a migration of 50,000 people out of a city of 600,000—one of the biggest hegiras in modern times—only countenanced now out of sheer physical necessity in a city already bulging to its ultimate limits. Non-defense agencies, or parts of agencies, will be sent to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, with costs defrayed by the Government.

President Roosevelt formally set up the Office of Censorship under Byron Price, Associated Press executive on leave, which from now on will police all means of communication: press, radio, wires, cables and mails. The system starts on a voluntary basis, supervised by the new "Director of Censorship."

Speed in Congress

Congress, in a burst of speed, passed major bills or advanced them in the two Houses. Chief of these was joint approval of the emergency $512,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill, sent to the President, carrying authorization for the $300,000,000 defense housing program in advance of final enactment of the latter. Total defense housing appropriations and contract authorizations to date, with this bill, amount to $1,392,000,000.

The House voted to greatly broaden the act requiring registration of foreign agents, already passed by the Senate, and at the insistence of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas approved an amendment compelling registration of all officers, directors and even members of the whole Communist Party and the German-American and Kyffheuser Bunds, on the ground that they direct agents of foreign Governments. The House acted 61 to 9. The bill must now go back to the Senate for concurrence.

Compromise on Draft

On one front alone little speed was shown. The 24-man capital-labor "no strike" parley passed the deadline for agreement set by the President when it ran into difficulties on the closed-shop issue, the American Federation of Labor making common cause with the stronger leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its opposition to freezing the situation for the war emergency. Moderator William H. Davis spoke hopefully of eventual agreement, and President Roosevelt told him to go ahead with the discussions Monday.

As Washington's wheels whirred with war activity, the compromise draft agreement on the War Department bill, fixing at 20 years

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Prices and Your Purse

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 20.

Keep your blackout shopping to a minimum. Have your old flashlights repaired instead of buying new ones. Use old blankets and carpets to cover windows and glass doors; they need not be black so long as they hold in the light.

That way you will help all around in the "war against waste," said the Office of Production Management. Besides, you can buy Defense Stamps with the money you save.

Advice on Tires

Now that rubber rationing is here, remember:

Tires last twice as long at 40 miles an hour as at 60.

Never let the pressure fall more than three pounds below recommended minimums.

Jack-rabbit starts burn up tread.

A tire a half an inch out of alignment will be dragged sideways 87 feet every mile.

Changing wheel positions every 5,000 miles prolongs wear.

Family Quota

Fifty pounds of waste paper a month is your family's quota set by Leon Henderson in the nation's new salvage drive. Sell to your waste paper dealer or give to charitable organizations two newspapers a day, plus a few magazines, wrapping paper and old boxes and you'll have it.

Top Style

New stoves after Dec. 15 will look old-fashioned without the cooking surface lids of recent years.

Also consigned for elimination along with a 35 per cent cut in

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Japanese Launch Attack on Davao In Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP) — Heavy fighting is raging at the predominantly-Japanese city of Davao, in the Southern Philippines, where four enemy transports unloaded a swarm of soldiers, it was announced today as the Japanese again struck at Nichols Field in Manila in a light raid.

A communiqué issued at the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the United States Army in the Far East, said tersely: "Nichols Field was bombed lightly after 12 o'clock.

"Fighting continues at Davao."

Only a few bombs fell on Nichols Field, it was reported, most of the Japanese missiles falling wide of their mark and landing in Manila Bay near a large water supply tank.

Head Toward Cavite

Another formation of bombers also flew toward Cavite, site of a United States naval base in the Bay, but no raid was reported from that district.

The air-raid alarm in Manila was in effect an hour and 10 minutes.

The Japanese swept into Davao waters early in the morning and the fighting was reported furious throughout the day.

Just before noon United States Army headquarters disclosed officially that the Japanese were attempting in force to establish a hold on the Island of Mindanao at Davao.

In an official recorded broadcast a joint Army and Navy communiqué from Tokyo announced that Japanese troops had landed on

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

British Still Fight To Hold Hong Kong, Governor Reports

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Sir Mark Young, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces at Hong Kong, reported today by telegraph that operations are proceeding on that beleaguered island, the British Colonial Office announced shortly after noon.

[A Tokyo radiocast asserted that the British garrison had been encircled on Mount Victoria, in the center of the City, and that Japanese troops had occupied the rest of the City. Victoria is the Capital of Hong Kong Colony.

Tokyo press dispatches said trucks flying Japanese colors were carrying disarmed British troops through streets from the fighting zone and reported that fire had damaged the main office of the Hong Kong and Shaighai Banking Corporation and large oil tanks near the Tiakoo docks.]

At the same time, a military commentator declared that the last news from Hong Kong "showed some troops were still fighting" there, but he was unable to give the time that information was dispatched from the Crown Colony.

The Colonial Office's statement was the first report of communications with Hong Kong in 24 hours. For hours it had been believed that the Crown Colony was cut off from the outside world by a ring of Japanese fire.

The Colonial Office's statement follows: "The Governor of Hong Kong reported by telegraph this morning that operations are proceeding on the island.

"The Governor wishes it to be

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Russia Puts German Losses At 40,000 in Two Weeks

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 20

Red Army troops, driving against Axis positions from Northern Karelia to the Southern Ukraine, were reported today to have killed, wounded or captured 40,000 men from retiring Axis divisions in the last two weeks.

The Russian offensive along the Finnish front, takes advantage of weakened opposition caused by the German Army's withdrawal of three-fifths of the troops it originally deployed there, British reports said today.

"Dense waves" of Russian cavalry and ski troops were reported thrown into the assault with the support of guns and tanks especially designed for rigorous warfare on the frozen front.

[The Finnish High Command, however, declared that all Red Army assaults have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses, and that a Russian drive south of the Svir River, had been thwarted.]

On the Moscow front, the Russians said that 37,000 Germans had been killed, wounded or captured during the past two weeks. The Moscow battle arc is now reversed with tops curved deeply to the west, they claimed.

Advance in Donets Basin

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said also that Soviet units killed 1,600 Germans and recaptured 30 villages yesterday in the Donets Basin area.

Ruza, 60 miles due west of Moscow; Tarussa, 65 miles south, "and villages west of Kaluga," a railway center 90 miles southwest, were reported recaptured by the Russians. Kaluga itself was described as partly encircled.

German troops who once were more than halfway around the capital thus had been thrown back violently both above and below it. The invaders of Klin, Kalinin and Vysokoe were reported battered westward earlier this week.

The 135th Division—15,000 of Adolf Hitler's withdrawing army—was wiped out to the last man by a Russian encirclement, the Soviet Information Bureau said in reviewing developments of Thursday and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Members of Legion to Stand Watch Over Boston During the Hours of Darkness

Bay State's Autoists Pay Record Taxes

Massachusetts motorists, farmers, truckers, and other motor-vehicle owners paid the record-breaking amount of $31,709,000 to the Commonwealth in tax returns on their motor cars this year, or almost as much as the State collected from all tax sources about 15 years ago, according to a report released today by the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee.

Of the total automotive tax revenues, $23,327,000 came from gasoline taxes and $8,382,009 from registrations and other fees. Using 1923 for comparison, the Committee pointed out that in that year the Commonwealth collected $37,678,000 from all tax sources, including real estate, against the nearly $32,000,000 obtained from motor-vehicle owners this year.

Registrations at Record

Outstanding reason for the huge volume of motor revenues is an all-time high for automobile registrations this year. More than one-half of the State's 1,300,000 families have automobiles of their own. Registrations of automobiles and trucks in the State increased by 7 per cent in 1941, and at the close of 1941 an all-time high number of motor vehicles were operating on the highways of this State, the report added.

A substantial part of the increased registrations of motor vehicles took place among families with incomes in the neighborhood of $30 a week or less, the Committee continued, adding that now approximately half of all the cars on the highways of this State are owned by families in the lower-income brackets.

"Expansion of automobile ownership during recent years has been chiefly downward through the low-income families," the report stated. "During the past decade the life expectancy of an automobile has increased from 8 to 12 years. That means the average car made today has years of added usefulness available to families who can afford to buy only second, third or fourth-hand cars. This has brought modern magic carpets, battered and dented somewhat but still serviceable, to the masses.

Low-Income Ownership

"The result is that in the United States there are more low-income families owning cars than there are car-owning families, rich and poor, in all the rest of the world.

The study indicated that approximately one-half of all the cars operating on Massachusetts roads are five or more years old, having an average cash value of less than $150.

Not only did the number of automobiles increase in 1941, but owners of all cars tended to use their vehicles more. Preliminary figures for the year showed that motor vehicle owners used 9 per cent more gasoline in 1941 than they did in the previous year.

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U. S. Army Signal Corps

Watertown Arsenal Commander Promoted

The promotion of Col. John Mather, Commanding Officer of the Watertown Arsenal, to the rank of Brigadier General has been announced by headquarters of the First Corps Area, Boston. General Mather came to the Watertown, Mass., plant on June 1, 1938, as Production Manager and assumed command of the huge arsenal on Nov. 4, this year, following the departure of Brig. Gen. Rolland Case.

The new Commander, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served 16 months overseas in World War I as a heavy artillery officer on General Pershing's staff with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1920 and served a total of nine years in the office of Assistant Secretary of War on procurement planning activities. As Production Manager of the Arsenal he has contributed in large measure to the Arsenal's present high rate of efficiency.

Legionnaires' Offer to Guard Hub at Night Fills Big Need

Key points in Boston's air-raid precaution system will be guarded during night hours by 1,000 members of the American Legion, taking turns on watch duty, according to plans being worked out by Civilian Defense chiefs today.

The Legionnaires voluteered their services to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, through their State Commander, Richard F. Cunningham. The Mayor accepted the offer as solving a real emergency problem. Chief points to be guarded will be the City's 12 air-raid report centers. A schedule is to be worked out for Legionnaires to guard the posts during night hours, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Machine of Quick Action

The Legion offer was made public when Mayor Tobin and his newly-expanded Boston Committee on Public Safety met at the Committee's headquarters, 9 Park Street, to review progress in Boston's wartime preparations.

From the detailed reports given by chiefs of the various emergency services, it appeared that Boston's ARP projects are progressing to a full-fledged City-wide machine capable of going into quick and effective action.

Strength of the fire department has been more than doubled by training of 2,000 volunteers auxiliary firemen, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly told the group. These men are now capable of manning fire apparatus and fighting fires under direction of regular department men, Commissioner Reilly reported.

Five hundred of these men could be billeted in fire stations in an emergency; 500 army cots have already been obtained, he continued.

The fire force will be further expanded, with 1,000 men now being trained for auxiliary volunteer duty.

With 2,600 men given training as auxiliary police, a well-trained auxiliary force of 2,000 men picked from this group will augment the police department in time of emergency, Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty reported.

In addition to these groups, there are about 8,000 trained volunteer air raid wardens, with thousands more now enrolled in new classes.

Briton Praises Work

Every teacher in the Boston public schools is to be trained in first aid work, and is being instructed what to do in case of air-raid alarm during school hours, Chairman Joseph C. White of the Boston School Committee told the group. Special plans have been worked out for shepherding the small children of the first three grades to their homes if any school building is threatened, he reported.

Every employee in the Public Works Department has been given a card telling him where to report in time of emergency, and a call for 100 volunteers to help guard bridges, tunnels and pumping stations has been issued, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland reported.

Henry Parkman, Jr., chief of the Division of Services and Supplies, reported that a list of shelters has been selected in collaboration with the Red Cross.

Plans are being developed for establishment of medical depots throughout the City for handling various kinds of emergency casualties, Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, in charge of the medical division, reported.

A total of 350 physicians have been enrolled as volunteers for emergency depot work where only 160 were originally counted on, Dr. Wilinsky said.

The speed and thoroughness with which Boston's precautionary measures are developed drew warm praise from Edgar A. Kirby, a London fire brigade chief visiting in Boston, who sat in on the meeting. Mr. Kirby went through Britain's worst bombing as a member of the London Fire Department.

After hearing the story of Boston's precautions unfold from various chiefs, Mr. Kirby arose and told the group he was amazed at Boston's progress.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Honolulu: How Do You Pronounce It

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't Ha-wi-ya. Not if you're going to say it as the Hawaiians do. Neither is it Hawn-o-lulu.

It's properly Ha-váh-ee, and Hoe-no-lóo-loo, with the o's short, according to Mrs. Edward B. Watson of Milton, a native of Hawaii, whose maiden name was Lorna K. Iaukea.

Her father was Col. Curtis Piehu Iaukea, Court Chamberlain to King Kalakaua, the last King of Hawaii. In 1883 Colonel Iaukea represented Hawaii as Special Envoy at the coronation of Tsar Nicholas of Russia. In England he was received by Queen Victoria, and also met the Prince of Wales, later King Edward.

If the latter W occurs in the middle of a word, Mrs. Watson explains, it takes the v sound. If at the beginning, it has the natural sound of W, as in way. A W never appears at the end, since all Hawaiian words end in a vowel. Thus, Waikiki is pronounced Wiee-kee-kée.

The island of Oahu, so prominent in the news these days, is Oh-áh-hoo, not Owahoo. It has no W sound. Broadcasters take note, if they would please Mrs. Watson's sensitive ear.

Combination of Vowels

Newspaper readers will recall a recent account of the stoning of a Japanese pilot by native Hawiian women on the island of Niihau—a combination of vowels which tripped the nimblest of tongues.

Those who pronounced it correctly said, Nee-ee-háu, the hau sounding as the hou in house. To a native of Hawaii each vowel is a distinct and separate syllable, even though two of the same vowels may be placed together, such as a double O. Another example of this would be Napoopoo. Mrs. Watson illustrates it by spelling it phonetically, Nah-poe-o-póe-o, each of the O's having its own separate sound.

Another recent headline told of the shelling by a Japanese submarine of the town of Kahlului on the island of Maui. This was Kah-hoo-louis, the louis in this case having the French pronunciation with the S silent. The island is Máh-oo-ee, the OO and EE being slurred together.

The island of Kauai would be pronounced Kahoo-áh-ee, and the island of Molokai, Moe-loe-cáh-ee.

There are only 12 letters in the entire Hawaiian alphabet, Mrs. Watson explained — the vowels, a, e, i, o, and u, and the consonants, h, k, l, m, n, p, and w.

As for directions such as north, east, south, and west, they don't exist in Hawaiian. Places west of the city of Honolulu, or toward Ewa (Ever) are said to be Ewa of Honolulu, while places to the east of Honolulu are Waikiki of Honolulu. Maukai and Makai are applied to places toward the mountains and toward the sea, respectively. Ma in Hawaiian meaning toward, and uka meaning mountains, hence Mauka, toward the mountains. Kai means sea; therefore Makai means toward the sea.

Confident of Loyalty

Of the generations of Japanese born on the island since its annexation of the United States in 1898, who are thus automatically American citizens, Mrs. Watson has this to say: "I have no doubts about the young people of the present generation and their loyalty to the United States."

Even if it were to be discovered that one or two or more Japanese were involved in "fifth-column" activities, Mrs. Watson believes "it would be a monstrous mistake for the papers to feature any story which would lead the public to believe that all our American citizens of Japanese ancestry are undesirable citizens."

With regard to native customs of Hawaii, such as the hula (not hula hula), Mrs. Watson regrets that "for some unexplained reason it has become associated in the eyes of Americans with vulgarity. I think the traditional background of the hula has been more or less buried by the unfortunate modern interpretations." She says the hula, as danced by native Hawaiians, is as graceful as the folk dance of any country.

By a Staff Photographer

Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation

Boston soon is to have a branch of this organization. Its purpose is to foster the customs, traditions, culture, and particularly the language of the pioneering Gael. Inset—The Rev. A. W. R. MacKenzie, President of the Foundation, and formerly a member of the Scottish Black Watch Regiment during the World War.

Hub School For Gaelic Opening Soon

Establishment of a school in Boston for teaching of the Gaelic language, customs and culture was announced today by the Rev. A. W. R. MacKenzie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at St. Ann's, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and President of the Gaelic College there.

The Boston branch of the College is scheduled to open Jan. 28, according to President MacKenzie. Officers have already been appointed, and are: Dr. A. J. MacDonald, President; Mrs. Rachael Shamey, First Vice-President; Neal MacLennan, Second Vice-President; Norman A. Morrison, Treasurer, and D. J. Carmichael, Secretary.

J. J. McKinnon of Lake Uist, Nova Scotia, a member of the Gaelic College staff, has been appointed head of the school here. Quarters for the classes have not been selected as yet. President MacKenzie says. Branches of the College have also been established in New York and Detroit. The Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, a former resident of Boston and a member of the Black Watch Scottish Regiment during the World War, plans to visit these branches before returning to Canada.

The Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation was established in March, 1939, as a memorial to Cape Breton's Highland Scottish, Gaelic-speaking pioneers, and for the promotion of the customs, traditions, culture and particularly the language of the pioneering Gael.

Since the establishment of the Foundation, Gaelic has been accepted as one of the three official languages of Canada, the other two being English and French. The Rev. Mr. MacKenzie reports that there are now about 50,000 persons in Nova Scotia who speak Gaelic, and 30,000 of these, he estimates, are on Cape Breton Island.

Subjects of summer sessions at the College include Gaelic literature and philosophy, Celtic history; social economics and music. Work of the Foundation is carried on during the winter season by means of about 12 night schools, the enrollment of which is about 300, the age of students ranging from 14 to 85.

The Foundation itself is closed during the winter months, but President MacKenzie says it is its hope to conduct it on a year-round basis eventually, and the Foundation is now seeking needed funds to carry on the work. The Foundation, which contains a museum of relics of pioneering days in Nova Scotia, is located on the site of the home of the Rev. Norman MacLeod, first Presbyterian Minister to Cape Breton Island in 1820.

Blackout Status Less Opaque; An Insight Into Materials

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In which we buy some blackout supplies.

The clerk is a little apologetic. There is a wry smile, as if to question, "Well, who would ever have thought we would come to this?"

His store has taken an ordinary all-glass showcase, put a 100-watt bulb in the middle of it, and has laid out samples of the various materials on top.

"If you put your eyes down close to this thick-napped black cloth," he says, warming to his sales talk, "you will see the light dimly coming through the cotton warp and woolen woof; but draw your eyes only two feet away and you will observe that it is completely opaque, and that with only one thickness of cloth!"

Blackout materials, you learn, divide sharply between textile products and those of paper, with arguments for both. Heavy black cloth can be used as a lining for drapes, thus permitting convenient blackout with minimum sacrifice of appearance.

Cheaper Cloth, Too

Certain grades of cloth, too, offer resistance to flying glass, and that is a factor to be considered. But cloth, at least that so far presented, is costly. The good, black cloth on the showcase is a flat $1.50 a yard, wholesale, or retail. It would require at least two yards to cover an average window, much more if used as drapery lining.

Another grade of cloth, which is recommended by its distributor as especially good for the glass phase of things, retails at 55 cents a yard.

It is reported that the cotton people are working on cheaper grades that will still meet the chief requirement of blotting out light, but, to date, the paper interests appear to have the jump.

One manufacturer in Attleboro, Mass., had a branch in England, so enjoys the advantage of experience in presenting his product, which has several desirable features. It is made with two layers of a very heavy paper. These layers are glued together with an asphalt adhesive which not only blacks out light, but also adds a degree of fire and water resistance.

This comes in regular rolls, like building paper, so the householder or plant owner is under the necessity of cutting it up and arranging it into place according to his own ideas. However the firm's experience in England evolved several schemes.

One of these is to fold the paper, which is not a very attractive shade of light brown, into accordion pleats. Thus, with strong cords run through it and with a top piece and a bottom weight, they can be raised and lowered like venetian blinds. The cost for this product runs $1.10 for 100 square feet, or between 10 and 15 cents for the average window.

Crepe Paper Artistry

Then, there is the usual crepe paper, now coming in a stronger quality, in folds 7 feet long, and 40 inches wide. No doubt considerable ingenuity will be shown in arranging this material so it can be repeatedly used and so it will not be negatively decorative.

We have not yet reached the point where the relative merits of the various products are plugged in the newspaper advertisements and over the radio, but we may.

Gen. Daniel Needham, who heads up the Protective Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, estimates it will require 50,000,000 yards of blackout materials in Boston alone. Multiply the windows in the Boston area by those along the presumably vulnerable East and West Coasts, and a startling new market of astronomical potentialities looms.

One paper firm is now reputedly turning out 6,000,000 square feet of blackout stuff per day. No doubt others are similarly occupied. It begins to loom something like a major industry.

However, the thing to remember is that fanciness doesn't count; the vital thing is to keep light within and darkness without. A London fireman, visiting in Boston, told how inexpensive blackouts were obtained by some in England. They saved up their cardboard cartons, and cut pieces to fit their windows, securing it in place with clips, or tacks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Christmas musicale sponsored by the Apollo Club of Boston. Wheeler Beckett, conductor, and Earl Weidner, accompanist. At the Gardner Museum, 2 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Paintings" will be the subject of an afternoon discussion by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Dickens' Christmas Carol, illustrated with slides, will be presented by Edward F. Payne, President of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its speakers, Jay Allen, noted foreign correspondent, and Louis Fischer, author and correspondent, who will discuss "The Shape of Things to Come." Preceding the forum there will be an organ recital by William Frank at 7:15 p. m. At John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, 8 p. m.

Pan-American program of Christmas Carols. Carolyn King Hunt, pianist; assisted by Pearl Bates Morton, soprano; Gretchen Cook, harpist; and E. Quentin Gulliver, narrator. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by clearing this afternoon. Fair early tonight. Colder this afternoon and early tonight; 20 to 30 mile an hour wind. Yesterday's mean temperature, 44 degrees. The temperature at 8:30 a. m. was 40 degrees.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy followed by clearing in the afternoon, except for snow flurries in the Berkshires. Much colder this evening. Increasing winds becoming fresh.

Maine: Mostly cloudy today, with snow in the northern portions and occasional light rain or snow in the southern portions. Clearing and colder in the extreme northwest portion this afternoon. Increasing winds becoming fresh.

New Hampshire: Cloudy today, with occasional light rain or snow, followed by clearing in the southern portion. Much colder late this afternoon. Increasing winds becoming fresh.

Vermont: Cloudy and snow flurries today, becoming much colder in the afternoon. Winds fresh to strong.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:26 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Sunday, 6:56 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 1:13 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Monday, 1:50 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:34 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:33 p. m.

More Small Homes Found Defense Need

While this is not the time to build an expensive house, H. Dudley Mills, President of the New England Federal Savings League, today said that anyone thinking in terms of a new home costing not more than $6,000 need not hesitate to go ahead with the assurance of adequate materials.

War will require rather than hinder the building of small houses and multiple family dwellings, he said, and the changing of industrial production means that many more persons must be housed within community distances of Greater Boston's defense area. If there is a slight lull in building at this time, he explained, it is because people are hesitating temporarily under the illusion that builders will be denied all kinds of building materials.

Mr. Mills stated: "I believe there are ample supplies of all materials essential to good building of homes selling for $6,000 or less and located in the broad areas that have been approved for defense housing. Moreover, we have official assurance that sufficient allocations of critical materials will be made to fill defense housing needs.

Small Homes Essential

"This is not a time to try to build an expensive home. It still can be done, but such action is unpatriotic and selfish. Building of small homes and moderate-priced dwelling units both for sale and for rent, however, is an entirely different matter. This housing will be essential to successful national defense. Without it the industrial expansion that is planned cannot be accomplished.

"Money, materials, and labor devoted to small home building where it is needed will become as much a factor in winning the war as the building of factories or even the making of machines. The necessity of such home building, we are advised, is clearly recognized by government authorities and is part of the plan for winning the war."

Declaring that the current housing problem is much more simple than it was in the First World War because of the automobile which allows for long commuting distances, Mr. Mills said there are large accessible areas for home development within easy distances of industrial plants.

Current building costs he reported at 12 to 15 per cent higher than a year ago, but "these are not incompatible with sound investments if rental trends are taken into consideration."

Ready Market

"The important point is that the houses shall be well-planned, well-built and located in places where people will want to live after the war is over. This property today has a ready market, both for purchase and rent and should be interesting both for owner occupancy and for investment."

During the month of November the Federal savings and loan associations of New England, he said, financed more than $1,000,000 of such new construction and it is expected that the volume of these loans will increase substantially as the work of defense housing gets under way.

LAST "MINUTES"
Buyers of gifts can end their quest in no more satisfactory way than in the selection of a dependable watch. Styles and prices for every preference.
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JEWELERS SINCE 1856
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an ideal Christmas gift
The largest selection in the U. S. All bindings, sizes and versions — Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, *at liberal discounts or at cost.* Call or write
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Home Defense Plan for Bay State

Continued from Page 1

inasmuch as he served as attache in the United States Embassay at Berlin during World War days. Later he was transferred to Belgium, where he aided Herbert Hoover in his Belgian relief activities.

With Mr. Herter in Washington and apparently out of the 10th Congressional District contest next fall, the field against Mr. Tinkham in the Republican primary is clear for Philip G. Bowker (R), member of the Metropolitan District Commission. Long before Mr Herter's intentions to run against Mr. Tinkham were made known, Mr. Bowker started a campaign against the Representative, whose vote-getting campaigns usually are confined to African lion hunts.

Mr. Bowker, former Republican Representative from Brookline, is continually hammering at discovery of Mr. Tinkham's franked envelopes in the hands of propaganda organizations reported to be supported by Nazi groups.

Representative Tinkham, who has served in Congress since 1915, faces the substantial problem of campaigning in a vastly revised district in 1942. Legislative reapportionment of congressional districts added Brookline and Newton to the Tinkham district and eliminated a substantial portion of Tinkham territory in Boston.

Brookline and Newton include strong elements which were interventionist long before Pearl Harbor. Under ordinary circumstances, these groups are expected to stand against Mr. Tinkham.

It is understood that Representative Tinkham, considerably worried over complexion of the new Tenth District, has already started work in Brookline and Newton. Little success is thus far reported.

If the situation really looks bad to the bearded Representative, he may resort to the old political trick of putting decoys into the field to split up the Republican vote in Brookline and Newton.

It is far too early, however, to gauge political sentiment of the district, with the war upsetting so many carefully laid plans and predictions so unstable in a nation at war.

Edgar M. Mills

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Outstandingly fine hand tailored ties for $1 that are another evidence of Chandler VALUE! Our large group includes all wool ties, hand loomed in Cape Cod. Also handsome rayon satin stripes, neat all-over designs, novelties, and a host of attractive color combinations in rayon and silk.
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G-1 POWDER
The best-known extinguishing agent for Magnesium Incendiary Fires
First shipment sold out—we suggest you place orders now for your supply. (Several tons coming in this week).
FOR HOME PROTECTION
1—10-lb. Can G-1 Powder
1—100-lb. Bag of Sand
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1—Household Ax
3—Galvanized Pails
1—Gal. Fire Resistant Liquid
Complete air-raid equipment
Regularly $9.75
This Offer Is Repeated
SPECIAL PRICE: $8.95
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Price Assumes His New Post As U. S. Censor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, asserted that his first task probably would be to "summarize and clarify" the many requests the Government already had made regarding information that should not be made public.

These requests, he said, have been issued "piecemeal," and some have been contradictory.

Mr. Price conferred with President Roosevelt, Attorney General Francis Biddle, and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker at the White House. He preferred not to discuss details of his work until his appointment goes through formally. Meanwhile, he said, he must look around for quarters and for an executive officer to handle details of the organization.

The press and radio, he said, have sent messages, all offering support. They say, he added, that they want "the Government to tell them what to do."

Mr. Roosevelt formally established the Office of Censorship by an executive order Dec. 19 and gave its Director "absolute discretion" over censorship of mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmitting information outside the United States.

The order created a Censorship Policy Board, with the Postmaster General as Chairman, to advise the Censorship Director on policy, co-ordination, and integration of censorship.

In addition, the Director was ordered to establish a Censorship Operating Board consisting of representatives of Government departments and agencies.

On the Censorship Policy Board, along with the Postmaster General, and Vice-President Wallace, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, the Attorney General, the Director of the Office of Government Reports and the Director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

The Director is authorized to take all measures which may be necessary or expedient to administer his powers, to utilize personnel of existing Government agencies, and to employ additional personnel as needed.

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CHRISTMAS FOR HORSES

Contributions are most welcome. If we receive more than is required for our Christmas work, the surplus will be used during the year for the purchase of blankets, for buying worn-out horses and for miscellaneous horse-rescue work.

Checks should be made payablee to Animal Rescue League and sent to 51 Carver St., Boston.

BENTLEY W. WARREN JR., Treasurer
ROBERT F. SELLAR, President
MISS HELEN LEIGHTON, Secretary

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98 PER CENT of volunteers and selectees from our membership accepted for Army and Navy service, as compared with only about 45 per cent in the nation.

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We are grateful for Bequests . . Trusts . . Capital Funds which ensure the permanence of this work

Ships of the Empire Strengthen Britain's Power at Sea

Four Dominions and India maintain naval forces and all have seen action in present war.

By Michael Terry, F. R. G. S.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In addition to Britain's Royal Navy there are numerous forces, distributed about the British Empire, responsible for local defense and maintained by local budgets.

Apart from the Nigerian Marine and the Burma Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—which has been patrolling Malayan coasts for many months there are five naval forces, maintained by the Dominions and India.

All five are in action. The New Zealand H. M. S. Achilles won world fame for her share in the defeat of the Nazi Graf Spee in the Rio Plata. The Indian Navy lost H. M. I. S. Pathan in June, 1940, off Aden. Australia's H. M. A. S. Sydney sank the Italian Bartolomeo Coleoni in July, 1940. South Africans were on the Carnarvon Castle during her battle on Dec. 5, 1940, with a Nazi raider in the South Atlantic, and H. M. C. S. Levis was lost during the Atlantic escort.

In addition to hundreds of men of the Empire serving in all sections of the Royal Navy, including men from Newfoundland, Australia, the Falkland Islands, and Bermuda, there are at least 56,000 ordinary seamen manning the ships of the Empire Naval Services.

The development of these services, their recruitment and local construction of ships since September, 1939, is one of the finest phases of Britain's reply to the Nazi challenge.

The Royal Indian Navy is the oldest naval force outside the Royal Navy. It dates back to 1612, when, as the East India Company's Marine, four ships under Thomas Best went to war against pirates along Indian shores. At various times it has been known as the Bombay Marine, the Indian Navy, the Royal Indian Marine, paying £100,000 annually to the upkeep of the British East Indies fleet. In 1934 the force was reorganized, forged into the Royal Indian Navy, and privileged to fly the White Ensign.

In September, 1939, it possessed seven ships manned by 1,670 officers and men. Now there are at least 6,000 men with many additional craft. The Naval training establishments in Bombay and Karachi have been expanded and H. M. I. Dockyard at Bombay is working at high pressure refitting and constructing.

Officers are recruited in Britain or India. In the former case they are trained at naval establishments before allocation to Royal Indian Navy ships. Ratings are all colored and are drawn mainly from the Punjab and the Konkan Coast, about 250 miles south of Bombay. It may seem strange that 75 per cent of them are recruited 1,000 miles from the coast, but they are born in what is known as "The Sword Arm of India," which provides the bulk of the finest fighting material of India: a people of fine physique, keen, loyal, and intelligent.

The Royal Australian Navy put down its first roots during the Crimean War. A scare about Russian warships in the Pacific Ocean prompted Sydney to build the Spitfire and Melbourne to buy the Victoria.

At the start of this century there was an Australian Squadron of the Royal Navy, but the earliest real move towards a local Navy developed from the Dominions' Conference of 1909, when the British Admiralty proposed a Pacific Fleet, maintained by Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, instead of a mere contribution of some £200,000 annually to the British Navy.

By 1911 the idea was whittled down to a navy for Australia alone, so that in October, 1913, the Royal Australian Navy steamed proudly into Sydney Harbor, two cruisers led by the battle-cruiser Australia.

September, two years ago, Australia cleared for action with six cruisers, a flotilla-leader, four destroyers and two escort vessels: manned by 5,500 officers and men.

Today the force is at least 20,000.

Tribal class destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers and many other types of smaller naval craft are being made in Australia shipyards. A corvette for India has recently been launched.

Officers and ratings are trained at Flinders, near Melbourne, the officers at the Naval College, men at the Naval Depot. A first-class dockyard with armament store, victualling depots and antisubmarine school is maintained at Garden Island, Sydney. A huge graving dock, supplementary to Singapore and by the same designer, is being built to connect this island with Potts Point, Sydney.

The Royal Canadian Navy owes its origin to the 1909 Conference in London. Britain gave Canada H. M. S. Charybdis in 1880 for training but she proved unsuitable and was returned two years later. It was not till 1910, when the cruisers Niobe and Rainbow were bought from the Royal Navy, that the Royal Canadian Navy was placed on its feet.

When the First World War began, two submarines, built for Chile at Seattle, were added and H. M. S. Shearwater, which happened to be on the Pacific Coast, became their depot ship.

These five protected the coast till H. M. A. S. Sydney destroyed the German raider Emden at Cocos Island and so removed a potential threat.

By the end of the war, 150 craft, ranging from fast motor boats to sea-going yachts were a mosquito fleet supporting the warships of the Royal Canadian Navy. Many ratings served with the White Sea Fleet, guarding Britain's supply line to Archangel.

Two years ago the Royal Canadian Navy numbered 3,600 and possesed 13 ships of all kinds. Now it is 22,000 and by March, 1942, should have more than 400 ships, mostly patrol and antisubmarine craft.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the Atlantic base. Esquimalt, B. C. is the Pacific base. After the Training College was closed at Halifax in 1922 officers were put through R. N. establishments in Britain. Preliminary instruction was also given at Ottawa Military College. Now Naval Training Depots have been started in several places in Canada.

The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy has been a growing responsibility of the Dominion since 1887, when an annual contribution towards keeping a Royal Naval Squadron in New Zealand waters was undertaken.

By 1909 it had grown from £20,000 a year to £100,000. Instead of participating in the mooted Pacific Fleet, New Zealand presented H. M. S. Zealand to the Royal Navy in addition to keeping up its annual payments which by 1939 had become £919,970.

By 1936 New Zealand completed a final payment, totaling £1,000,000, towards the Singapore Base. Having insufficient industries or resources to maintain its own Navy, it has never been the least blind to the security provided by the Royal Navy: and she pays for that.

Since 1919 ships of the New Zealand Squadron have been more and more manned by men recruited in the Dominion. Today 60 per cent of the personnel is local. It has grown from 1,000 at the start of this war to about 4,000 men. The two cruisers, one minesweeper and two sloops, have been supplemented by armed merchant cruisers, trawlers converted for mine-sweeping and many small patrol craft. Cadets are trained at Dartmouth, England. There is a regular interchange system for officers and men between the Royal Navy and the New Zealand Division for training and experience.

The South African Naval Service is the expression of an interest in sea defense which dates back to 1898 when Cape Colony contributed £30,000 to the Royal Navy, for warships based on Cape Town, and formed the Cape Naval Volunters. Natal followed suit in 1902 with the Natal Naval Volunteer Reserve and £35,000 for the Royal Navy.

In 1913 these forces became the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, which in peacetime numbered 65 officers and approximately 1,000 men. It is now expanding rapidly and provides crews for patrol and minesweeping the 1,800 miles of coastline for which the Union has accepted responsibility.

A year and a half before war broke out South Africa undertook to strengthen its harbor defenses, on top of the £85,000 a year paid toward the Africa Squadron based in its waters. Robben Island, seven miles off Cape Town, has been christened the "Helgoland of the South." It claims to be "battleship proof," with 15 inch guns ranging up to 35 miles.

In 1922 the South African Naval Service started off with two armed trawlers and a sloop. A separate organization from the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, some 1,000 officers and men comprised the force in September two years ago: now it is about 3,000.

Directly war began the "Seaward Defense Force" was formed with the two forementioned forces, bombers of the South African Air Force and special coast defense troops and gunners. It includes also warships based on Simonstown by the Royal Navy.

Wide World, Department of Information, Australia; Canadian Official, Director of Public Information

Empire Does Its Share to Aid Royal Navy

Upper left: Men of the Canadian Navy pass in review before the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and Admiral Percy Nelles, Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff. Upper right: Lord Gowrie of Canberra, Governor General of Australia, inspects officers of the Royal Indian Navy. Lower left: The Punjab is launched at Sydney for the Royal Indian Navy. Lower right: Sailors at action stations aboard a Canadian destroyer. Inset: An Australian sailor calls all "hands to dinner."

Mrs. Annie M. Knott

Mrs. Annie M. Knott, the first woman member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, who passed on at her home this morning in Brookline, was connected with Christian Science activities for nearly 60 years. During her long span of useful service she was a pioneer in the progress of Christian Science, helping to start the movement both in Chicago and in Detroit.

Born in Scotland, Mrs. Knott, in her early girlhood, came with her family to Canada, where they settled on a farm near Georgian Bay, Ontario. Still in her early girlhood, she had the privilege of meeting Bronson Alcott, and also Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other representative women leaders from whom she caught great inspiration for her own future years of leadership.

After her marriage to Kennard Knott of Portsmouth, England, she went to London, England, where she lived from approximately 1878 to 1882. It was during this sojourn that she became convinced that material methods of healing were wholly inadequate. At a time of great trial she called on two clergymen, one of them the renowned preacher, Charles Spurgeon, asking them to help a relative who was hopelessly ill.

Great was her disappointment when she was told that material methods of cure had superseded the Christ healing for which she begged, and the experience left her with the conviction that she must either become agnostic or search on, no matter how often denied, until the Christ healing was found.

Returning to the United States in the early part of 1882, she took up her residence in Chicago where she first heard of Christian Science. Accepting its teaching after some consideration she went in 1885 to Detroit, and began work as a Christian Science practitioner. Later she became a teacher of Christian Science, having the privilege of class study with Mrs. Eddy, in 1887 and 1889.

In 1893, she became a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church and served until 1903, when she became associate editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

Mrs. Knott's acceptance of Christian Science may be said to have been the natural result of a deeply religious nature and high literary instincts, both of which were readily recognized by Mary Baker Eddy, Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science. As the first woman member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, Mrs. Knott served in this post during the particularly trying period of 1919 to 1921. She resigned from the Board in 1934.

She also served as a trustee under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, as a class-taught teacher, and on the Bible Lesson Committee.

Her father, William Macmillan, was a near relative of the Macmillan brothers who founded the well-known publishing firm which now bears their name. Her mother was Katherine Kerr. She is survived by her son Frank M. Knott of Brookline, four grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Services will be held Monday afternoon at Waterman's rooms in Kenmore Square.

Wheat Acreage Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The area sown to fall wheat in Canada in the autumn of 1941 is estimated at 756,000 acres, an increase of 13 per cent over 1940.

Christmas Observance
in Copley Square, Boston

PROGRAM:

Sunday Evening, Dec. 21, 6:30 to 7:30

- Amplified organ music, Trinity Church choir singing on Library steps.
- Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, Emanuel Church, Narrator.
- Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Christmas Message.
- Illumination of tree and square, 6:45.
- Main features, Nativity scene and Forty Foot Christmas Tree.
- Services in Back Bay and nearby churches at 8 o'clock.
- Similar program Christmas Eve., Dec. 24, at 6:30 to 7:30.

Sponsored by the Back Bay Joint Committee, composed of churches, business and civic groups.

Jobless Aid Federalization Denounced as Abuse Remedy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The proposal to federalize state systems of unemployment insurance, advanced by Social Security officials at Washington, was sharply denounced here today by Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, as failing to remedy fundamental abuses in present administration and leading to unnecessary expansion of the Federal bureaucracy.

The basic problem, Mr. Epstein held, was to gauge unemployment insurance payments by individual and family needs, not as at present by the previous salary of the unemployed person. The remedy, he added, was not federalization but a new national concept of the purpose of unemployment insurance.

Once Washington reoriented its thinking on unemployment insurance and recognized the need for payment of living wages to the jobless, it could assure conformity by the states without resort to federalization merely by raising Federal qualifications for grants-in-aid to the various states.

Need of Revision

"The Federal Government hasn't done any better than the states in terms of realistic thinking on basic objectives of the Social Security program," Mr. Epstein declared. "Neither the states nor the Federal Government are doing the job that could be done."

He added, of course, that there was hope for improvement in the appointment of John J. Corson as new head of the Bureau of Employment Security.

Mr. Epstein said the American Association for Social Security, nationwide body dedicated to raising standards of security legislation, believed it unwise to extend Federal power where not vitally necessary or where the states properly supervised, could do the job.

"There is no stronger case for federalization of unemployment insurance than for Federal control of the schools,' he added. "We run less risk of a centralized bureaucracy if we leave the states in control."

The whole benefit structure should be revised, Mr. Epstein argued, pointing to the New York State law where a man with a large family and a $15 a week pay check may find himself receiving, when his job expires, only $7.50 a week from unemployment insurance, whereas a single man with a $30 a week job, living with his parents, would get $15 insurance a week if his job should end. New York provides that unemployment insurance shall be 50 per cent of the previous weekly wage, and sets a $7 minimum.

Remedying Inconsistency

Some states, Mr. Epstein continued, have no minimum limit so that an unemployed man with a family might find himself receiving as little as $3 a week.

To remedy this, Mr. Epstein proposed that the Federal Government attach higher standards of both payment and administration to its grants-in-aid to the states. Bearing him out, the American Association for Social Security would require payment of living wages to all unemployed, with payments differing in the case of single and married men and men with many dependents. It would also require high class personnel in the state administrative offices.

Mr. Epstein suggested further that one comprehensive security tax should be imposed by the Federal Government on employers and employees, instead of as at present where both the Federal Government and state governments collect unemployment insurance taxes and the Federal Government collects an additional old age benefit tax—three taxes in all.

While admitting that unemployment insurance administration was "completely political" in some states and highly incompetent in others, Mr. Epstein held the entire situation could be corrected by a revised viewpoint in Washington, imposed through grants-in-aid on the states.

Federalization, evading the issue, would raise friction dangerous to national unity in the present emergency, he added.

Unemployment insurance reform, Mr. Epstein contended, would cost the Government very little in additional revenue, because it would be correcting a system presently spendthrift in that while paying too small benefits to some persons, it wasted money making unnecessarily large payments to others and wasted further funds in administration.

Pupils Taught Shooting

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Dec. 20 (AP)—Army courses in sharpshooting were opened yesterday in all public schools for pupils over 15.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Dutch Seamen in Hub Harbor To Find Christmas Welcome

Whatever Dutch seamen may be in port during the Christmas holidays are assured of a warm welcome, either by the Dutch families living here or by some of the many Americans who are interested in the work of the Dutch War Relief Society. Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, president of the Society, said that it will be the endeavor to see that every man is invited into some home for Christmas Day and Christmas dinner.

The New York Society for the Netherlands Seamen has sent a package of gifts to each of the 75 men on the one ship that is now in port.

The custom of the Netherlands makes St. Nicholas Eve—the 5th of December—more of a holiday to the Dutch than is our own Christmas Day. For that reason a party was given on the earlier date for Dutch seamen at Netherlands House, on Netherlands Road in Brookline, and another one the following day at the Seamen's Home at Milk and Batterymarch Streets in Boston.

The Dutch War Relief Society has taken over one of the rooms in the Home and is undertaking to decorate it in authentic Dutch style. Donations of furniture and fittings are being solicited from Dutch families here or from others who may have the sort of thing needed, and when the room is finished it will be opened with a gala party. To it thereafter will be welcomed men of the Dutch marine services who will find there a home ashore while their ships are in port.

Andrews to Talk To Lothrop Club

One of the few clubs to hold meetings during Christmas week is the Lothrop Club of Beverly. The day after Christmas it will hear Dr. Loring Andrews, natural scientist, lecturer, and writer, in an illustrated talk on "Science on Parade."

Mrs. Oscar M. Frost, music chairman, has arranged to have Miss Jean Poole as guest pianist after the business meeting.

Illuminated 'Rights' Copy Given Women

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Bill of Rights, an illuminated copy of the Bill in its original form was presented yesterday to the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, on behalf of the Committee of Americans.

Prof. William Starr Myers, Research Adviser for the Committee, made the presentation to Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Republican Club, preceding his lecture on "American Interests in the Present War."

The Committee of Americans was formed six years ago to aid in preserving the fundamentals for which the United States stands. It is a group of men and women from nearly every State in the Union. It has presented patriotic pictures and documents to many schools and places of public assemblage. The Women's Republican Club is the first group of its kind in this section of the country to receive a copy of the Bill of Rights.

Hub 'Greetings' Makers Fill Tars' Card Needs

Families and friends of British sailors will be surprised to receive American Christmas cards this year postmarked "Boston, Mass."

Responsible for this bit of Christmas cheer are numerous Boston card publishers, and C. R. Cannell of Hyde Park, Mass. It all came about when Mr. Cannell came across some British sailors at the Union Jack Club bemoaning the fact they were unable to send any cards home this Christmas.

They had found it necessary to purchase American cards sparingly, they told Mr. Cannell, because of the expense; a sailor's pay does not permit many luxuries these days, the sailors added.

Mr. Cannel, minus the white whiskers and red suit, nevertheless played the part as he tiptoed around the corner to a telephone booth and called up several card publishers. Within half an hour, he had the ready promise of these publishers to supply several hundred cards to the sailors free, and before the ripple started by Mr. Cannel's good deed had spent itself more than 5,000 Christmas cards had been donated to the British tars at Boston's Union Jack Club at 118 Milk Street in the Exchange Building. Many of these were contributed by Mr. Cannell himself, who is also engaged in the printing business.

"Don't they treat us right around here," was the grateful comment of the sailors, as they sat down at writing desks to send a cheerful Christmas message home.

Mr. Cannell is also largely responsible for a rolling kitchen from the Hyde Park section of Boston to the Hyde Park area of London, a check for $1,500 for its purchase having been sent to the Lord Mayor of London late in October.

In connection with this gift, Mr. Cannell has prepared a "book of remembrance" to be presented to the Hyde Park residents of London from the Hyde Park people of Boston. It is made up of letters and messages of good will from more than 300 persons, including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the late Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson of St. James's Church in Hyde Park, New York, the Rev. Chellis V. Smith of the First Baptist Church in Hyde Park, Mass., and Geo. W. Owen, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in that section of the City.

Mr. Cannell's special interest in aid to Britain is due, among other things, to a boyhood spent in Blandford, Dorset, England.

Preparing for College Stunts

Elizabeth Dulac (right), of Newtonville, is working on one of the stage sets for the 27th annual stunt night of Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, to be presented in Cleveland tonight. Working with her is a college friend, Margaret Murray, of Larchmont. Miss Dulac is the student selected this year by the Flora Stone Mather Alumnae Club of Boston for the New England Regional Scholarship awarded annually.

Step in Demolition of 'L' Line

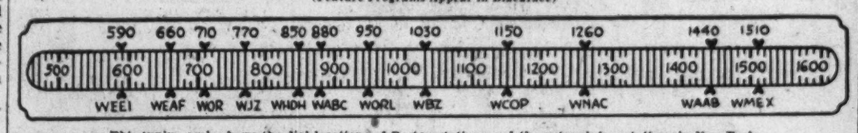
Parties in litigation before the court with respect to the value of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure were today urged to petition jointly for dismissal of the proceedings as a step in the direction of speeding demolition of the structure so that the scrap metal might be available for defense.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, wrote Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Edward Dana, General Manager of the Boston Elevated, that such a move would be "in the public interest and a patriatic policy."

It was understood that all parties are anxious and willing to have the structure demolished.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	News: "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 James Dunn	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	News
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	News; Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Juan Arvizu, songs	War News	Hits and Bits	Florida-U. C. L. A. foot-	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Christmas Program	ball game	Dance Orchestra
2:15 Books; guest	Mozart's "The Marriage	Christmas Program	Florida-U. C. L. A. foot-	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30 Musical Showcase	of Figaro"; Ezio Pinza,	Orchestra and vocalists	ball game	Don Vinton Ensemble
2:45 Musical Showcase	Bidu Sayao,	Orchestra and vocalists	Florida-U. C. L. A. foot-	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Stevens, Elisabeth Reth-	'Defense & Your Dollar'	ball game	Sports Results
3:15 Country Journal	berg, Salvatore Bacca-	Branscombe's Chorale	Florida-U. C. L. A. foot-	Sports Results
3:30 N. E. to the Colors	loni, Irra Petina, Alles-	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	ball game	Sports Results
3:45 N. E. to the Colors	sio de Paolis; Ettore	organ; songs	Florida-U. C. L. A. foot-	Sports Results
4:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Panizza, conductor	Music: 'Melodic Strings'	ball game	Sports Results
4:15 brook; News:	Metropolitan Opera:	Sports Program	Florida-U. C. L. A. game	Sports Results
4:30 Johnny Long's	Mozart's "The Marriage	'Week-End Whimsy"; va-	Network Orchestra	Song Stylist
4:45 Orchestra	of Figaro"	riety show	Network Orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Mozart's "The Marriage	"Fiesta"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	of Figaro"; Organ	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 ductor	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	News
6:30 Kim Kimbrough Or.	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Episcopal Choir	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Program	Five Star News
7:30 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Ranch Boys
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Sports Digest	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from Fort	Victor Herbert's Music
8:15 Kay Lombardo's Or.	Meet the Band	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Banks, Winthrop	Round Table Discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	News Service	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00 "You Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; "Babes	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	in Toyland"; Marion	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Veterans Christmas Re-	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Claire, Ray Charles,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Saturday Night	membrance Fund Prgrm	Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Veterans Christmas Re-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics — New York
10:15 Wendell Willkie	membrance Fund Prgrm	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Hockey Game
10:30 Wendell Willkie	USO Program; guest so-	War Review	Dance orchestra	Hockey Game; News
10:45 News; Sports	loists; speakers; orch.	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00 Talk; Christmas	News; Music	News Service	Air Raid Talk; Pianists	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Carols; Howard	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Local News; Songs	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Jones' Orch.; Harry	Val Olman's Orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo; vocalists; comed-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 James' Orch.	Val Olman's Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	ians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music.	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	Music in the
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	Modern Manner
9:00 The World Today	'European Situation'	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15 "From the Organ	Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires" quartet	"Thrills and Romance"	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires" quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The Mother
11:00 News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15 sky, pianist	First Piano Quartet	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Church Service	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45 Trinity Church	Joseph Bonnet, organist	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Service	sachusetts
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano Parade	"I'm an American";	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Music in Romance"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	"Freedom's People":	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Tribute to Negro Race	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Rnby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	"National D Quiz Club"	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to Learn-	Newsroom of the Air	"The World Is Yours":	"National D Quiz Club"	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 ing; speakers	Newsroom of the Air	dramatization	Chicago Bears-New York	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	Great Plays	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Giants: National pro-	Question-Answer Period
2:15 Spirit of '42	Great Plays	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	fessional championship	Musical Program
2:30 The World Today	Great Plays	Round Table Discussion	football game	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World Today	Great Plays	Round Table Discussion	Chicago Bears-New York	gram: talk; music
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs" sk.	Giants: National pro-	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 monic Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	fessional championship	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Dimitri Mitropo-	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	football game	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 poulos, conductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	Chicago Bears-New York	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Harpsichord, Lute Singer	Giants: Professional	Religious Program
4:15 monic Symphony	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	championship game	Religious Program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow": drama	"Defense Varieties";	Olympics - River Vale
4:45 Or.; L. Hatfield	Music	"The Shadow": drama	speakers; orchestra	Hockey Game
5:00 Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Program
5:15 Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	W. Disney's Song Parade	Religious Program
5:30 Graham chorus	Merrilee Stoltzmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious Program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious Program
6:00 Theater: "Good	"Barrel of Fun"; variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15 Night, Galatea"	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious Program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious Program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Concert Miniatures	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"	News Service	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30 Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Griff	The Lutheran Hour:	Central Baptist Church
7:45 R. Colman, N. Eddy	Sergeant Quirt	Williams' Orchestra	chorus	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes: 'The	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; guest	America Mobilizes	C. Hageman
8:15 Lady With a Lamp'	Religious Program	comedy; orchestra	America Mobilizes	Central Baptist Church
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	America Mobilizes	Classical Album
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15 Hour; Reginald	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Old-Fashioned Revival	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30 Stewart, conduc-	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	We Believe In Our Com-
9:45 tor; vocal quartet	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	Old-Fashioned Revival	munity
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Herbie Kay's Orches-	Christmas Music by the
10:15 It"; quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloists	tra; News	Lamb Choral Society
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone; Nigel Bruce	variety program	U. S. Marine Band
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	"Christianity in Crisis";	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15 Blue Barron's Orch.	Music You Want	Local news; Music	dramatization	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
11:30 Handel's "Messiah"	Music You Want	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You'; British	Dance Digest
11:45 Handel's "Messiah"	Music You Want	dramatization	Govt. Official Program	Dance Digest; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	"The Okies"
11:15 Man I Married"; sk.	Defense Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Organ Recital	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Agricultural talk	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital; songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Tex Fletcher	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Navy Christmas
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Naval Academy Band	Organ: soloist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Naval Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15 Disabled Vets. Prgm	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	orchestra; vocalists	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Christmas Carols	Sports and Music
4:00 Dickens' Christmas	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Network Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Carol; Carols	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	"A Christmas Carol,"
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	with Ronald Colman
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Music of Jan Garber
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	The Alpineers
9:00 Radio Theater: Jean	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Arthur, Fred Mac-	Dance Orchestra	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Murray in "Re-	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy";	Hartford Carol Sing	Classical Album
9:45 member the Night"	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mer-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 cury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Christmas Carols	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Tom Dick, and Harry;	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Christmas Pgm; Defense	Gypsy Fiddles	comedy trio; music	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Talk; Master Works	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	The Texas Drifter
11:15 of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Tommy Tucker Time
11:30 Raymond Scott's	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	'Radio Newsreel'; Arthur	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Mann; recorded	"Day's End"; News

Calendar of Women's Clubs Events Scheduled Next Week

Monday

British War Relief Society, Brookline Workshop—Open house at new shop at Beacon and Charles Streets, Boston, 2 to 4:30 o'clock. Gifts and cards on sale. Public welcome.

D. A. R., Watertown Chapter—Business meeting, followed by Christmas party and carol singing. Home of Mrs. Edward Brown, 55 Winsor Avenue, 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—Meeting and Shristmas tea. Former members, 1935 to 1940, special guests. "The Christmas Story in Song and Verse" by Edna Merritt, contralto, accompanied by Wilfred Churchill. Mrs. Benjamin W. Hills, Social Committee Chairman, in charge of refreshments. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club—Business meeting, 2:30 p. m. in lecture hall of Boston Public Library, followed by Christmas Musicale. "The Messiah" and carols. Madame Luisa Tosti, Chairman of Music Department, and pupils. Guest pianist, Madame Palmira Dellamano. Musicale at 3 o'clock. Public welcome.

Ladies' Unity Club—Annual Christmas party at Annah F. Osgood Home for Aged People, 18 Melville Avenue, Dorchester. Special guests are members of the Home, and State and City Federation officers, as well as Presidents of Fourth District Clubs. Entertainment and refreshments, 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Zonta Club—Christmas party at Schrafft's, West Street, Boston, 6:15 p. m. Carols and Christmas readings. Miss Ella Conant, Service Committee Chairman, in charge.

Wednesday

Women's City Club—Buffet supper for members and non-members. Christmas carols from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. Shurcliff Bell Ringers from 8 to 9 p. m.

Thursday

Christmas Holiday.

Friday

Lothrop Club—Lecture by Dr. Loring Andrews, "Science on Parade." Following a business meeting, Miss Jean Poole, Pianist, will entertain.

Maple Leaf Fund Holds a Luncheon

The Massachusetts Maple Leaf Fund held a luncheon yesterday in the Hotel Vendome, at which Miss Burns-Burian of London spoke on the kind of supplies and necessities required in times of air raid. Miss Burns-Burian, an Austrian by birth, has lived most of her life in London and was in that city during the heaviest of the air attacks last spring.

Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett of Roslindale, a vice-chairman of the Fund, presided at the luncheon.

The Maple Leaf Fund, maintaining an office in Room 206 of the Hotel Vendome, has been particularly active of late months in sending warm clothing to Halifax, where in turn the Navy League of Canada distributes it to survivors of ship disasters in the British Merchant Navy. One case a month has been their average, according to Mrs. H. L. Rossire, Secretary.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6 m and 11.74mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak music.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (Spanish and English Announcements).

For Sunday, Dec. 21

(9.70mc or 11.79mc 25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3:00 p.m—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry, Readings, Music.
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science Program. Presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).
6:00 p. m.—Candlelight Music.

WBOS 11.87kc, 25.6m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Concert Miniature.
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Moment Musicale.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News & Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Music to Read By (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera, "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

For Sunday, December 21

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Out Today (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Musical Masterpieces.
6:00 p. m.—WBOS News Room of the Air (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News & Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Courier.
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Great Voices of Victor.
8:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Spanish).
8:45 p. m.—Inter-American Rhythms.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
9:45 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:30 p. m.—Organ Recital (Dick Leibert).
10:45 p. m.—Interview of Refugee Family.
11:00 p. m.—Radio City Music Hall.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Dec. 22

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Dec. 22

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.33mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (19.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:35 p. m.—News GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English, JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.10 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO9, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Sunday, December 21

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Budapest—9:25 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Overture from "Der Freitschutz," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, December 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 mc (49.6m); 11.79mc (25.4

Use of Plastics Going Into Small Ordnance to Save Output Time and Cut Expense

Pistol Butts, Grips, Handles Will Benefit

Defense News in Brief

Production Speed-up Expected—That production time and money may be saved in the manufacture of pistol grips, slide handles on machine guns, and bayonet handles was held possible today by Army officials in Boston with the announcement that plastics will be used for these ordnance items.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, who made the announcement, said that the Ordnance Department, which has been studying the use of plastics over a period of years, had standardized the use of this fairly new product for the weapons named. Molded plastic grips and handles, he said, are capable of faster production. Being exact reproductions of the dies in which they are molded, uniformity and accurate assembly to weapons is said to be assured.

The Ordnance Department requires that equipment for the Army must be produced to meet any conditions in which it might be called upon to serve. These plastics are required to withstand extreme cold of 40 degrees below zero without cracking or breaking, and extreme heat of 170 degrees without softening, blistering, or warping. Unlike most commercial products, the plastic bayonet handles and machine-gun grips will bear a dull finish.

Companies manufacturing rifles, machine guns, and bayonet handles have been notified that they may use plastics or continue to use walnut wood, depending upon the availability of material.

Committee on Unity and Amity—Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Connecticut Defense Co-ordinator, has announced the establishment of a Committee on Unity and Amity. Purpose of the Committee, he said, is (1) to interpret the moral and spiritual meaning of the present world crisis; (2) to demonstrate and further promote unity of the people in loyalty to the Government; (3) to foster unity and amity among all men of patriotic motives regardless of racial or national origins; (4) to endeavor to establish the will for just and lasting peace, and (5) to promote a common effort for the preservation of the sacred rights of man in a society of free men. The Committee is composed of representative Connecticut churchmen.

A Family Affair—Lieut. Commander M. E. Borden, U. S. N. R., officer in charge of Naval Reserve recruiting, said today that enlistments in the Naval Reserve, particularly in Class M-2 for inshore patrol assignments, is becoming a family affair with fathers and sons and pairs of brothers frequently applying for an opportunity to serve in Uncle Sam's Navy since the Pearl Harbor incident. Lieut. Commander Borden said that recent modifications in physical requirements as announced by the Bureau of Navigation are making it possible for many men who have previously been rejected to now re-apply and have an excellent chance of meeting the requirements.

Don't Write the Army—A tremendous volume of correspondence concerning minor or trivial incidents not pertaining to National Defense has brought from Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby the request that the public refrain from writing or telephoning at this time concerning minor matters.

Communication services to the Philippines and Hawaii report they are overwhelmed with requests to get messages through to civilian and military personnel in those areas. The War Department regretfully states that it is impossible at the present time to handle these communications.

By a Staff Photographer

Holiday Sweets in the Making

(Top) Preparing sweets for the holidays in the form of syrup for fondants automatically poured from mixers for the next process of beating. (Below) Candy canes about ready to hang on the Christmas tree or to be grasped firmly by a sticky little hand.

Sugar Barrel Dipped Far Down To Supply Candy Demand

By Harry Kenney

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England candy manufacturers are dipping into the old sugar barrel a lot faster to meet a 15 per cent increase in the demand for the more than 2,000 different kinds of candy.

There will be no shortage of candy, nuts, or other sweets at least until the turn of the year. The buyers for candy manufacturers have been foresighted and stocked up to meet all of this year's demand. Next year is another story.

Prices are higher. Wages have increased and the values of nuts, fruits, and flavors are higher. Most of these products are imported; hence they are at the mercy of shipping space. Fifty-cent candy has gone to 60 cents, 60-cent candy has gone to 70 cents, while $1 candy has gone to $1.25. Penny goods have been reduced in size.

This increase in the price of candy, however, is not expected to reduce consumption, which is nearly 17 pounds per person per year.

New England produces 12½ per cent of the nation's $336,000,000 candy output. Seventy-five per cent of New England candy is made in Massachusetts and 90 per cent of that in metropolitan Boston. The national figure does not include any business under $5,000.

The pinch on ingredients will not come until the first of the year when it is expected there will be progressive inability to obtain them. The reason for this is the fact that many of the products used in candy come from countries closed to American trade. In normal times more than 15 foreign countries pour candy ingredients into Uncle Sam's sugar bowl. Sugar comes from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The cacoa trees on Africa's west coast produce the bean that boils down to chocolate, the ingredient of 40 per cent of candy produced today. Much chocolate also comes from Panama, South America and the Netherlands Indies.

New England candy makers have first-class laboratories busily experimenting with substitutes, new candies and different production methods. They are contributing an important share to the progress of America's ninth largest food industry.

Blockade and Bombs: Twin Allied Arms Against Japan

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Blockade and bomb will play an important role in the Allied offensive against Japan because its economic existence is so dependent upon foreign trade and its industrial plants are so open to concentrated attack.

Latest figures compiled by the Department of Commerce vividly illustrate Japanese trade dependence upon the Allied countries.

Until recently, the United States and British countries alone supplied 98 per cent of Japan's imports of scrap iron, copper, lead, and aluminum, three fourths of its imports of machine tools, about 80 per cent of its automotive and aircraft products, and more than one half of its iron and steel semi-manufactures.

Practically three fourths of Japan's imports of ores, tin, and pig iron came from British areas in the Orient. Crude rubber requirements were met by heavy imports from the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands Indies, while the United States and the Netherlands Indies together furnish most of Japan's petroleum needs.

Seventy per cent of the cotton entering Japan's textile industry came from the United States and British areas, and 80 per cent of its wool imports.

Trade at Standstill

This trade is at a standstill, has been at a virtual standstill for six months, and one major objective of Allied naval power in the Pacific is to keep Japan cut from every possible source of raw material on which its industry and her population are dependent.

Further, when the United States and Britain and ultimately Russia, as is expected, are ready to undertake a sustained bombing offensive in the Far East, no country is considered as vulnerable to air attack as Japan.

The Japanese Empire comprises a relatively small area—at least as compared with the United States. It covers approximately 260,704 square miles with a population, according to a 1940 census, of 105,226,101. And even within this area Japanese industries are not distributed. They are clustered around a few centers.

An extraordinary proportion of Japanese industry is electrified—but its wartime weakness is that all of it is virtually dependent upon a single, centralized generating system. It is estimated here that something like 80 per cent of Japan's electric power comes from one main group of hydroelectric plants in a small mountainous area southwest of Nikko. This information will not be unfamiliar to the Allied strategists.

Another illustration of the geographical concentration of Japanese productive capacity is the fact that fully 60 per cent of its steel output comes from one plant alone at Yawata on the northern shore line of Kyushu.

Allied Military Objective

The busy Osoka-Kobe industrial district is anothed allied military objective since it is the center of vital defense factories. Located here are the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company plant, producing explosives; the Kawasaki Dockyard, manufacturing rolled-steel products; the Japan Steel Tube Company, biggest maker of pipes; the Kobe Steel Works, the Osaka Iron Works, the metal refineries and engineering works of the Mitsubishi and Sumitomo Companies, numerous shipyards, and the facilities of Kobe Harbor, key shipping point of supplies to the forces abroad.

Because of its location on the Inland Sea at the head of Osaka Bay, Kobe commands the trade of a great part of Central Japan. Railroad connections to other parts of the island are excellent, and coastal shipping is heavy. At Kobe, raw materials are received for manufacture in the industrial metropolis of Osaka, less than 20 miles eastward. Tokyo is about 300 miles northeast.

Considerably westernized in appearance by its contacts with the world-at-large, Kobe is one of Japan's half dozen largest cities. Its population approaches the million mark. It is the center of the country's match-making industry, and there are spinning mills and factories for making hardware, paper, glass, and electrical equipment.

Japan proper, made up of four principal islands—Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido—has its largest centers of population on the main island of Honshu.

The Capital, Tokyo, is also the business and financial center of the country. It is the world's third largest city, with a population of 6,778,804 persons, surpassed only by New York and London. The second largest city in Japan is the commercial and industrial city of Osaka, with a population of 3,252,340 persons. Nagoya is third with a population of 1,328,084 persons. Kyoto, Capital of Japan prior to 1868, has a population of 1,089,729, and the port cities of Kobe and Yokohama have 967,234 and 968,091 persons, respectively.

Dependent on Trade

Japan has been primarily dependent upon foreign trade for its economic welfare. Deficient in natural resources, it must obtain from areas outside its own boundaries large quantities of raw materials to satisfy the demands from its factories, whether engaged in the production of consumers' goods for domestic and foreign markets or in the production of its own military requirements.

The prosperity of Japan's vast cotton-textile industry has been based on its ability to obtain raw cotton from abroad; its rayon plants depend largely on imported wood pulp, while wool from abroad is essential to the operation of its woolen mills. Raw silk is the only important textile raw material in which Japan is self-sufficient.

Factories producing military necessities have had to rely largely on imported metals of all types, primarily scrap iron, pig iron and iron ore, copper, lead, aluminum, and nickel. Machine tools, special steels, petroleum, chemicals, automotive and aircraft products also figure heavily in imported essentials.

Raw materials account for nearly one half of Japan's annual import trade and semi-manufactures for further fabrication in Japanese industries make up about a third of the total imports. In export trade, however, finished goods predominate, accounting for more than half of the total annual shipments, while semi-manufactures, mostly raw silk, represent about 30 per cent of the total.

Japan's efforts in recent years to obtain a certain degree of self-sufficiency through expansion of its industrial capacity and development of resources in Manchuria and "Occupied" China have met with comparatively little success up to July 1941, when its foreign trade was brought to a virtual standstill as a result of the freezing of Japanese credits, the bulk of imports continued to come from areas outside the yen-bloc.

Yen-Bloc Area

The contribution of the yen-bloc to Japan's import trade has been comparatively small, totaling in 1939 only 683,000,000 yen, or 23.4 per cent of total imports of 2,918,000,000 yen.

Non-yen-bloc areas, on the other hand, contributed more than 75 per cent of the total imports in 1939, or goods to the value of 2,235,000,000 yen. The major portion of this trade consisted of iron and steel products, copper, lead, tin, zinc, aluminum, machinery, chemicals, petroleum, automotive and aircraft products, raw cotton, wool and wood pulp.

The United States, the British Commonwealth, and Netherlands Indies always have been Japan's leading sources of supply, and contributed 34.3 per cent, 21.7 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively, of its total 1939 imports. These ratios, however, do not truly reflect the importance of the Anglo-American-Dutch bloc in Japan's economy. Only from these areas can Japan obtain sufficient quantities of the materials vital to its heavy industries.

Latin-American countries have not been heavy contributors to Japan's import trade, supplying materials to the value of only 119,211,000 yen in 1939, or 4.0 per cent of the import total. Since 1939, Japan has increased its purchases of South American cotton, nitrates, copper, and other metals, but this trade has been severely restricted by lack of shipping facilities and other factors.

The Philippine Islands normally supply Japan with a relatively small proportion of its imports, amounting to only 49,000,000 yen or 2.4 per cent of the 1939 total. Early in 1941, however, Japan began to buy larger quantities of Philippine products, particularly iron ore and hemp, but this trade was checked last May when the American export licensing system was extended to the Philippines.

'Flying Santa' Must Miss Trip

Lighthouse keepers along the New England coast will have to forego their annual visit from Bill Wincapaw, the "flying Santa."

The aviator who has won national fame for his feat of dropping gifts on the lonely outposts each Christmas Day, said today Federal authorities had advised him such a flight would be unwise this year.

It might not be properly identified by watchers now on the alert for hostile aircraft, the officials said.

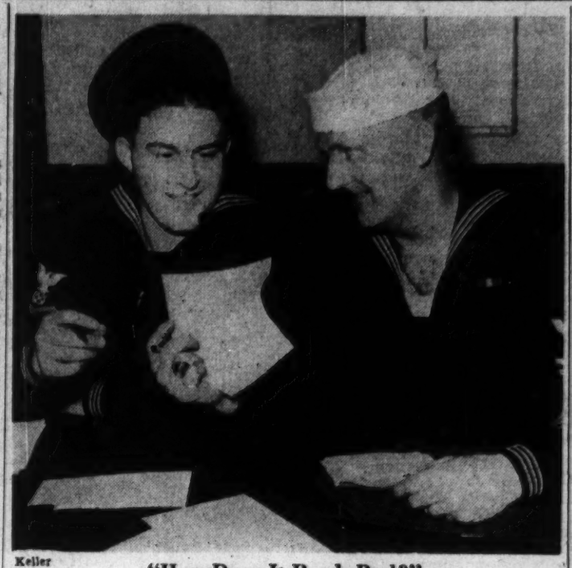
As a result, Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito are even less popular along the Atlantic reaches today.

Liberty Bond Babies Are Army Officers Now

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 20 (AP)—Twenty-four years ago, the University of New Hampshire's undergraduate newspaper carried an appeal to faculty and students to buy Liberty Bonds.

Accompanying the appeal was a picture of the five-months-old Ayer twins, Francis and Franklin, whose father was serving in France. In their names were purchased two $100 bonds to help their daddy—and their country.

Francis and Franklin are doing their bit again. Both are second lieutenants, stationed in Honolulu.



Keller

"How Does It Read, Bud?"

Two entrants in the Servicemen's Letter Writing Contest compare "notes" as they prepare to win one of the 244 prizes, totaling $1,500 in Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, being offered for the best 200-word letters on the subject: "What I would like to do when on leave in Boston." The contest, sponsored by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, 739 Boylston Street, under the chairmanship of Elliott A. Niles, closes on midnight, Dec. 31. All servicemen in the First Corps Area and the First Naval District and Connecticut are eligible.

One Serviceman Wants Beans, Letter in Prize Contest Shows

Uncle Sam's servicemen are taking time out these days to write letters.

And they're not all letters to wives, sweethearts, or friends back home, either. Soldiers and sailors in the Greater Boston area, scheduled to make this port or to obtain furloughs for the coming holidays, are enthusiastically taking part in the letter-writing contest sponsored by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee.

"What I would like to do when on leave in Boston."

That's the subject of their letters—letters which are pouring in from all quarters. Top prize is a $500 defense saving bond. And there are 243 other prizes, ranging all the way from $250 in defense bonds down to 150 prizes of $1 each in defense savings stamps.

Aside from the prizes, however, the letters will serve a most useful purpose in letting New Englanders know just what the boys in service want most when they come home on leave.

Efforts are being made on every hand to give these soldiers and sailors just the best times possible when they are on leave here. But all too often such efforts fall far short of the mark. Well meant but misdirected efforts fail to satisfy the desires of the servicemen.

Here's a Modest Request

Take, for example, this typical paragraph from one of the contest letters:

"I've often heard of Boston baked beans, but never had any I'd like to have some."

A simple request. This man does not ask for lavish entertainment, for sports events, shows, movies, dances—merely a plate of Boston baked beans.

Another, taking a somewhat critical point of view against the New England he has found "so cold and unresponsive," writes that he'd "like to experience just a bit of hospitality in a thorough New England household."

The contest is open to any enlisted namserving in the First Corps Area or the First Naval District, plus Connecticut, except relatives of the contest committee and judges. Letters, "of not more than 200 words," will be judged for "originality, sincerity, and aptness of thought." These should be addressed to the offices of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee, 739 Boylston Street, Boston. The contest closes at midnight, Dec. 31.

The 244 prizes, totaling $1,500 in defense savings bonds and stamps, have all been donated by Greater Boston concerns, and the contest, staged under the chairmanship of Elliott A. Niles, President, State Envelope Company, has attracted nationwide attention.

Morgenthau Likes It

Henry W. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter of indorsement, wrote: "It would be excellent if prizes and bonusues of all kinds throughout the United States could be paid in defense bonds this year."

But there's more than the patriotic angle to the contest. For as a result of the letters people all over the country—eager to serve in any way possible—are going to know just what they can do for the men in service.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General, First Corps Area, commented that "letters submitted by any participant will no doubt be instructive and beneficial to all organizations desiring to serve the soldiers on leave."

Rear Admiral W T. Tarrant, Commandant, First Naval District, felt that "through this contest the civilian communities should receive some valuable ideas from servicemen and the servicemen should in turn become better acquainted with the many diversified recreational activities that the Boston Committee has made available for them."

Sponsored by religious leaders of all demonstrations, as well as numerous service and community organizations, the contest will be judged by representatives of both the Army and Navy, as well as newspaper editors and radio station directors.

Here, apparently, the Committee has hit upon a truly democratic method to discover the best possible off-duty program for the men in the armed services of the country.

Bonds Given as Bonus

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 20 (AP)—The Hope Webbing Company, textile manufacturers, announced today that $100,000 in Defense Savings Bonds would be distributed as Christmas bonuses to its 900 employees.

Ex-Admirals Warn of Hard War in Pacific

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 — Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who commanded the Asiatic Fleet of the United States when the Japanese first began their march of aggression, places a high rating upon the ability of the Japanese as naval warriors, workers, and seamen, who have "absorbed all the improvements of other countries."

In a press interview here, participated in jointly by him and Rear Admiral George H. Rock, Naval Construction Corps, Admiral Yarnell cautioned Americans against expecting an easy or quick victory.

In response to the question, "Is Japan likely to collapse?" Admiral Yarnell replied in the negative, citing the Japanese ability to bring up reinforcements and their complete unconcern for loss of military and naval personnel.

The two high-ranking Admirals of the Navy, now recalled to active service from retirement, are just completing a national tour of the nation's shipbuilding plants. Both said that there was a strong feeling that the yards are working at increased speed, but that much more is required if the nation is to produce the ships on the necessary schedule.

"It is up to the men—up to the workmen" if the nation wins the battle of production, declared Admiral Rock. He said that no speed-up would be imposed from authorities above, but that the whole issue was a matter of patriotism and of living up to the "expectation of all of us, you, ourselves, themselves."

Singapore, Britain's great naval base, must have reinforcements, "principally planes," Admiral Yarnell said.

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CHRISTMAS CAROLS give Praise in song and music —more significant than ever, we think, this year. Not all of us can sing—and many find it hard to put our feelings into words—but we can "Say It with Flowers."
To loved ones and friends, to business associates, to those who simply have "everything" —for that most perplexing "last minute gift"—Give Flowers.
For lasting gifts—here are Plants in full Flower at little prices for so much transcendent beauty.
Open Evenings
POINSETTIA Gorgeous red blossoms
CYCLAMEN Salmon pink blossoms
BEGONIA Delicate pink clusters
Gorgeous Specimens $3
OTHER PLANTS—Azaleas, Orange Trees, Oriental Cherry Trees — Scotch Heather — Rock Gardens $2 to $15
CUT FLOWERS—Orchids—Roses Sweetpeas — Violets — Gardenia — Bouquets or Corsages $1.50 to $5
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Jewish Arts League Halted, Nazis Don't Need It Any More

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Compared with the alarming news of the announced forcible "evacuation" of Greater Germany's approximately 230,000 Jews to the overcrowded ghettos of Poland, the report of the recent dissolution of the Jüdischer Kulturbund (Cultural League for Jews and non-Aryans in Germany) was a minor step in the process of extermination.

The end of this, in a sense, Nazi-sponsored organization appears well-timed and significant enough.

Although the Nazis at the outset did everything in their power to make life miserable for German Jews and to force their emigration, a majority of the 560,000 Jews and some 200,000 "non-Aryans"—representing altogether little more than one per cent of Germany's total population in 1933—could not or would not leave their homes as quickly as the Nazis expected them to do.

Thus some provisional care had to be taken of the cultural and economic needs of the "pariahs" of New Germany.

As far as Kultur was concerned, the Nazis permitted and even favored the foundation of the Jüdischer Kulturbund in June, 1933. This organization, started in Berlin by Kurt Singer, physician, conductor and former manager of the Berlin Opera House, Julius Bab, author and critic, and other outstanding Jewish personalities, had a twofold task, as far as the German Jews were concerned. It had to provide employment for those actors, musicians, artists and writers who, ousted from German theaters, concert halls and lecture rooms, were not in the fortunate position of their more famous colleagues who had been called to the Metropolitan Opera or to Hollywood.

Moreover it had to furnish the Jews in Germany with a substitute for that kind of entertainment which is now closed to them. At the same time the news of the foundation of the Kulturbund, eagerly spread by the Nazi press and radio, served the German Government as a means of confusing and calming down the shocked democratic world. Its reaction to the atrocities, committed by the storm troopers and elite guards, still alarmed the Nazi authorities, in 1933.

Trouble for Censor

Hans Hinkel, a personal friend of Hitler, who had taken part in the abortive Munich putsch in 1923, was put in charge of supervising the Kulturbund. While the "legal" and "illegal" oppression of the Jewish minority went on in accordance with the scheme, the authorities saw to it that the Kulturbund, which extended its activities all over Germany, suffered no harm, except that after a time the Jews were forbidden to stage "German" dramas and to play "German music."

But there the trouble for the Nazi censor began. First of all he forbade the use of the German classics by Jews: Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, and Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms were put on the index. Haydn, Mozart and Schubert were permitted, since they were Austrians and, therefore, "foreigners"—until March, 1938, when Austria was annexed and their music disappeared from the Kulturbund program, too.

Händel, however, was permitted to the Jews throughout the whole eight years — the German-born composer obviously was regarded as an Englishman, as he spent a great part of his career in London.

Yet even foreigners caused the censor, to whom all programs had to be submitted in advance, considerable difficulty. "Hamlet," for instance, was permitted on the Jewish stage—but only after the elimination of the great monologue, Act III, Scene I, where the line: "The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely," irritated the censor.

The censor had some trouble in deciding who was to be regarded as a Jew and who an Aryan after 1936, when the Kulturbund was required to drop all German programs and to resort more than before to products of Jewish composers and writers.

One day the authorities forbade the recital of Gustav Mahler's music in Kulturbund concerts. The managers of the organization had to prove that he was Jewish. The Nazis had mistaken him for an Aryan since "he had set to music so many verses by Goethe," they argued.

Mahler undoubtedly was to be regarded a Jew, according to the Nuremberg racial laws. Another problem attended Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the late poet and founder of the Salzburg festivals, one of whose ancestors happened to have been a President of the Vienna Jewish congregation.

Originally the Nazis charged him with being "typically Jewish-Bolshevist-destructive" and thus belonging to the Kulturbund. But then the Nazi organ, Das Schwarze Korps, in search of gifted modern German poets, discovered that he was, in fact, only 25 per cent Jewish and could be "regarded" as an Aryan. So Hofmannsthal's plays disappeared from the Jewish stage!

Also troublesome for the Nazis was the fact that even non-Jews preferred the first-rate performances of the Jewish theater to the productions of the purified Goebbels stage. Gentiles had to be forbidden to attend Jewish shows, on pain of punishment.

Apart from that, the Nazis were really proud of the Kulturbund. High ranking foreign visitors, notably Americans, were frequently shown the Jewish theater as a proof of Germany's noble attitude towards its Jews who were allowed to enjoy full cultural autonomy. By pointing to the Kulturbund with its 40 local branches and over 100,000 members the Nazis often succeeded in deceiving and silencing foreigners who expressed their dislike of Berlin's violent anti-Semitism. Did not the virtual segregation of the Jews stimulate their own cultural life? And could the Jews sincerely complain of any oppression if they were, in fact, even allowed to display their own national colors of white and blue?

Smoke Screen Again

It was an open secret that the Kulturbund, while offering the sole comfort to the steadily shrinking impoverished Jewish communities in Germany, also greatly helped the Nazis to whitewash themselves. Twenty-four hours after the wholesale pogrom of Nov. 10, 1938, when Jewish homes were pillaged, synagogues destroyed and thousands of male Jews thrown into concentration camps, the leaders of the Kulturbund were forced to re-open their theaters.

All Jewish publishing houses were dissolved, all Jewish papers forbidden but one; no Jewish religious services were allowed to be held in Germany; Jews were forbidden to live on many of the principal streets of Berlin and had to move to designated sections, chiefly slum regions.

But the Kulturbund continued to function until recently, despite the war, although its activities finally were restricted to the showing of movies and occasional theater performances and concerts.

The end of the Kulturbund was to be expected, however. The Nazis do not need it any longer as a means of confusing the opinion of the democratic world. Nor will the remnants of German Jewry care much for artistic entertainment, facing as they are a very gloomy alternative: slow starvation for those allowed to continue in Germany, or quick "redemption" for those shifted to the "reservations" in Poland.

Incidentally, the Nazis are using Kultur as a smoke screen again. This time in Poland. They are now stressing that they permitted the establishment of theaters, concert halls and libraries in the Warsaw ghetto. In the same overcrowded areas, where under the Nazi regime almost as many Jews are perishing in a day as had previously perished in a month.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

So Have We All

Jensen, Chicago Daily News

The Pied Piper

Knox, Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Put on the Whole Armour of God"

British Fighting at Hong Kong, Withdraw to New Line in Malaya

Continued from Page 1

known that the Japanese story that he left the island is entirely false."

[The Chinese were making an effort to relieve Hong Kong, but it was a difficult race against time. The Chinese Army headquarters said their troops were driving along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad. They also assaulted Shumchun, forcing Japanese to rush reinforcements from the Hong Kong mainland section.]

British Quit Penang

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The German radio, quoting Tokio reports, declared today that Japanese forces driving down on Singapore from Northern Malaya have crossed the Krian River about 300 miles north of the British Far Eastern citadel. It is along this river that the British had taken up new positions.

A London military commentator said a "slight further withdrawal in Northwestern Malaya was carried out by our troops without interference from the enemy."

The lastest withdrawal, he said, had taken the British well south from the Krian River but the precise point reached was not disclosed.

The commentator said the British withdrew at their "leisure" from Penang, Straits Settlement City which had been isolated by the Japanese, and that "only those Europeans were left who wanted to stay."

All desirable demolition and destruction of stores were accomplished before Penang was evacuated, he added.

Dutch Bomb Ships

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 20 (AP)—Netherlands fliers striking at Japanese ship concentrations off Sarawak, scored direct hits on two cruisers and two transports, it was reported here today by Aneta, the Netherlands Indies News Agency.

[The Exchange Telegraph reported in London that the Netherlands Government announced one of the cruisers probably was sunk, and the British agency Reuters said it was announced in Batavia that a cruiser and a transport were left blazing.]

The ships were concentrated off Miri, where the Japanese invaded Sarawak. Sarawak is the British territory adjacent to British North Borneo on the northern coast of the island.

Soviet Ship Sunk

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 20 (AP) — Japanese planes bombed and sank the 4,200-ton Russian freighter Perekop on her run between Vladivostok and Surabaya, Java, the Netherlands news agency Aneta said it was learned here today.

Eight members of the crew were reported killed while 32 others, including the captain, and three women, were rescued.

Seventeen Japanese planes were said to have taken part in the attack.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP) — The British radio, heard here by CBS, said that Netherlands troops made a surprise attack in North Borneo and captured some of the Japanese invaders.

Consuls Arrested

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese in French Indo-China have placed American, British and the Netherlands consuls under house arrest, authorized sources announced here today.

These sources said the French Indo-China Government had taken over control of the property of the citizens of the three powers at war with Japan.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP) —A DNB dispatch from Nanking today said W. W. Yen, former Chinese Minister to Berlin, had been captured by Japanese troops in the Hong Kong offensive at Kowloon.

Russia

Continued from Page 1

Friday, and the Division Commander was listed among the fatalities.

Heavy German Losses

Shortly afterward, a special communiqué radiocast by Moscow announced that 22,000 Germans were killed or wounded on the Moscow front between Dec. 7 and 17.

"During the same period they lost 329 tanks, 48 armored cars, 484 guns, 231 trench mortars, more than 3,700 trucks, 859 machine-guns and 440 motorcycles," it said.

Russia reported a week ago 85,000 German fatalities before Moscow and 23 of an original 51 divisions had been smashed, surrounded or routed between Nov. 16 and Dec. 10.

Repulsed at Sevastopol

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said German assaults on Sevastopol had been thrown back on the whole front outside that Crimean naval base which was isolated by the German drive from the Perekop Isthmus to Kerch.

The report said Soviet artillery and planes helped block Nazi motorized columns and ground forces had inflicted heavy German losses.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Soviet units killed 1,600 Germans and recaptured 30 villages yesterday in the Donets Basin area.

Congress Passes Draft Bill

Continued from Page 1

the minimum age limit for men liable to military service affected the broadest number of citizens. The House had urged 21, the Senate 19 years. As the compromise law stands, men between 20 and 45 are liable for military service, while in addition the bill carries provisions for an overall registration of all males between 18 and 65, estimated at 41,000,000.

In a nutshell, the 20-44 draft reservoir is expected to offer 7,000,000 potential effectives to the draft rolls, as follows:

Total in 20 year bracket roughly 1,200,000; total coming of age this year, 1,200,000; total in 21-28 year bracket, 1,000,000; 28-35 bracket 1,000,000; 36-44, 400,000; present army 1,800,000.

Actually, however, it is estimated that only about 600,000 would prove acceptable for military service in the 20-year bracket, another 600,000 in the coming-of-age bracket, and proportionally fewer numbers in the higher brackets, including only 350,000 acceptable in the 35-45 group.

OPM Reorganization

The OPM reorganization is intended to cut red tape, speed production and further centralize control in the hands of Director General William S. Knudsen and Associate Director Sidney Hillman. All industrial branches handling civilian supplies are now brought directly under these two, which had previously been handled by Leon Henderson, Civilian Supply Administrator, and Douglas C. Mackeachie, Director of Purchases. Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman are now jointly and solely responsible for controlling or halting nonessential civilian production like autos or rationing products like tires. The three divisions formerly operated independently requiring clearances and cross-references. The shake-up leaves William L. Batt and W. H. Harrison, in charge of materials and production, respectively, unaffected.

TwoFliersHonored For War Heroism

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The War Department announced awards of the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieut. George S. Welch and Kenneth M. Taylor of the Air Corps for extraordinary heroism in action during the Japanese attack in Hawaii.

Lieutenants Welch and Taylor, cited previously for their valor in the air fighting on Dec. 7, were the first to receive the Distinguished Service Cross in the present conflict.

Welch, a native of Wilmington, Del., was credited with the destroying of four Japanese planes and Taylor, of Hominy, Okla., with two.

The two fliers, piloting pursuit ships, attacked an enemy formation of approximately 12 planes, said the citation of their exploits accompanying the communique. Each shot down two enemy planes, and returning to the air, after refueling and loading ammunition, both attacked again. Lieutenant Welch accounted for two more enemy planes in the second attack.

"Both officers showed great initiative, presence of mind and coolness under fire against overwhelming odds."

Plant Stacks Furnish Blackout—on Purpose

GARY, Ind., Dec. 20 (AP)—Thick black smoke from steel mill and locomotive stacks spread over the Gary works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, biggest steel-making plant in the world, Dec. 18 in what Army and mill officials said was the first practice daylight blackout of an industrial district in the United States.

They reported the screen covered a big part of the sprawling mills and said another more elaborate practice would be staged Monday. They would not discuss the method used in producing the smoke, which poured from dozens of factory chimneys.

Increases in Railroad Rates To Be Felt By Public Generally

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whether or not you travel much by train or have any direct part in the shipping of goods by train, you are likely to feel the effects of the pending upward adjustment of railroad travel and shipping costs. That's the conclusion of economists here as they study the current demand of the roads for a hike in passenger and freight rates, to meet the added costs imposed on them by the recent wage increases.

This is assuming that the rate boosts will be granted. But when it is considered that the Presidential Board which mediated the wage dispute recommended increases frankly on the assumption "that the railroads can secure needed relief from resulting inadequate net revenues by obtaining permission to increase their transportation rates," the granting of such relief is not believed to be out of the question.

The wage increases, granted on the basis of the Presidential Board's final recommendations after months of negotiation under the shadow of a general strike, will increase annual costs to the roads by more than $300,000,000, it is figured.

Gulping down this huge bite, the roads have now turned to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant rate rises ranging from a straight 10 per cent on all passenger fares except those allowed members of the armed forces on furlough, and 10 per cent on all freight except coal, coke, and iron ore, to 5 cents a net ton on certain classes of coal.

Annual Increase

It is figured by the roads themselves that such increases would yield a total of $356,525,000 annually in revenue.

If the full amount of the rate increases is granted it will thus more than offset the wage boost.

While the attitude of the President's wage mediation board, which may not reflect an Administration attitude which could in turn be expected to have some influence in the deliberations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would indicate a favorable atmosphere in Washington for those who now ask a rate boost, they will find opposition in some quarters, notably the office of Leon Henderson, Price Administrator.

Mr. Henderson said that while he may not oppose an increase in passenger rates—which he thinks may actually have a deflationary effect by discouraging needless expenditures by the public for transportation—he will fight increases in freight rates, especially on heavy materials. Such an increase, he insists, would be inflationary, the very thing against which his every effort is aimed.

Mr. Henderson, like the union labor leaders, said he believes the roads can meet the increasd wage costs out of increased revenue.

More Wanted

And while the railroad business is substantially improved, the roads say that it isn't enough to allow them to meet both the increased wage costs and the steady rise in all other operating costs, including now those imposed by the special needs for safety and precaution against sabotage.

A regular bulletin issued by the Association of American Railroads on Dec. 1, including the latest available figures, shows that Class I roads in the ten months of the year ended Oct. 31, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $408,625,472, compared with $100,932,114 for the same period last year.

Net railway operating income before interest and rentals in that period for 1941 was $846,824,141, which figured on the basis used by the roads at a rate of 3.79 per cent on property investment, compared with $532,132,247, or 2.40 per cent in 1940, and $7,038,636, or 3.43 per cent in 1930.

This compilation also shows that operating expenses during this period were 16 per cent above that 1940 period, but still 10.9 per cent below the like period in 1930. To this operating expense figure now of course must be added the $300,000,000 or more in wage hikes.

One Month's Taxes

On the other hand, for the month of October alone taxes amounted to $49,928,458, an increase of 30.6 per cent above that month last year.

It is pointed out also in this report that 26 Class-One roads failed to earn interest and rentals in the ten months period this year, eight of them in the eastern district, two in the southern, and 16 in the western.

During the past ten years both freight and passenger rates have see-sawed up and down, but with the net effect apparently to the disadvantage of the roads. Figuring it all out on the basis of average revenue per ton miles, it is found that such a figure in 1939 would be .973 cents, compared with 1.063 in 1930. Similarly, passenger rates on the basis of average revenue per passenger mile in 1939 stood at 1.839 cents, as compared with 2.717 cents in 1930.

As for the effect of changes in railroad costs on Mr. Average Citizen, whether he travels or ships or not, that shows up in increased prices—unless of course Mr. Henderson stops that—of the goods shipped or sold by the persons directly affected by the increased rates, and of other goods and services depending in some way on transportation.

Prices and Your Purse: Curtail Blackout Shopping

Continued from Page 1

production are bright decorations containing copper, nickel, chrome or aluminum.

Economic 'Ping'

Preparing the public to save high test gasoline for warplanes, the Office of Price Administration argues that most cars will operate as efficiently on fuels with a 70 octane rating as they do on higher test gas.

And what if you do hear a little knocking on a hill?

"Auto mechanics," they say, often listen for a slight pinging to indicate that the spark is adjusted to give maximum gas mileage."

Sugar Security

While customers in many places are sweeping shelves bare of sugar and causing storekeepers to impose consumer quotas, agriculture officials are publishing confident statements that sufficient supplies will be secured from Cuba, Puerto Rico, South America, and from domestic production of sugar cane and beets.

Fish Fact

If you find the price of canned salmon too high for your pocketbook because of Lend-Lease shipments, try sardines, the Consumer Division of OPA advises. Maine and California sardines have been canned in record amounts this year.

Too Soon

Nearly 15,000,000 rubber seeds have been planted in Latin America by government and private interests who saw a possible rubber shortage coming.

The trees are still in the nursery stage, however, and they have to be four or five years of age before tapping is started.

Rabbits and Hats

The Fish and Wildlife Service is asking Americans to grow more rabbits—not to come out of hats, but to go into them. "Rabbit fur," it is explained, "is essential to the hat industry. A large portion of the formerly imported skins came from countries now dominated by the Axis powers."

Perturbed Senators

Leon Henderson had to take time out this week to cool off Senators from Southern, cottonseed States who objected to the ceiling prices he has just imposed on all fats and oils, except butter.

Their threat to his price-fixing activities subsided after he reported that about 10 per cent of all consumer complaints received by OPA in the past few months have been about fats and oils that go into shortening, soap, cosmetics, paints, varnishes and even printing ink.

Philippines

Continued from Page 1

Mindanao and declared they were smashing enemy resistance.

The landing was effected at dawn and the situation is rapidly turning in favor of the Japanese, the communiqué said.

Davao, where the Japanese have large investments and where 1,500 Japanese of military age were rounded up by the Army soon after the war started, was the first point in the Philippines to be attacked, and that thrust came from the air.

Japanese planes bombed it at 6:30 a. m. on Dec. 8 and returned that afternoon for another raid.

Since then no attacks have been announced officially from Davao and the Army has declared it had the situation locally in hand.

The headquarters of General MacArthur announced increased patrol activity in the Aparri, Vigan, and Legaspi areas of Luzon islands, where the Japanese have landed troops, but no details were given.

Army and Navy Hire 17,621 Civilians in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War and Navy Departments added 17,621 civilian workers during the first week of the war with the Axis, the Civil Service Commission reported. This was a record number for any single week since beginning of the national emergency.

Among other places, the new workers went to navy yards, arsenals, Marine Corps posts, Marine barracks, powder factories, and air stations.

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West Indies Sugar Group Big Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—Formation of an association to represent the sugar interests of all the British West Indies gained the approval of the British West Indian sugar producers at a conference in Jamaica recently.

This move may well prove to be a real step forward in the economic history of the British West Indies, which since 1650 have had their destiny closely associated with the production and sale of sugar. It is regarded here as a significant victory over the insularity that has impeded the growth of each colony.

No little credit for this achievement is due to the presence of an air service over the Caribbean, linking the island colonies in a close-knit community. A few years ago the interchange of correspondence between neighboring colonies took anywhere from a fortnight to a month, as it still does for some of the smaller islands.

The influence of changing conditions has played its part. One such change has been the rise of sugar beet production in Canada—one of the principal markets for British West Indian sugar.

19th Century Difficulty

Sugar producers in the British West Indies have had a long and rather unhappy acquaintance with beet sugar. During the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century West Indian sugar was exported to England to the profit of all concerned. Then bounty-fed beet sugar began to be exported from the continent to England in such quantities that about 1883, under free trade conditions, British West Indian planters found themselves in financial difficulties.

It was with relief that they were able to find a market in the United States, protected, as early as 1890, by a countervailing duty against the bounty on beet sugar.

Market prospects in this direction were dimmed with the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States in 1903, giving Cuban sugar a preferential rate of 20 per cent of the duty payable on sugar imported from other countries. Exports from Cuba rapidly mounted, and once more the British West Indian producer was looking for a market for his product. He had not far to go, for in Canada there existed an Imperial preference of 33⅓ per cent on British West Indian products.

Canada became, and with the United Kingdom remains to date, one of the two main markets for West Indian sugar.

Persistent Problem

Subsequent conferences between British West Indian and Canadian representatives in 1912, 1920, and 1925 increased the protection on British West Indian sugar until today it has a preference of $1 a hundred pounds. And now within this tariff wall the tops of sugar beets have begun to appear in rather disturbing numbers.

It is possible that much of the sugar beet acreage will never develop beyond an experimental stage, but it serves to remind the West Indian producer that prior to the war there was an overproduction of sugar in the world and unremunerative prices. While war has removed immediate concern with this problem, it is one that must eventually be faced.

Sugar is the primary cash crop of the British West Indies, and as such cannot be easily dispensed with for other cash crops, nor readily curtailed, although such control was exercised before the war. Possibly technology may be able to find new uses for sugar cane other than as a food. It is possible, too, that the market for British West Indian sugar may expand through a large postwar increase in population in Canada, which is generally expected.

Then, again, under the colonial welfare scheme, which demands peasant farming and subsistence crops, the marginal sugar lands may be converted to other purposes.

Whatever the future may hold, it is certain the British West Indian sugar producers in consolidating their interests under one association are making a real contribution to British West Indian prospects for sound development.

Blitzed Boats Yield Metal

Wide World

Britons Salvage Material From 'Destroyed' Ships

Top: A vessel sunk by enemy action and subsequently raised for salvage purposes. It was towed to a mud flat at Liverpool, England, and is shown being dismantled. Bottom: Workmen breaking up chunks of boats before loading the material into wagons to be carted away. Metal and whatever else can be salvaged is used over again for the British war service.

Pirow Pushes Nazi 'New Order,' Seeks an Afrikander 'Republic'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOMBASA, Union of South Africa—A proposed "new order" for South Africa, based on Nazi ideology, has been drawn up here by Oswald Pirow, ex-Defense Minister in Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog's United South African Party, which resigned on the question of South African participation at the outbreak of the present war.

Mr. Pirow, who is of German extraction, addressing a meeting of his "new order" supporters recently, declared that only National Socialism could effectively resist Communism.

"Republicanism," he said, in challenge to the Nationalist Party, "is not enough. Only the new order can end the evils of capitalism and the subversive imperialist press."

Mr. Pirow wants an Afrikander (mainly Native Dutch) Republic based upon a Nazi ideology, with the Ossewa Brandwag, a colored-shirt formation, as its Storm Troopers, the Reddingsdaad Bond for student and worker and the Nasionale Jeug Bond as the Youth Movement, with the powerful Dutch Reformed Church in the background, but nevertheless a virile force.

With the establishment of the Republic, which Mr. Pirow asserts is inevitable, his "new order" will come into operation.

Ballot "Purification"

This implies that the voters' lists would be "purified" and that no person who is considered to have worked against the Afrikanders would be given a vote. Included among those whom he would disfranchise are the Jews, the "Loyal Dutch"—among whom would be the vast majority of Afrikaans volunteers who have gone north—and the great majority of English-speaking South Africans.

Mr. Pirow is an extreme Nationalist and a member of the Nationalist Party, of which he leads the "new order" group.

But recently, the "Transvalaar," official organ of the party, came out with a strong attack on Mr. Pirow and his "new order" theories. It was an insult, the paper said, to suggest that the Afrikander should need National Socialism to save him from the perils of Communism.

Moreover, the influential Orange Free State Congress of the Afrikander Party has just elected the strongly anti-Nazi N. C. Havenga as its leader in chief and strongly endorsed his policy.

Mr. Pirow was accused of using the Communist danger as an opportunity to build up a personal following.

Yet even some of the Natianalist leaders are themselves not adverse to using the Communist scare as a political weapon when it suits their purpose.

Malan's Remarks

In a speech at Lichtburg on Aug. 7, Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the Nationalist leader, said that as a result of the British alliance with the U. S. S. R. the doors had been thrown wide open to Communism in South Africa.

He repeated his old argument that Great Britain had already lost the war and that the only salvation for South Africa lay in the breaking off of the British connection and in negotiating a separate peace with a victorious Germany.

He advocated getting rid of the Premier, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, because if negotiations were to be carried out between Germany and General Smuts the disaster to South Africa would be magnified tenfold.

Doctor Malan maintains that his request that South Africa should withdraw from the war has been strengthened by recent events.

"We are spending £137,000,000 on the war," he said in an opposition speech before the Union Parliament, "which means nothing less than that we are throwing out our riches onto the water and dooming ourselves to poverty. For what? To put Haile Selassie back on his throne and perhaps only for a time."

Pirow-Malon Feud

Meanwhile there is a suppressed conflict between would-be Führer Pirow and Republican-Nationalist Malan which grows in intensity.

The Republican-Nationalist view as opposed to the "new order" is as follows. The head committee of the Transvaal Nationalist Party emphasized that the Boer nation must and will build with safety on the system developed in former Boer Republics. This is poles apart from the British parliamentary system, it says, but rests upon a democratic basis and should be amended and improved according to circumstances.

A strange example of Nationalist propaganda, however, is provided by a publication by the Rev. C. W. M. du Toit, a Dutch Reformed Church pastor, who has written an exposition on the "new order" and its implications in the form of a dialogue between a backveldt farmer of the Karroo and his local pastor.

In this pamphlet, the pastor assures the farmer that under National-Socialism, Christian principles will be upheld even more than they were in the days of the old Transvaal Republic.

"Under the "new order," the pamphlet points out, no one who is not an out-and-out Republican will have a vote and that Jews, "un-Christian" elements and what the pastor describes as the "un-natural" groups will be disfranchised.

Old Testament Cited

It goes on to explain that "other people can still live in South Africa, but they will have no vote. The unassimilable Jews will no longer be able to play a part in our political life. Anti-nationalists, imperialists, and jingos will be disfranchised. The Blackwells, Stallards, and Alexanders will no longer be able to oppress the Afrikaander in his own country and exploit him for the sake of the British Empire.

"Even if a man is born in South Africa and bears an Afrikander name like Hofmeyr, but is so unnatural that he votes and speaks against our policy of complete segregation of the non-European races he will lose his vote under the new Republic."

The Karroo farmer is supposed to be fully convinced by this line of argument, which is backed by a quotation from the Old Testament dealing with the political attitude of the Moabite woman, Ruth, who identified herself with the Children of Israel.

The pastor tells the farmer that the press, the radio, the motion picture screen and all other sources of propaganda will be controlled and the pro-British newspapers will either have to change their tune or be compelled to close down.

The "new order" will wage war on "schools of the type of St. Andrews, which seek to rear young Englishmen in South Africa by making Britishers out of the sons of South Africa."

The imaginary farmer is at once converted to the "new order" and the pamphlet concludes with his saying: "I agree with you and the sooner a new day dawns in South Africa the better."

Efficient, Firm Army of Poles Rapidly Recruited in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The rapid organization of the Polish Army in Russia is described by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Folish commander in Russia, in an interview in the Communist Party organ Pravda. "The most difficult period of completing and training the Polish troops in Soviet Russia has passed," said the general.

"The Polish soldiers did not have uniforms and had bee. compelled to work hard in order to obtain even the most necessary essentials to life," he went on. "I have not heard one word of complaint from any Polish soldier. There have been no breaches of discipline, no punishment has been necessary. I have never even had to raise my voice.

"The best relations exist between officers and men, both of whom have in recent years gone through terrible experiences.

"We have organized a Polish army on Soviet territory that is ready for battle. In accordance with the understanding between the Polish Government and Russia, our troops in Russia will form a part of the Polish Army in Tobruk and Great Britain.

"When the time comes, all these troops will unite on the Continent of Europe to take part in the decisive battle with the forces of Hitlerite Germany. Most of the men have had peacetime training and saw service in the campaign of the autumn of 1939. There are large reserves upon which I can draw, so we shall be able to form several times the present number of divisions. We are already at work on that.

"The major difficulties of creating a Polish army in Russia are behind us. More than enough uniforms have come from Great Britain. A part of the arms are here and further transports are due very soon. Premier Winston Churchill assured the Polish Premier, Gen. Wlalyslaw Sikorski of this, and W. Averell Harriman, American delegate to Moscow, gave me similar assurance.

"Cultural and educational activities are also going on. There are lectures, concerts, wall-newspapers, and soon there will be a full-sized printed paper. In our relations with the Red Army, we met with an understanding of our needs and complete support. I regard these relations as good and feel sure that they will continue to be so, even that there will come long years of friendship. As a matter of co-operation, we have accepted a part of the Red Army regulations, which will be issued in Polish translation.

"We see before us the Poland of the future, though we know that the road thither will not be a parade but hard and thorny, that blood must flow before we get there. That certainty of return to Poland increases when we consider Stalin's attitude toward us, for he understands the Polish people. One must also be mindful of General Sikorski's ability and breadth of vision, that with the exception of a handful of dissenters the whole Polish nation stands behind him."

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U. S. Entry in War Is Blow to France

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Dec 20—A shutdown in most of the factories in France for lack of raw materials, coal, and electric power has only been averted by a three-week Christmas holiday. During this breathing space the Government will make a desperate effort to find sufficient material to reopen.

Meanwhile the Government and the factory owners will share the expense of trying to keep all factory workers on the pay roll.

Newly unemployed are now going in increasing numbers to Germany, where more than 100,000 French workers from Occupied France are already employed.

A lean Christmas is universally accepted by the French people. The Vichy Government appears to be eager to continue neutral in this war, even if that neutrality is only the inevitable neutrality of defeat.

Impressed by U. S. Entry

The entry of the United States into the war has made a profound impression on the French people.

On whatever questions they may be divided, they are unanimous in wishing ardently to remain on good terms with the United States. On that account they heard with mixed feelings the British radio announcement that the United States had seized the Normandie.

The first intimation of action regarding the Normandie came with a small inconspicuous item in the newspapers, dated Vichy, saying: "Authorized circles deny that the United States has seized the Normandie and other French boats in American harbors. It would appear to be confirmed by the American authorities that the French crews have only been temporarily put on shore. The vessels still fly the French flag and are not seized or utilized."

Those who had not heard from their newspapers or radio about French vessels in American harbors being seized realized at once that there was a question of it.

Negotiations Hinted

The carefully worded announcement, however, contained the information or suggestion that there had been some negotiation between Washington and Vichy in an effort to prevent a diplomatic complication.

The average Frenchman is very conscious of the fact that France still has a fairly big navy and that it has been occupied principally with the defense of French North Africa.

The series of inspections in North Africa and also direct information had convinced them that North Africa was entirely in French hands and that as long as it remained in French hands, France with its navy would be able to keep out of the war, provided that it was able to continue normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

This seemed feasible despite the entry of the United States into the war until this inconspicuous news item mentioned the fact that the French crews had been put off the Normandie and other French vessels.

Opinion in France now sees the prospect of a gradual, if not abrupt, loosening of ties with the United States.

Senate Group Accuses Army Of 'Shocking' Extravagance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—A persistent and inexplicable refusal to eliminate methods greatly increasing the cost of camp and plant construction is charged to the War Department by the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program.

Not only is the Army still adhering to practices which were exposed as unnecessarily costly many months ago, but in some cases these practices were discredited during the days of the First World War, it is alleged.

Among the many current mistakes charged to the Army by the committee, which is headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, are the practice of renting construction equipment at rates which are greater than the original purchase price, the refusal to outlaw racketeering on the part of local unions and their officials, adherence to the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract system and a widespread lack of advance planning.

Each of these outmoded practices are important contributors to the fact that the Army construction program within the United States has been so unexpectedly expensive as to shock public officials and private citizens alike.

Early this year, the Truman Committee uncovered and publicized these extravagances in a report which was presented to the War Department in the hope that it would be carefully studied and applied to the benefit of the public purse.

Careful Study Made

Late this fall, however, the same Committee made a careful and detailed study of construction at the Wolf Creek ordnance plant and Milan ordnance depot at Milan, Tenn.

What it found led Committee members to believe that the War Department had been something less than diligent in studying and applying the Committee's earlier recommendations. Among the many costly practices uncovered by the Committee the following few stand out:

1. Lack of adequate planning caused constant damage and disruption to military roads built at the high cost of $15,000 a mile.
2. Labor unions charged workmen exorbitant initial fees and monthly dues to engage in defense work.
3. Charges by Army officers that some union officials extracted "kick-backs" of pay from workers under threat of depriving them of work.
4. Feuds between local supply concerns hampered the construction work, thereby raising costs and delaying defense production.
5. The strange dismissal of a number of officials who persisted in uncovering ways in which the Army was not getting its money's worth.
6. Acceptance of bids 25 to 30 per cent above the figures established by Treasury procurement recommendations.
7. Fantastic prices charged to the Army for equipment and repairs.
8. High rentals paid for pieces of equipment which are left idle for long periods.
9. An estimated loss to the Government of from $500,000 to $3,000,000 through the practices of contractors removing rented equipment from a job just prior to its recapture date and then sending it to another job.
10. The hiring of workers for unnecessary jobs. The Committee found that one man had been hired to kill flies in the Rubber Boat Department of the Wolf Creek job.

Called Average Case

Committee members have pointed out that the Wolf Creek project was selected at random and is believed to represent a fair picture of what has been and still is going on in all parts of the country.

For example, in its early report the Committee charged that the Army rented equipment at costs far above what it would have paid had it bought the machinery outright.

"In support of this, the Committee had found mark-ups as high as 64 per cent, and that the common practice was to mark up equipment for recapture purposes from 30 to 35 per cent.

"This was not an isolated practice. It occurred with respect to item after item in nearly every camp," the Committee said.

Despite this warning, the Committee found the Army repeating its old mistakes at Wolf Creek, where a number of used automobiles were recaptured for $1,448 although they could have been purchased for slightly over $1,000 when new.

On another occasion carburetors on trucks were repaired at $18.64 when new ones were available at around $9. Six dollars was charged to attach a fire-extinguisher, although the job consisted of putting in three screws. Four and one half hours were taken to repair tires and two hours to wash cars and trucks, with some of them being inexplicably washed twice a day, although they were for work purposes.

Idle Equipment Costly

J. F. McCarthy, Supervising Auditor of Tools and Equipment for the Army Quartermaster Department on the Wolf Creek project, testified to approximately 100 pieces of equipment which were idle more than 50 per cent of the time, thus costing the Government $75,000 a month.

Another witness testified to his belief that inefficient handling of transportation had, in a few months, cost the Government something like $300,000.

An example of the time and money wasted through the War Department's failure to plan adequately in advance, despite the fact that the Wolf Creek job is one of the last undertaken by the Army, is afforded by the Committee's discovery that eight plumbers were sitting around doing nothing while waiting for a common laborer to finish digging a ditch.

According to Senator Truman, the Army has consistently refused to take action against the officers whose duty it was to see that efficiency was maintained.

"In most cases where they (higher officials) have discovered cases of this kind it has been the policy of the Quartermaster Corps to promote the gentlemen who have been responsible for the action," Senator Truman said.

Injunction on Wages Ordered Expunged

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court yesterday directed Circuit Judge Philip J. Finnegan of Chicago to expunge an injunction against payment of salaries to certain temporary State civil service employees.

In a decision which State officials said would free the pay rolls of more than 6,000 employees whose salary checks have been held up since early November, the court granted Attorney General George F. Barrett's petition for a pre-emptory writ of mandamus to expunge the order.

The high court held that Judge Finnegan was without jurisdiction to pass upon the question of whether temporary civil service appointees were qualified to hold their positions.

Sentinel of the Forest

Redwood Empire Association

'Founder's Tree' in Northern California

Giant redwood in Humboldt State Park is 364 feet tall and estimated to be 2,000 years old. It is 47 feet in circumference. The tree is being floodlighted during the holiday season.

Holiday Trees Cut Carefully Give Others Room to Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — "This tree brings a message from the great outdoors. Its cutting was not destructive but gave needed room for neighboring trees to grow faster and better. It was cut under the supervision of the United States Forest Service on the Rogue River National Forest. The prevention of forest fires through the past years has made it possible for this tree to decorate your home on Christmas Day."

When you purchase your Christmas tree this year, if you are a resident of a Pacific coast state, or possibly of some other, you are quite apt to find attached to it, a small card with the foregoing, sponsored by the Christmas tree industry—which produces and sells the trees of the Shasta Red fir, commercially known as silver tips, which are among those most desired for holiday festivities.

While California has an ample market supply of these regular-size Christmas trees, it claims as well the world's tallest Christmas tree, a giant redwood in Humboldt State Park in Northern California which is being floodlighted during the Yule season. This is the famous Founder's Tree, estimated to be 2,000 years old.

The Shasta Red firs—or silver tips—are found exclusively on the Cascade mountain ranges in Washington and Oregon and on the Sierra range in California. In southern Oregon they are found only within the borders of the Rogue River National Forest, located at the extreme end of the Cascade range in Oregon and including a small part of Siskiyou County, California. Huckleberry Mountain and the Butte Falls area contain the largest "stands" of these trees.

Sealed Bids Submitted

Stands, this year, of from 1,000 to 5,000 trees, were sold as long ago as Oct. 1, to four of the larger buyers and those from 100 to 500 to smaller purchasers. For the larger sales, an advertisement was run for 30 days, with a minimum price specified. Prospective purchasers submitted sealed bids to the forest supervisor and they were opened on a specified day. The smaller sales were made without bidding, at minimum prices, to near-by residents.

Most young stands of Shasta fir are dense enough, so that cutting of single trees does not become a problem. Cutting of trees in clumps is not a problem either, because rarely, if ever, are all trees in a clump suitable for Christmas trees. Actually, only some of the clumps have one or two suitable trees and many have none.

Cutting crews may consist of six or eight men, two men working together. One picks the trees and cuts them while the other one carries them out to a skid road.

The daily cut is generally taken to the base camp each night, as this is found to be the most economical. If left in the woods from day to day, the trees may be lost under a heavy snowfall. Trees are collected on a heavily constructed sleigh or two-wheeled trailer towed by a 40 or 50-horsepower tractor.

If the hauling distance to the main road is three or four miles, the trees are reloaded and hauled out on a 1½-ton truck and are then loaded again on semi trailer units for the trip to California. Trees are measured overall from butt to top of the nearest even foot, by a forest officer, at time of loading onto the truck.

The driver must have proper credentials before he can cross the State line into California, a 1941 California law requiring the driver to have a notarized bill of sale before he can enter that State. A forest officer can attest the bill of sale in lieu of the notary's seal.

One More Use of Forest

Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are the main markets for the silver tips which are sold mostly in California, with some in southern Oregon. Table trees bring $1.50, a 22-foot tree, $50. Large sales are made to jobbers, who usually dispose of all, or nearly all, to a single wholesaler. The wholesalers seldom get as many as they would like to have. The larger trees are sold to banks, hotels, and motion picture stars.

The policy of the administration of the National Forests being to subject all available resources to use, the Christmas-tree industry may be said to be just one more use of the forest, a resource to be marketed. The demand, at present, is much greater than the supply. Local truck gardeners and summer resort owners are given work in the fall and early winter when no other employment appears available and out-of-district buyers often finance southern Oregon or northern California workers to obtain the trees, small outfits being able to handle them easily. Wholesalers are often large fruit and produce dealers.

Protection of the forests from fire has naturally been a major concern, and it has been a matter of much gratification to officials of the Rogue River National Forest to be able to state that the 1941 season was the best in fire prevention since 1909.

Contributing factors which resulted in this excellent record was the "Keep Oregon Green" campaign which was part of the publicity program carried on by the State and Federal Government and the exceptionally fine work of the fire prevention guards.

Each year, forest officials state, visitors exercise more care and fires caused by lightning are more easily extinguished than formerly.

Under the Forest Service policy of sustained yield, officials state that the continuance of the present annual harvest of about 7,500 trees is assured.

Spain Ready to Carry Mail to Argentina If—

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy told Argentina Dec. 18 that Spain would carry mail between South America and Europe if the ships would not be halted by the British.

The Foreign Office said Argentina was negotiating with British authorities to maintain mails since Axis trans-Atlantic airlines are being stopped.

Enlarged Army Increases Call For Chaplains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The Army needs more chaplains. Expansion of the nation's armed forces will increase the need of spiritual advisers from all denominations, War Department officials told members of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, representing 30 Protestant bodies, at a meeting here this week.

"With their expansion, the military forces of this nation will take in most of the poteptial leaders of our country. The type of character they develop in the service may make or break this nation," S. Arthur Devan, Director of the General Commission, points out.

New chaplains are needed especially from the Northern States, which have been slower to respond than denominations stronger in the South, where "propaganda for peace" did not permeate so widely in the last two decades, Mr. Devan says.

Possibility of an increase in the maximum age for Chaplains, now 40 in the Army and 44 in the Navy, is advanced by Mr. Devan, who says he has received large numbers of applications from "overage" church workers wanting to serve.

Numerical goal set for Chaplains is one to each 1,000 to 1,200 military men.

Recognition of the contribution Chaplains are making to the Army was given this week in the promotion of William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, from the rank of Colonel to Brigadier General for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. A drive to get higher rank for the Chief of Chaplains so he won't "always have to sit at the foot of the table" has been pushed by the churches since 1924.

Next move will be to get added recognition for the Navy Chaplains' Division, which now functions as a subordinate division of the Bureau of Navigation. The General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains is urging that the work be put in a separate bureau, headed by a Rear Admiral.

Brigadier General Arnold is scheduled 'either for reappointment or retirement on Dec. 22. He is a Roman Catholic. While urging rotation of the Chaplain office, members of the Protestant Commission credit General Arnold with extreme fairness to all denominations, especially in seeing that the 800 new chapels at Army posts are not monopolized by any sect.

Teacher Pension Issue Clarified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 — Any teacher who has served 35 years in the New York public schools may retire with pension whether the Board of Education approves or not, according to a ruling by Justice William T. Collins of the New York State Supreme Court.

Justice Collins' decision, announced yesterday, denied to the Board of Retirement the right to block the pension of Miss Louise Tucker, elementary school principal who was dismissed by the Board of Education last spring on charges of borrowing money from her subordinates.

Up to last June, any teacher who served the required 35 years could retire unopposed with pension. At that date, the Board of Education decided to oppose the retirement of any teacher brought up on charges and dismissed, and held that Miss Tucker should repay money allegedly borrowed before being allowed to receive her pension. Miss Tucker, with 37 years of teaching on her record, filed a retirement application after the charges had been filed.

Justice Collins ruled the Board had no legal right to block the pension, but suggested that a compromise might be arranged and that "inasmuch as the petitioner offers to do equity she should, I think, repay what she owes without waiting for the entry of judgments against her and without availing herself of the statute of limitations."

Ninth Army Corps' Seat Moving to Salt Lake City

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Headquarters of the Army's Ninth Corps Area is to be moved to Salt Lake City, the Army announced yesterday, and will become the headquarters of the zone of communications for this theater of operations.

The Ninth Corps Area embraces the Pacific Coast.

Most of the Ninth Corps Area staff, enlisted men and civilian employees, will be moved to Salt Lake City. The change was ordered by Lieut.-Gen. John L. Dewitt, whose western defense command and the Fourth Army headquarters will remain in San Francisco.

A theater of operations—in this case embracing eight western states—consists normally of a combat zone nearest the enemy, and a communications zone to the rear. Establishment of the latter element in Salt Lake City is the purpose of the change just announced.

Maj. Gen. J. L. Benedict, Commandant of the Ninth Corps, will be commanding general of the Utah force.

The move follows established procedure for wartime and is entirely normal, General Benedict said.

Long War Lies Ahead, Goebbels Tells Axis

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, told Axis readers today that "the changed world picture" had now made it necessary to count upon a long and harder war.

His weekly front page article in Das Reich argued that the better chances of victory were on the Axis side, but implied that the chances of any further lightning marches were ended.

"One day the hour will come when the adversary gets groggy," Dr. Goebbels wrote. "When that hour will arrive nobody can tell."

The article dealt with the Far Eastern conflict and the Axis' chances against Britain and the United States.

References to a long war have been frequent in most of the German press in the past few days, some saying the conflict would last from five to ten years.

"We do not underestimate the remaining possibilities of England and America," the Propaganda Minister wrote.

Hard and Bitter Battle

"We have frequently pointed out that the colossal extent of both these world empires cannot be broken in days, weeks or even months. We must compose ourselves for a hard and bitter battle.

"In this battle there certainly will be an eternal up and down in which, under the circumstances, we will not be able to avoid certain reverses. But that is not the deciding issue. The decisive issue is that by far much better chances lie on the side of the Axis and that their leadership will not hesitate to use them."

[A Berlin broadcast quoted the Commentary Dienst aus Deutschland as saying clear evidence of the co-operation of the European Axis powers and Japan was afforded by Italian-German activity in North Africa to keep large British forces engaged.]

Dr. Goebbels declared that British and American leaders had underestimated Japan.

He said that Germany was in a better position than in the third year of the World War, since France is conquered, the Balkans are no longer a danger and former enemies—Italy and Japan—are now allies.

Civil Difficulties Difficult

Civil difficulties are equal on both sides, he said, contending that if a potato crop is poor in Germany it is also poor in England; that England also has queues before cigar shops.

Certain foodstuffs can still be bought freely in England, he acknowledged, but he asserted the prices were prohibitive.

"From a military point of view," he wrote, "invasion is of course a difficult task. An English invasion of the continent is still more difficult."

He contended that supply difficulties favored Germany, since she had a railway network over the continent while England's channels were the sea.

"Events are moving quickly and are ever changing," he warned. "High watchfulness is necessary and leaders as well as the people must be constantly on guard."

Planes vs. Battleships: Lessons of the Pacific

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 20—The lessons learned at heavy cost in the combined sea and air fighting in the Pacific—more particularly the loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse at Singapore Dec. 10—are being urgently discussed here as increased stress falls upon British-American naval resources.

Today Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, a sailor of great practical experience, renews in a newspaper article his arguments that the fighting Navy should be provided with "an efficient naval air service under direct control of the Admiral, who must bear all responsibility."

This is not a case of wisdom coming after the event, because as far back as March 23, 1937, Admiral Keyes said in the House of Commons: "If war breaks out before the Navy is given time to reorganize and restore its air service, which was the finest in the world during the Great War—2,500 aircraft and 55,000 men—the Navy will be fighting under a tremendous handicap and those air protagonists who have been responsible for misleading the Government so long will deserve heavy retribution. It will be the men of the fleet who will suffer and who will pay with their lives on day of battle for the deficiencies of the Navy's air service."

Compromise on Plan

The sequel to this is that the Government has accepted the principle which Admiral Keyes advocated, but has actually adopted a compromise, giving the Navy charge of the Fleet Air Arm operating carrier-borne aircraft and leaving the Coastal Command under the control of the Royal Air Force.

In April of last year the Coastal Command was placed under the operational direction of the admiralty, a move which placed the shore-based coastal airplanes at the Navy's disposal, but it seems that this arrangement obtains only in home waters, while the Mediterranean and the Pacific Narrows fleet has had to depend on the Royal Air Force's powers of cooperation.

This makes airdome defense seem like the first line of the Navy's defense in such regions and as the establishment and maintenance of those air fields can be effected only with the aid of the Navy, the lieup of mutual dependence is held to suggest the need for unified control as experts discuss what befell of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse in the absence of adequate fighter plane protection from the Royal Air Force based on the Malay Peninsula.

The Role of Battleships

In the debate on the role which battleships can still play in war operations against aircraft, such as those in the Pacific, Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon observes today in a letter to The Times of London: "Everyone will agree . . . that it was obligatory for Admiral Phillips to act as he did. But what is disturbing is the fact of capital ships having been sent to a place where it was impossible for them to perform their legitimate functions and where they were bound to be implicated in duties for which they are not fitted and which could have been far better performed by smaller and less valuable vessels.

"Battleships are not ships to be used to repel invasions. Their function is to fight other battleships. Further, it is still more disquieting to find that the First Lord of the Admiralty, in spite of the late dreadful warning, defends the use of these extremely valuable ships for inshore operations. We dread that the Admiralty may make some mistake should this country be invaded."

It is observed, in connection with the last remark, that the fleet, in home waters, has an immense backing of fighter protection and that both fighter protection of ships and ground protection of fighters' airdromes is a matter of the first importance to a navy undertaking fresh combat obligations in the immense and still expanding field.

Merchant Marine To Train Officers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A vast expansion of its program of training men for the American Merchant Marine has been announced by the Maritime Commission.

Saying that about 40,000 seamen and 10,000 licensed officers would be needed during 1942 and 1943 to man the 1,200 new ships under construction, it added: "The Maritime Commission contemplates training a substantial number of these men, and expects to obtain the remainder from among experienced seamen who have taken temporary positions ashore."

The Commission has chartered from the Eastern Steamship Lines the liners Boston and New York. Mrs. Jessie Ball du Pont has made a gift of the Nenemosha, a diesel-driven yacht. The liners Alleghany, Berkshire, and City of Chattanooga will join the fleet soon.

A new Liberty ship, a 10,000-ton vessel now on the ways, is being redesigned as a floating school and will be named the American Mariner. It will join two companion ships, the American Seaman and American Sailor.

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London Blacked-Out: A Ballet of Shadows

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Early December—The blackout reminds me of two lines from a poem by Walter de la Mare:

And faint from out the far-away
A snow-white blackbird sings.

It reminds me of a phosphorescent sea on a tropical night that you feel stretching to the round horizon, but which you can only see by the plunging submarine bubbles of light where the ship's bow cuts the surface; it reminds me of a chiaroscuro décor for a night street-scene; and of Ballet Music.

Indeed, the essence, choreography, lighting and tempo of it might have been wrought of those things. When the chubby London taxis, revolving as always "on a penny," loom up now from out of the invisible "far-away," they grind their gears and revolve, one feels, to strains from the Nutcracker Suite. The whole thing is a Masque, the Masque of the Snow-white black-bord. And to dance it rightly—for in what Masque is there not dancing?—one should be winged as Mercury and, like him, helmeted, illuminating the more intricate moments of terpsichore, such as alighting from bus or taxi or going down unfamiliar stairs, with a pencil-point of light from your pocket torch.

But already, before I get to the next paragraph, I hear the realistic chorus welling up. "'Snow-white blackbords'—what a contradictory phrase—even if interesting to see once, too exotic for every night. Besides, what about the troublesome, the bumptious, lightless, bothersome, the wholly wish-it-otherwise aspect of the thing? And as for poetry—at a time like this . . ."

So I hasten to add that the title of the poem I quoted is a very realistic one indeed. It is, in fact, "Pigs"—proof that poets can come down to earth with the rest of us for one line at least, even if they ascend into poetry in the next. But even "Pigs" for a title cannot stop a poem from being poetry, any more than realism can stop the blackout from being fantastical. It has escaped, it has eluded, it is itself. Sometimes it is exotic, and always it is vague, two qualities often placed under a deprecatory heading. If you can catch its tempo, if you can step in tune, you will hear it laughing up its great big sleeves.

"Without Form and Void"

It is exotic on nights lit by a "Bombers' Moon," when the whole universe is awash with milky light and inky shadow. On other nights vagueness is almost its whole quality. Pushing through thick curtains and around a totally blacked-out revolving door, for instance, you step from a normally lighted world into a black abyss "without form and void." Literally taken, a blackout is a perfect description of that phrase. Never, you realize, have you tried to move about in the routine grooves of civilized life in total darkness before. You may have lain in bed and looked at a kind of darkness, if your window opened upon an unlit garden in the depth of the country. But if it opened upon a town, a village, a suburb where light is allowed to escape from houses, from lamp-posts, from cars, total darkness is defeated. Besides, although you may have often looked from your window out into darkness and felt the soft velvet of the night, it is quite another thing to cross town or country in it, when it is unmitigated.

You step out from the tightly sealed building and light is quenched behind you with sudden and organized thoroughness. You cannot see a line or an outline—neither the houses opposite, vehicles in the street, the kerb, nor people coming towards you. Unless you put on the permitted dull glow of your hand-torch you may wonder for a moment where the ground goes. You become aware that, although you never consciously looked at the ground as you walked, you must have done so unconsciously. For now that the ground has vanished, it is never quite as near or quite as far away as your feet expect it to be. Your torch may have a disc of faint light for them to walk in, but you must not flash it upwards and you should only use it when necessary.

Pedestrians usually light their torches when crossing streets. The little circle of light on the road is all that the motorist can see of them. Red and green "X's" scratched on the blacked-out surface of traffic lights are well-hooded above, like all other lights, that are the punctuation marks in the rhythm of the Masque. Cars are all lynx-eyed, their lamps not only hooded but striped horizontally into thin lines of downward cast light. Ours, which is called a "Minx" anyway, noses along the road, seeming to feel its way by the breadth of its whiskers.

You Join the Dance

When you first arrive in a blacked-out country, it is difficult to keep your sense of direction. A filigree of self-conscious little lights studding the darkness wheels around your car window very much as landscape slides up around a plane, but it is hard to tell by points of light which way you've turned, or ought to turn, or even where you are. The blackout makes rather sententious observations repeatedly, but they have no bearing on your whereabouts. "FAP" (First-aid Post), it says in glow-worm light, lamp-post high, in what you feel must be, and in daylight discover is, the middle of the road. Then, lower down and in the same invisibly-lit tone it says—"X . . X" (Crossing). Or else in a high square or opaline light it says, with an arrow pointing, ... "S" (Air-raid shelter). There is no way of seeing buses except in moonlight. But you can tell them by their sound from a distance, and decipher them by their dark-blue windows when near. In the country all road signs and place names are obliterated but everyone gets around. By what kind of compass, one wonders, do blackout drivers steer.

Then, little by little, you get us to it all. You begin to join the dance. You begin to see even without a torch the zebra-markings of corner kerbs. You realize that people have ways of making their approach known in the darkness, apart from little stubs of light carried in their hands. Old ladies sometimes hum a hymn. Canadian soldiers sing or rend the night with shouts—just for the sheer joy of shouting.

It is as though, light being temporarily imprisoned, the character of sound is much more discernible. A sentry's boots, smartly slapping the pavement in the traditional patter, as he goes through his paces, and comes to a stand, banging his gun down into place before him, would always be itself and part of any London night. But for this roulade to come at you out of the blackness without any visible form accompanying it is as odd as the grin without the cat.

And in the blackout church bells striking the hour have a soliloquizing quality about them which was not noticeable in ordinary darkness when they were confined to their role of announcing the round of hours and half-hours and sometimes even quarter-hours. Now they sound less pronouncing—more commentating. There is such a big difference. A commentator guarantees nothing. He is a spectator. He can never be quite sure what the subjects of his remarks may do next, odd creatures that they are. The clocks have that note in their voices these nights. They are perfectly willing to tell the hour but they do it with a philosophical query in the after-tone.

The Planets Shine On

But louder than any other call perhaps in the blacked out night is the cry, the shout, the bellow even, of "Taxi." For sheer urgence nothing equals it. In all this modern age there has probably never been a time when people, men and women both, could with decorum shout at the top of their lungs in the world's most civilized streets. It is quite disconcerting how clearly a person's character stands out to one lying awake and hearing the unknown voice outside. It proclaims its owner so clearly as impatient, humorous, imperious or content. Most alarming and yet favorite of all taxi voices I've heard is that of the Page Boy from the Services Club across our street, who is sent out to get taxis and whose voice is just changing. It has the most endearing waver. Evidently taxis think so too, for it is almost always answered by a grinding of brakes.

The blackout outdoors is a problem. But so is the blackout from within. Not a crack, not a chink of light must escape if the Masque is to be complete. Every citizen is zealous that it be complete. One woman, through a glazed, court window of a room she doesn't use and, therefore hadn't blacked out, saw one night a bright light shining in the court and through her window. She was so troubled that she asked the hall porter to find out about it—someone else on the court must have forgotten to black out a window. The porter came and looked through her glazed window and was also perturbed. "I'll go on the roof, Madam," he said "and see what it is." But the light went on and was there the next night, too. At that the woman, very worried and wondering at the porter having failed at his duty, opened her window to see where the miscreant light was coming from. She flung it open and there, blazing for all to see in the night was—no, not a lighted window, but—Jupiter. Some lights just will not be put out.

And so the Snow-white blackbird sings on. Not even the Battle of Britain could down him. Like a phoenix rising anew from the second Great Fire of London, he sings on to the land the music for the Masque of the '40's.

Span in the Bridge of Ships

Wide World

1,620-Ton Destroyer Bailey Launched

Speeding up construction to make up for the tonnage lost at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, three United States destroyers are being launched this week. As the Bailey slides down the ways at Staten Island, New York, the keel of the U. S. S. Beale is being laid.

Reich Seen Well-Supplied With Vital Metals

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering & Mining Journal said today "Despite the fact that the British Empire and the United States have controlled the greater portion of the world's mineral weath, Germany has thus far made better military use of her mineral supplies."

The magazine said a survey of Germany's imports of metals vital to war, in the seven years prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, suggested "the Germany began to plan her conquests in 1932."

"Between 1932 and 1939 annual imports of copper ore increased three times; of manganese ore, four times; of nickel metal, seven times, and 10 to 25 times for tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, titanium, and vanadium ores."

Restrictions in U. S.

Use of those metals in the United States for civilian manufacturing is now restricted to divert more of them into armament.

The Journal cited figures provided by Charles Will Wright, foreign mineral specialist of the United States Bureau of Mines, tending to show Germany was well supplied with many strategic metals, much of them from conquered or dominated areas.

Ukraine and Swedish supply of iron ore "places Germany in a better position to supply the requirements of her steel plants," the article said. "Germany is being well supplied with pig iron."

Manganese ore and chromite supplies were said to be sufficient. Germany's requirements of tungsten, however, were said to be more than double the amount obtainable, and its supply of nickel was believed to be small. All are used in hardening steel.

As regards copper, "Germany's position has been greatly improved" by sources in Yugoslavia, Spain, Norway, and Sweden, the article continued.

Zinc and Lead

In 1940, it said, Germany-controlled countries were producing 33 per cent of the world's zinc output and 25 per cent of the lead, or "sufficient annual output to meet her requirements."

Sources of bauxite — aluminum ore—from France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary "are situated in a much more favorable position for transport to the aluminum reduction plants than the deposits from which the aluminum plants in the United States and Canada get their supply," the magazine said.

It estimated Germany's 1941 aluminum output at 560,000 tons, and said that in 1940 it turned out 240,000 tons compared with 187,000 tons in the United States. The magazine said, however, that the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, counting plants under construction, "probably in 1943, will have a total capacity of over 900,000 tons."

Magnesium Production

It compared the estimated 40,000 tons of magnesium produced by German-occupied areas with a total of 12,000 tons in 1940 for British-American plants. United States production of the light metal—used in planes and as an explosive powder—in 1942 "should be above 180,000 tons."

The magazine said Italy and Spain together produce or control 75 per cent of the world's mercury output, but that in recent years new mines have been developed in the United States and Mexico, their output about sufficient for American needs.

Germany has depended entirely on imports for tin, the article said, and is believed to have built up large stocks. It developed substitute metals for many of the uses to which tin ordinarily is put, it explained.

With about 20 per cent of the world's supply of antimony under its control, it said, Germany probably has enough for its needs.

Spinning Wheels Spin Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The war has revived the craft of spinning at home in New Zealand. With the great demand for woolen goods of all kinds for the armed forces, New Zealand mills are going at full pressure making cloth for uniforms. This activity has caused a decrease in the output of wool for domestic knitting. Carding and spinning of wool, therefore, has been revived.

Old spinning wheels, some of them brought out from Britain, generations ago, have been put into commission, and numbers have been made. Indeed the demand is much greater than the supply. Besides, there is a special demand for garments made from woolen yarn from which the natural grease has not been removed.

This is especially valued by sailors for socks to go under sea boots, and for jerseys and mufflers, particularly for work in small ships like mine sweepers. This kind of wool keeps out dampness better than the ordinary kind.

Rough untreated wool—or perhaps scoured with soap and water—is everywhere being spun at home. On one farm, many miles from the nearest neighbor, a farmer and his wife spend evenings at this work, he carding and she spinning. Their son is away on active service, and the parents feel they are doing their bit by reviving this primitive craft.

Knox Addresses Annapolis 'Grads'

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 20 (AP)—Parents, relatives and friends of the 574 graduates of the United States Naval Academy in packed Dahlgren Hall gave the graduating class yesterday a thunderous ovation after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had addressed the class.

Before caps were tossed in the air, the entire regiment—the largest in Academy history—gave the traditional three cheers for "those about to leave us." Graduates, in full dress blues, responded with three cheers for "those we leave behind us."

Commissions later were conferred upon 519 graduates, 495 becoming ensigns in the Navy and 24 Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Twenty-six graduates were honorably discharged, but some may be commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve later.

The new officers went on leave and will report for active duty later. Christmas leave for the regiment begins today and ends Jan. 3.

High Cost of Credit Buying Under Inquiry in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Both the cash order and hire purchase systems of buying goods have been widely adopted in Australia by persons unable to pay cash down or to run accounts with retail firms.

Transactions have become so extensive that, following complaints that some traders were taking advantage of clients, the Federal Government recently set up a special committee to investigate.

The committee's report has now been presented in Parliament and reveals some startling facts.

Under the cash order system, traders advance to those unable to buy outright the goods they desire an order which retailers will accept in lieu of cash. The buyer becomes liable to the cash order trader for the amount plus interest.

It is now revealed in the committee's report that cash order traders also have been making cash loans and charging about 80 per cent interest for unsecured loans of small amounts.

Much opposition to the system would be removed, says the committee, if a general discount of 10 per cent were applied.

How widely the system is used is indicated by the fact that the annual cash order turnover in Australia is £4,000,000 with 70 per cent of the business done in New South Wales. Average use of cash orders is claimed to be about £13 a year—approximately 5 per cent of the annual income of a man earning £4 10s. a week.

The new Labor Treasurer, J. B. Chifley, was a member of the committee, which was appointed by the Menzies Government. In a minority report he says: "The cash order business, as conducted by companies and individuals other than by the retailers themselves, is an economic excrescence and creates an unfair charge on the trading community and the purchasing public generally."

In a minority report he recommends that cash orders be issued only by retailers for use in their own stores, that any licensed cash order retailer be prohibited from making cash loans, and that the premium paid for cash orders be not more than 9d. in the £.

The majority report of the committee recommends that consideration be given to licensing cash order traders as in Victoria; solicitation of cash order business be prohibited and that husband of a wife to whom a cash order has been issued be free from liability unless his prior consent has been obtained.

The committee also suggests that cash order traders be debarred from making a cash loan to any customer who has any amount owing to a trader on a cash order, that premiums should not be more than 1s. in the £, and discount claimed by a cash order trader from a retailer should not be more than 10 per cent.

The committee also proposes that the total amount owing by any person at any time should not exceed £6, and that cash order traders be required to redeem all orders presented by retailers within 14 days.

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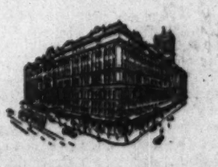
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'The Magic Flute' Revived

By Oscar Thompson

New York

With the revival of "The Magic Flute," the Metropolitan has presented three Mozart operas within a week, something which may have been without a precedent in the history of the house. The others were "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," which had been accumulating performances while "The Magic Flute" remained on the shelf, an absentee from the repertoire of the house since Dec. 21, 1926. Unlike the two "Italian" works of Mozart, "The Magic Flute" came back in an English translation. It had not always been performed in the original German, for there was a time at the Metropolitan when all German works were sung in Italian and when this one was known not as "Die Zauberflöte" but as "Il Flauto Magico." But never before had it, or any other opera by Mozart, been heard in the vernacular in any regular season of the Metropolitan.

The translation, especially made by Ruth and Thomas P. Martin, proved singable and stageworthy. It was in plain and literal English, with little that aspired to the poetical, consequently not stilted. Some circumlocutions there were in the effort to duplicate the original rhymes. But all things considered, this was one of the most workmanlike English texts that the reviewer has heard in a full-fledged performance of one of the standard works of the lyric theater.

* * *

New settings by Richard Rychtarik contributed their measure of freshness to the revival, though they were to be described as acceptable rather than distinguished. Some might have been more impressive if they had been less flimsy in their construction. However, as "The Magic Flute" is a production of 14 scenes, massive pillars and the like were scarcely to be expected. Use was made of a special gold curtain within a terra cotta frame that served as an inner proscenium. Possibly to occupy the time while the changes were being made, the principals took an inordinate number of bows before the curtain, coming forth after every scene.

Musically, the performance was one of which it could be said that the whole was better than the parts. The reason for this was to be found in the leadership of Bruno Walter, who co-ordinated the stage principals and the orchestra into much the same superior ensemble as he achieved in the recent representation of "Don Giovanni." The chorus had been well prepared and met sonorously—with a due admixture of pianissimo—the demands that are peculiar to "The Magic Flute." Not after the "Idomeneo" of 10 years earlier did Mozart place such importance on choral writing in an opera until he came to "Die Zauberflöte" in his last year. It was in integrating chorus, orchestra, and the singing of a competent, but scarcely a brilliant cast, that Mr. Walter achieved a superior performance.

The virtues and deficiencies of the principals were about equally balanced. Perhaps the most satisfactory of the stage impersonations was that of Pamina by Jarmila Novotna. The role was prettily acted and the vocal style was consistently good, though the tone was fragile and limited in color. The soprano enunciated her words clearly and was something of a model for the others in this respect. Next in clarity of diction was Charles Kullman as Tamino. He treated his airs and his recitatives better than his spoken lines, which were none too convincing. John Brownlee's Papageno ran to fussiness in its quest of the active, but when he did not pump his tones and his words his music was agreeably sung.

* * *

Alexander Kipnis was a deep-voiced and soundly routined Sarastro, whose English, unfortunately, suggested a blend of most of the languages of Central and Eastern Europe. The weakest link in the chain was Rosa Bok's Queen of the Night. The newly engaged soprano had the compass to get over the notes of the Queen's two skyrocketing airs in the original keys, but with little of tonal quality or dramatic impact. She was an eleventh-hour choice for the part, after at least two other singers had been tried out and found wanting, and no doubt her assurance and dependableness was a source of relief for the conductor.

The amazing Astrid Varnay, who at the season's first performance of "Die Walküre" stepped into the role of Sieglinde, without ever having been on the stage before, and sang and acted the part like a veteran, has given the New York opera public a second such start by taking over the part of Brünnhilde on similar short notice at the first repetition of the "Ring" music drama. At 24, the Swedish-American soprano has become the talk of the town, and there is a lively expectancy as to what she may achieve when she is permitted to sing a part really suitable to her voice and personality. Both of her appearances, so far, have been emergency ones in advance of her scheduled début. Hers is not really a Sieglinde voice, much less a Brünnhilde voice, in its present stage of development. Yet she could not be said to have failed in any particular, save weight of tone, in either role.

Robert M. Lewis

At a Philadelphia Opera Rehearsal

Sylvan Levin, conductor; Hans Wohlmuth, stage director, and John C. H. Harvey, scene designer, at work on a production. The company will present five operas, in English, at the Boston Opera House, Jan. 7-10.

Eileen Darby

John Craven and Grace George

In "Spring Again," the new comedy now on view at Henry Miller's Theater, New York.

Augustus John Etchings

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

To the diversified collection of etchings given by Albert H. Wiggin to the Boston Public Library last fall, the donor is adding a comprehensive collection of the etchings and drypoints of Augustus John, the British painter, draughtsman, and etcher. These are now on exhibition at the McDonald Gallery. Included are 114 of the 130 catalogued prints of the artist.

This is perhaps the most comprehensive group of John's etched work ever shown in this city, or anywhere in America for that matter. John, who worked rather steadily at etching during his early years, placed less professional emphasis on this work than on his painting and drawing during that period. Following etching mainly for the enjoyment the practice afforded him, he produced a variety of subjects, ranging from studies of outdoor life in England, through studies of the nude figure, to portraits, publishing them in rather small editions. One of the few major showings made of them was the exhibition the artist held in Chelsea, at the Chenil Gallery, in 1919, which led to the first general dispersion of the work among collectors.

These relatively early etchings were produced under the influence of Rembrandt, and show the great admiration of John for that artist. It was an admiration he felt through most of his career as an etcher, from the earliest example in the present collection, dated about 1900, to the latest, of 1920. There is plenty of the artist's personality mixed in the performance of these subjects, the handling of the figure compositions being especially his own. But the strongest part of the collection is its portraits, and these in particular recall the processes of the great Dutch painter and etcher.

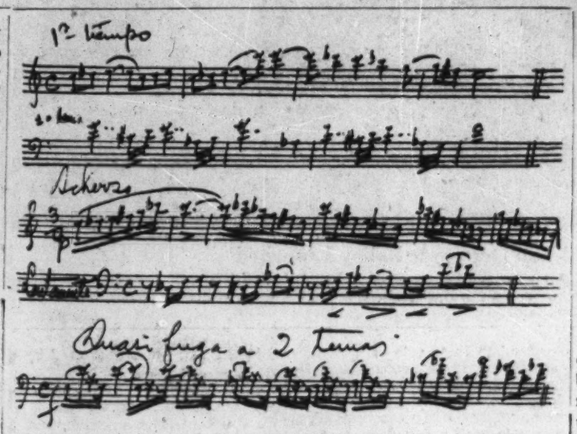
Among the portraits are various subjects of personal interest to the artist. One is of Wyndham Lewis, the painter and author; another is of Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, while others are family portraits. The "Lady With Necklace" is a likeness of John's first wife, and the "Gwendolen" a portrait of his sister. One of the most interesting features, from both a documentary and an artistic point of view, is a series of 11 of the 13 self-portraits which John executed at different stages of his career. They show him in different moods, but usually wearing a jaunty air.

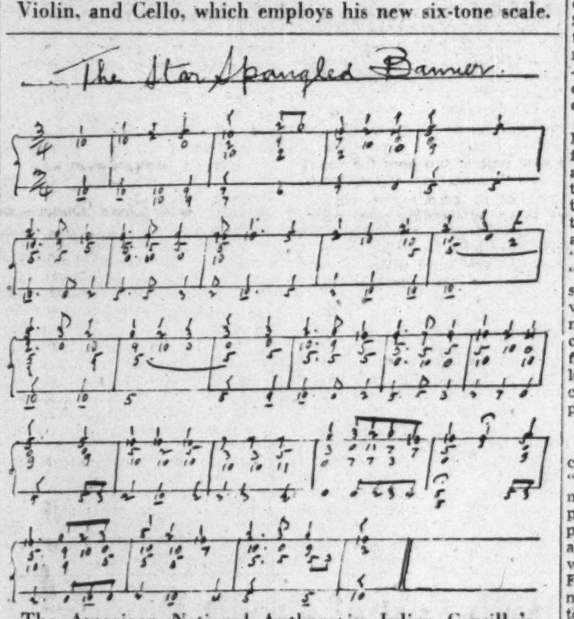
This group of prints is assuredly a vital manifestation of talent in a medium in which John arrived early at a full development of his technical power. Campbell Dodgson, who catalogued his etchings and drypoints, lists the etchings up to 1920. While others may have followed, relatively few of them appear to have been exhibited in this country.

As to technique, the treatment of the portraits and figure subjects is a good deal closer than is seen in the drawings one customarily associates with this artist. Where, in the drawings, the line is fluent and simple, in the etchings there is more concentration on detail and on the subtleties of form and character. Rembrandtesque as they are, the etchings are brilliantly executed and not without the mark of a distinctive personality. They are interesting moreover in relation to the remainder of the artist's work, which they complement, adding to appreciation of his thought and methods.

Another exhibition of more than local interest is a display of contemporary negro art at the Downtown Gallery. This has been arranged with the sponsorship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a committee of art patrons to inaugurate a special Negro Art Fund for the purchase of painting, sculpture, and graphic art by living negro artists, such works to be presented to museums and other public institutions. The exhibits have been chosen from different localities, on a basis of original and noteworthy achievement, and about 52 painters, sculptors, and print makers are represented.

The show recognizes the neo-primitive development of the present day among American artists generally. What the show in fact makes most evident is that there are no firm limits by which negro art is bound, and that the capacity of the negro artist, under modern teaching, is gaining in richness and authority of expression.

There are particularly noteworthy exhibits by sculptors such as Richard Barthe and Sargent Johnson, as well as by painters including Charles Alston, Eldzier Cortor, William M. Johnson, and others whose pictures count with good effects in the display. And the print field has its indubitable talents, represented by the black-and-white work of Robert Blackburn, Raymond Steth and James L. Wells. As a preface to the show, several works by Henry O. Tanner and other nineteenth - century painters of ability also may be seen in the negro art collection.

Quotations from Julian Carrillo's Concerto for Flute, Violin, and Cello, which employs his new six-tone scale.



The American National Anthem in Julian Carrillo's new notation

Carrillo's Six-Tone Scale

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The distinguished Mexican conductor and composer, Julian Carrillo, who directed orchestras in New York and Philadelphia, has devoted his time in recent years to composition and to the development and exposition of his music theories. He is best known here as the creator of the theory of the thirteenth tone (Trece Sonido), which may be compared to Schönberg's 12-tone scale. In this thirteenth-tone system Carrillo employs quarter-tones, eighth-tones, and sixteenth tones, and he has had special instruments made to play these small intervals.

His latest score, on which the ink is scarcely dry, is a Triple Concerto for flute, violin and cello. The story of its birth, as he gave it to me, is this:

"A few weeks ago," he said, "I and my daughter, Dolores, were picnicking in Tlalmanalco, a charming little place at the foot of the volcanoes, in company with the violinist, Jeno Lener, and Carleton Sprague Smith, flutist, who had come down to play some concerts, and their charming wives. The conversation drifted to the success of the concert of the preceding evening, in Bellas Artes, in which a Trio for flute, violin, and cello was played, by Smith, Lener, and the cellist, Hartman; and someone suggested that I write a triple concerto for the same instruments.

"This commission I gladly accepted, with a result that I believe will be unique; for in its composition I have employed for the first time a six-tone scale never before used in the entire musical world. This scale is entirely different from the whole-tone scale of Debussy. The intervals of my scale are C, D-flat, E, F-sharp, G, B-flat, C. Naturally this scale needs a new technique for its harmonization.

"I have written for it three cadenzas—in the first movement one for violin, in the second one for cello, and the third I have devoted to the flute.

"The last movement is a 'Quasi Fugua,' in which I had to open up a new fugue technique to accommodate myself to my new six-tone scale."

This is the story of the writing of Carrillo's new Triple Concerto, as he gave it to me; and he supplemented his story by giving me music illustrations, which are reproduced herewith.

Carrillo has lived an interesting life, full of rich experiences. As a poor Indian boy his talent was discovered by Don Porfirio Diaz, the dictator of Mexico, who made it possible for him to study in Leipsic. There the boy acquired a mastery of the technique of composition and of conducting. He was for a time associated with Artur Nikisch, and he conducted many symphony orchestras in the music centers of Europe.

Later he attended the International Congress of Music, in Rome, organized by Debussy, and he was elected president of that Congress, as representing the most advanced element present.

He is now a professor in the School of Philosophy of the University, where he expounds the principles and practice of his new system of music notation, for which as he says he needs "no staff, no sharps, no flats, no notes nor name of same." In short, it consists of numbers written above or below a single line. It has been proved entirely practical, and could easily displace the traditional mode of music writing were it not for the fact that music publishers have so much money invested in copper plates engraved in the old style.

By way of explaining his system visually he has given me a copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in figures, a few bars from which are reproduced on this page.

The Chicago Opera Season

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

With a performance of Verdi's "Aïda" (Dec. 13) the Chicago Opera Company brought its five-weeks season to an end. Under the direction of Fortune Gallo, it has been a remarkable season, if only for the circumstance that out of a total of 26 performances 16 were sold out, and that the deficit for the entire series will not be more than $20,000. Never in the previous history of the local company—which may be said to have begun in 1910—has there been such a high record of attendance, nor so low a record of deficit.

Mr. Gallo and his coadjutor, Mr. Martinelli, may also be commended for the general excellence of operatic interpretation. One or two of their representations were unfortunate, it must be admitted, and there were no sensational performances such as those of Reiner's "Rosenkavalier" or Rodzinski's "Salome" that were given last season, but the majority of the operas were admirably sung and well, if not brilliantly, played by the orchestra. Orchestras, after all, reflect the abilities of the men who lead them, and none of Mr. Gallo's conductors this season stirred his performers to great feats of art.

* * *

The week's interpretations included a repetition of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," worthy of mention here by reason of the superior singing and acting of Josephine Antoine as Rosina—her first appearance in the part—and of the vivacious and admirably sung Figaro by Richard Bonelli, who had not been given much of importance to do in other works. Verdi's "Rigoletto" was heard for the first time this season (Dec. 10). In this work, too, Mr. Bonelli demonstrated his artistic worth in the title role. Lucille Meusel, the Gilda, was an acceptable interpreter, and Jan Kiepura made a showy business of the Duke of Mantua. Jerzy Boyanowski, engaged as guest conductor, gave more than a merely perfunctory reading of Verdi's score.

A repetition of "Il Trovatore" (Dec. 12) brought forward a new contralto in the music of Azucena. This was Elizabeth Wysor, who disclosed a voice of remarkable richness and a felicitous understanding of how to use it to the best advantage. What Miss Wysor needs to bring her the largest measure of operatic success is an ability to act and to characterize her parts. The management, evidently determined to make it a Verdian week, followed "Il Trovatore" with "La Traviata," in which Miss Jepson accomplished some of the most stirring work of the season in the music of Violetta. Michael Bartlett reappeared as Alfredo, and to better advantage than at his début.

* * *

A concert made up of Russian music and given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 11) brought forward for the first time here the three Symphonic Dances by Rachmaninoff, completed only last season. The music—particularly that of the first two movements—was filled with the rich feeling and masterly understanding of orchestral color that are the outstanding characteristics of Rachmaninoff's work. Mr. Stock and his men well deserved the gratitude of the Russian master, for they brought out of the new score every iota of effect. The other works upon the program were Glière's overture, "Fête Ferganaise," which had been written for the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary last season, and Tchaikovsky's "Manfred" Symphony. No symphonic organization has been more faithful to Tchaikovsky's Byronic composition than that conducted by Mr. Stock; but few works offer more opportunities for interpretative virtuosity.

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Franco Autori, presented a concert (Dec. 8) whose principal feature was Paul Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler," a notable work in which the German master makes evident, not only his distinguished gifts, but his recession from the anti-romanticism that first brought him to the notice of the world a decade and a half ago. There was also included in the program, and for the first time in these parts, an Essay for orchestra by Samuel Barber.

Moscow to London

By Harold Hobson

London

"Distant Point," by Afinogenev, is by far the most considerable production of Soviet dramatic art that London has yet seen. Presented and produced at the Westminster Theater by André Van Gyseghem, it has a tenderness in characterization, and a clear, steadfast idealism in outlook which, if proper allowance is made for the changes in theatrical technique, and the difference between the mental atmospheres of Edwardian England and Stalinist Russia, entitles it to be reckoned a modern Eastern counterpart of Jerome K. Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back."

At Distant Point, which is an obscure railway junction in the wastes of Siberia, there is less distress and disharmony than in Jerome's London flat. It does in fact, but for the fulminations of a renegade priest (Esmé Percy) and the restless ambition of a young railway worker who wishes to get to Moscow, radiate a quiet contentment and rejoicing in the achievements of the Revolution. This peaceful, unselfish atmosphere is rendered perhaps most completely, certainly most delightfully, in the gentle and kindly station-master of Arthur Hambling.

Into this tiny community, which, geographically isolated as it is, shares fully in a sense of unity with all the Soviet republics, comes a Soviet general (Edmund Willard) and his wife, delayed by a train breakdown for 24 hours. Immediately the village is thrown into a flutter of excitement, and when the great man mixes with its half-dozen inhabitants as a friend and an equal, their pleasure is without bounds. There is a fresh, friendly naïveté about this section of the play that has the charm of Chaucer's primitiveness.

But it is the character of the general that is the mainstay of "Distant Point." This man is not a Christian, but he has the Christian virtues of humility, courage, honesty, kindliness, and devotion. Wherever he goes, his presence radiates a soothing and reconciling power—so much so, indeed, that in the principal scene in the play the priest, stung into opposition, challenges him for a reason for his faith in the goodness of life.

To his amazement the general reveals the fact that he knows himself to be under a medical verdict which gives him but a few more weeks to live. That anyone so placed should be able to continue to maintain such grandeur of outlook and thoughtfulness for others fills the priest with astonishment. It opens up for him a new view of life, and the young railway worker sees that, if he wishes to serve his country, he had better set about doing so in the place he happens to be in, instead of vainly hankering after celebrity.

The play is very well acted. Mr. Willard controls the movement and atmosphere of the piece with authority and power. Mr. Percy, in a make-up that is a master stroke of unkempt wildness, rides triumphantly a torrent of eloquence. Miss Christine Silver, in a part that is clean against her customary run of sweet and gentle spinsters, presents admirably a vigorous Russian peasant woman, and there is a study by Mary Morris, of quiet intensity and restrained zeal, that is extremely impressive and beautiful.

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In "Papa Is All," the Theater Guild's new Patterson Greene comedy of the Pennsylvania Dutch soon to be seen in New York.

Drexel, Early Painter And Good Neighbor

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

America's first artist to make a comprehensive tour of South America, painting portraits and sketching as he went, was Francis Martin Drexel, later founder of the banking house of Drexel and Co.

Honored by a one-man show of his work, the first ever held in this country, at Drexel Institute of Technology as a feature of that body's fiftieth anniversary celebration, Drexel is being accorded, a century late, recognition as an artist.

As interesting as his South American travels is the fact that this reasonably successful early American painter with the wanderlust turned almost overnight from brush to counting house.

Drexel came to this country in 1815 as a young artist refugee from Napoleonic conscription which already had ruined his merchant father in his native Tyrol, and sent the son through Europe painting coaches and houses for a living.

Settling in Philadelphia, he opened a portrait studio, and began by painting his landlady, a Mrs. Grundloch, whose portrait appears in the current exhibition.

Through a letter to George W. Bethune, clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, the painter met George W. Morris, one of the pillars of the church, and executed portraits of Morris and his wife, as well as another of their two children. These portraits are on view now as a family group.

Memento of the early days of his married life is Drexel's excellent triple portrait of himself at his easel, his wife, Catherine Hookey, and his small daughter Mary, painted shortly before his four-year sojourn in South America.

* * *

Unfortunately for family relationships, Catherine's brother-in-law so slandered Drexel that he fled the country in 1826 for a prolonged portrait painting adventure that was to include Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, with a glance across the Andes at Argentina.

Foreshadowing, perhaps, his business acumen, Drexel took with him engravings of Bolivar, sale of which he hoped might underwrite his traveling expenses. But Bolivar was out of favor before the painter set foot in his first port of Guayaquil, and the portraits he painted of him (never from life), were executed in the greatest secrecy to protect clients from arrest and imprisonment.

But if business in Bolivars was precarious there were plenty of personages, momentarily in favor, who flocked to the easel, eager enough to be painted although more apathetic when bills were presented.

Drexel took in $2,000 at his first stop, acquainting himself with the diplomatic and business life of port and country, and numbering among his sitters Bernardo Roca, later President of Ecuador, the American Consul (from Newburyport, Mass.), and the wife of an English business man.

Lima was his most successful port of call. There he painted Bernardo O'Higgins, one-time President of Chile, Tamon Castella, twice President of Peru, and Admiral Guise, commander of the Peruvian Navy, adding to the list in Valparaiso a portrait of Charles Whiting Wooster, of New Haven, Conn., admiral and commander in chief of the Chilean Navy.

After dining with Francisco Antonio Pinto, President of Chile, in Santiago, Drexel lost his paint box and brushes through a thieving servant, and was forced to grind his own pigments and borrow brushes from a Swiss painter. But he managed to finish 33 more portraits, including a miniature of Pinto.

* * *

He crossed the Andes on horseback, attaining more than 14,000 foot altitude, and finally arriving at the primitive Indian capital of La Paz, Bolivia, where he reported more wealth than art interest.

Throughout his journey he kept a strict account of outgo and intake, wrote a day-to-day journal that is the sole record now existing of his South American adventures, and turned out innumerable sketches in water color and pen-and-ink, a number of which are contained in the present exhibition.

During his four years of South American travel, dodging revolutions, bandits and earthquakes, Drexel painted enough portraits at $100 and miniatures at $50 to total $22,810.50. According to his journal, more than $12,000 of that sum was sent home to his long-suffering family; $6,768 was still owing and the remainder accounted for in expenses.

For five years after his return to Philadelphia in 1830 he devoted himself to portrait painting, but after his wanderings to remain too long in one place irked him, and he started out once more to paint in Central America and Mexico.

It is natural that his travels should have given him unexcelled opportunity to observe international trade, and a list of his South American subjects reveals unmistakable interest in commercial intercourse. In 1837 he returned home for good to establish, on the very eve of the panic of that year, his new adventure in banking.

Japanese Put Pressure on White Russians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent news item to the effect that the Japanese Colonel Watase was organizing the Russian Battalion of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps into a "non-Soviet Russian Army" indicates a new extension of Japanese control over the isolated and helpless Russian communities in the Far East. What it most probably signifies is the application in Shanghai of the system of regimentation to which Russians in Harbin, Tientsin, and other places under Japanese domination have long been subjected.

The situation of these people becomes even more acute as Russia hovers on the balance of possible conflict with Japan.

There are probably about 100,000 Russians in the Far East, with Harbin, in Northern Manchuria, and Shanghai as their chief centers of residence. Some of these Russians are old inhabitants of China and Manchuria; others are "Whites," anti-Bolshevik refugees who fled from Siberia before the Soviet armies in the Russian civil war or trickled out at later dates.

The growth of the Russian community was one of the features of postwar Shanghai and added a new element of exotic color to that cosmopolitan metropolis. There are considerable residential areas in Shanghai, especially in the neighborhood of Avenue Joffre, one of the principal thoroughfares of the French Concession, which have been almost completely taken over by the Russians. There are Russian signs on the shops and Russian is the language which is most frequently heard on the streets.

Resourcefulness Shown

Life has not been easy for these Shanghai Russians, most of whom arrived almost penniless. But they have displayed a good deal of resourcefulness and adaptability. Some have established little businesses, others have obtained clerical posts; Russian cabaret dancers are prominent in the night life of Shanghai.

A high proportion of the Russian male refugees were former officers and soldiers of the old Russian Army and of the forces which fought against the Soviets in Siberia under the leadership of Admiral Kolchak. Some obtained employment as bodyguards of wealthy Chinese, who were always in danger of kidnaping, even before the Japanese occupation introduced a new and heightened element of terrorism in the life of Shanghai.

Others entered the municipal service as policemen and a considerable number enlisted in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an organization which supplemented the regular police in periods of exceptional stress and threatened disorder. It is these Russians whom the Japanese have now apparently taken under their "protection."

When the Japanese troops entered Harbin in 1932 a considerable number of the Russian Whites greeted them enthusiastically, as enemies of the hated Soviet regime. But the subsequent experiences of the Russian émigrés with Japanese domination were disillusioning and at the present time it is doubtful whether any Russians except a few who are more or less definitely in Japanese pay and service look with favor on Japan.

Japanese Opened Shops

Curiously enough, the withdrawal of the Soviet Russians who were employed on the Chinese Eastern Railway until it was transferred to Japan was a blow to the Russian Whites. For the Soviet Russians had spent their money in Russian shops and restaurants, without inquiring too closely about the political past of the proprietors. The Japanese, on the contrary, moved in with their own restaurants and their own shops. There was a tendency to freeze the Russians out economically.

Politically also the Russians have not fared very well under the Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo regime. The tendency of the Japanese Army was to give its confidence to the more extreme Monarchist and Fascist elements among the Russians, and other groups were suppressed and persecuted. There was a tendency among Russians who were able to do so to leave Harbin. A few of the more fortunate found means of coming to America. The majority drifted southward, to Tientsin and Shanghai.

But they could not get away from the Japanese. Tientsin has been pretty thoroughly under Japanese control since the first weeks of the war with China in 1937, and Russians there found themselves persecuted if they did not fall in line with the local clique of Russians who found favor with the Japanese Army. Shanghai remained freer from this kind of pressure. But now, following the withdrawal of the British and United States armed forces and all out war with America, there can be not even a token challenge to the Japanese military power.

No Place to Go

The long arm of Japan is again reaching out to control the Shanghai Russians, who can never be refugees, because there is no place where they can go.

Two Japanese favorites among the Russians in Manchuria have been an adventurous Far Eastern Cossack Ataman named Semyenoff and a young leader of fascist tendencies named Rozdaevsky. There might have been a time 10 years ago when the Japanese could have raised an auxiliary corps of Russians for an attack on the Soviet Far Eastern provinces. But it is doubtful if this could be done today; indeed the Japanese might have more to fear than to hope from the Russians in Manchukuo if war should break out with the Soviet Union.

The older émigrés who feel most bitterly about their sufferings in the civil war are beyond military age; the younger Russians who have grown up in the Far East are either indifferent or cherish some vague sympathy with Russia as their native country, in spite of the Soviet form of government.

About all Japan can reasonably expect from the Russian community in the Far East is that a few subordinate "Gauleiters" for occupied districts, in the event that the Japanese could penetrate into Soviet territory, might be found among the more adventurous and extremely anti-Soviet Russians.

Housing Project Near Camp Croft Provides Comfortable Family Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—Camp Croft Courts, $427,000 defense housing project for married noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, and civil personnel, was dedicated here recently after contractors had completed the building program considerably ahead of schedule.

Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., Commandant of Camp Croft, infantry training center, accepted the project for the Army from Wallace DuPre, Chairman of the Housing Authority.

Following the dedicatory exercises, attended by civil and military authorities, the party inspected the housing units. The group saw the various modern facilities and conveniences provided, among them adequately equipped kitchens and bathrooms, large, light living rooms and bedrooms and spacious lawn areas soon to be planted and landscaped.

While the ceremony was in progress, moving vans and Army trucks drew up and parked along the curbing of the project and soldiers and transfer drivers began placing household furnishings and equipment into the new apartments.

Approximately 29 Army and civilian families have already moved into the attractive new duplex apartments, and as details of other units are completed within the next few days, they, too, will be quickly occupied.

Tenants for the homes are being chosen by Lieut. John G. Hammand, manager of the Homes Registration Office, who was formerly in charge of the Army's billeting service which was set up to procure housing for soldiers and civilian personnel before the defense housing project was obtained.

Conscription of Women Becomes Law in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The national conscription bill providing for compulsory national service by women and extending the conscription ages for men to 18½ to 50 years became law yesterday with the signature of King George VI.

Kelly Heads List of Heroes To Get High Army Honors

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., who became the number one American hero in the second World War by destroying a Japanese battleship, was killed in the flaming crash of his bomber after ordering his crew of six to save themselves, the Far Eastern Command announced today in awarding him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Captain Kelly and 12 other officers and men, two of them Filipinos, were honored with the decoration, the highest Army award except for the Congressional Medal, for showing extraordinary bravery, often against superior Japanese odds. Three awards, including Captain Kelly's, were made posthumously.

The announcement at the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army of the Far East, was accompanied by a description of the various deeds which combined to provide a thrilling narrative of exploits in the first few days of the war.

It told the first story of Captain Kelly's crash after scoring three direct hits on the battleship Haruna near Aparri on Dec. 9, and it revealed for the first time that the men with Captain Kelly in the plane were saved.

Citation for Kelly

"While his airplane was a focal point of fire from strong hostile naval forces, Captain Kelly exhibited a high degree of valor and skill, placing three direct hits upon an enemy battleship resulting in its destruction," the citation said.

"En route to his home air field upon completion of his mission, his airplane was set on fire by an attack of two enemy fighters. This officer ordered his crew to bail out.

"Six men saved themselves thereby, but Captain Kelly, the last to leave the burning plane, was killed in the resulting crash."

The distinguished Service Cross also was awarded posthumously to First Lieut. Samuel H. Marett of Atlanta, Ga.

The citation on Marett said that on Dec. 10 he took part in action near Vigan, 200 miles north of Manila, where the Japanese landed troops.

Transport Attacked

"Although warned that the enemy landing forces in Vigan were well equipped with protective fire," the award read, "Lieutenant Marett courageously led his squadron with markedly inferior armament in a concentrated attack on an enemy transport.

"Against a fury of protective firing he and his comrades strafed and re-strafed the invaders, causing great panic and destruction upon the troops packed on ships. Two transports burst into flames.

"In one final and successful straight dive against a third transport his airplane was caught in the resulting blast of the exploding transport and together with the intrepid pilot was destroyed."

The two Filipinos were Capt. Jesus A. Villamor of the Philippine Air Corps, who was cited for two separate incidents and also was awarded an Oak Leaf cluster, and Third Lieut. Jose P. Gozer of the Philippine Air Corps on Mindore Island.

Others Honored

The other awards were:

Private First Class Graley B. Williams of Iowa City, Iowa.

First Lieut. Joseph Moore of Spartanburg, S. C.

First Lieut. Grant M. Mahoney of Vallejo, Calif.

Technical Sergeant Anthony Holub of Coronado, Calif.

Private First Class Joseph G. McElroy of Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Jack K. D. Dale of Willoughby, Ohio.

Private Robert J. Endres of Fariboult, Minn.

Second Lieut. Randall D. Keator of Campti, La.

Second Lieut. Carl P. Gies of Salem, Ore.

Inventor Gives Patents to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20—As his contribution to aeronautical safety, a Baltimore inventor has just transferred "to the people of the United States" all the patents on a new type of tail light for airplanes—an invention which has been hailed by aeronautical engineers as an outstanding contribution to the safety of night flying.

The inventor is Charles Adler, Jr., whose automatic signal devices are widely used by railroads and highway departments throughout the United States.

Mr. Adler's new type of airplane tail light is basically a red-and-white flashing beam which replaces the conventional white tail lights now in use on virtually all types of planes. The inventor, a pilot himself, became aware of the need for an improved type of safety tail light through his own air experiences.

His invention has been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and is being developed by American Airlines, which installed the first of the new lights on the airliner Syracuse recently.

English Princesses In Cinderella Roles

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Dec. 20 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth was the bewigged Prince Charming and Princess Margaret Rose the Ragged Waif in their first performance of the Christmas pantomime "Cinderella."

The two Princesses, Elizabeth in tights and her younger sister first in rags and then in a white costume, sang several duets.

King George and Queen Elizabeth congratulated the cast, which included friends of the royal sisters and school children of this country town, and had all the performers to tea.

The children made their own costumes and arranged the performances. One of the props, the crystal coach for the ball, was a white gilt sedan chair which belonged to Queen Anne.

Lack of Mathematics Halts Navy Recruits

PAWLING, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—A ranking Navy official says that students in United States schools are not receiving enough mathematics to qaulify as officers.

Speaking before representatives of 30 private and independent schools in the eastern and middle-western States, Lieut.-Commander Burton Davis of the Bureau of Navigation said last night that hundreds of otherwise qualified youths are being turned down by the Navy for this reason.

Fifth Columnists Use Mirrors to Guide Planes

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Like the sideshow magician, the Japanese "fifth columnists" are trying to do it with mirrors.

Army men returning from central Luzon said a sentry at a command headquarters spied a bright object in a tree. Investigation disclosed that the carefully camouflaged post was encircled with tree-top mirrors which made it a bull's-eye for bombers.

Symphony Concert, Mr. Burgin Conducting

Strauss comes through triumphant with his "Domestic" Symphony, which was presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Richard Burgin in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Doubts for a long time existed about the ranking of this work of his; but they were evidently a consequence of imperfect interpretation. The same thing happened, when we stop to think, with his earlier compositions as they broke on the public ear. No sooner, however, did conductors get the upper hand of their difficulties and search into their meaning than they won their place in the repertory to stay. Very little of Strauss's product lies on the neglected shelf; and if for some time the "Domestic" Symphony seemed likely to rest there, it is in all likelihood permanently out in the world now along with "Don Juan," "Zarathustra," "Hero's Life," and the other accepted things.

An objection that persisted was that most of Strauss's works classify as tone poems; and while his ability in that field stood proved beyond question, his powers outside of it fell in dispute. He figured splendidly, indeed, as another Liszt, but did he count as another Beethoven?

Plain to see, the case stands altogether in his favor, since the "Domestic" Symphony is no more of a symphony than the composer's "Don Quixote" is; and "Don Quixote," in turn, is no more of a tone poem than the "Domestic" Symphony is. Both proclaim the genius of Strauss, their differences in form being not half so important as their likenesses in method and style. They represent his way of speaking, though each of them carries an individual communication. The tragedy, the comedy, the gentle sentiment, the loud magniloquence, the humility, the exaltation—the same contrasts of mood and manner surprise and entrance a listener, whichever of the two is sounding.

To make the matter convincing, performers have got to handle the "Domestic" Symphony with extraordinary skill. They must know the work well and they must see clearly its construction and get at its inner expression. To mark out its exterior traits as a study in "program" music is not enough.

Either that, or what you will; but in any event, here was a performance. Give Mr. Burgin the credit, or say that the Symphony men just played the piece as they played it because from their practice in Strauss and their acquaintance with his output from beginning to end they could not do otherwise.

Something must be the making of an occasion, no one knows what until the break-up. No harm if Beethoven's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 5 in E flat major, with Jesús María Sanromá became a secondary consideration. It proved a valuable half hour illustrating the classic period and setting forth the ideas of the greatest orchestral master in it. All in the way of exposition and development went off smoothly and clearly. The shading varied precisely according to the book. The tempi were without haste or drag. The soloist's execution was of a prime order, his sonority, both in light and full-voiced passages held the right balance with the orchestra's. Walton's Overture, "Portsmouth Point," which started the concert off, gave the men a chance to break loose with a little joyful noise which they do not too often get.

W. P. T.

Export Materials Are Seized by Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced that the Navy Department had requisitioned more than $1,000,000 worth of critically scarce materials being held in warehouses and railroad terminals for shipment to foreign countries.

The seizures were first under requisitioning authority extended to OPM by President Roosevelt's executive order of Nov. 19.

With OPM's approval, the Navy seized more than 13,000,000 pounds of steel, 3,500,000 pounds of electrolytic copper, 34,000 pounds of tin, and 70,000 feet of teakwood decking and squares.

Owners of the materials, chiefly firms in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden, which had placed their orders before the outbreak of war, will be paid under regulations established by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Duchess of Gloucester Gives Birth to Son

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A son was born yesterday to the Duchess of Gloucester, Consort of King George's younger brother.

This was the Gloucesters' first child.

Before her marriage in 1935 the Duchess was Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—
Concert by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Assisted by the Madrigal Ensemble, Steuart Wilson, director, and the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra, Edgar Curtis, conductor. 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Fenway Court—
Christmas program by the Apollo Club of Boston. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Earl Weidner, accompanist. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Concert of Pan American music by Carolyn King Hunt, pianiste, assisted by Barbara Phelan, harpist; Olympia Di Napoli, soprano; Lawton Edgerly, marimba; Quintin Gulliver, narrator. 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Letters to Lucerne, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brooke, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Averry, Mary Bartholmess, and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"The Lady Comes Across," presented by George Hale. Starring Jessie Matthews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Watch for the Morning," by Charles Margendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Rocket to the Moon," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2, 5, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"International Lady," George Brent, Basil Rathbone. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore—
"Man About Town," Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:25, 8:05. "Caravan," Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 2:50, 6:15, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 2, 5:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Small Town Deb," Jane Darwell and Bruce Edwards. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Paramount—
"International Lady," George Brent, Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3, 6:05, 9:10.

Scollay Square—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time—America at War." "Duties of a U. S. Forest Ranger." "South American Cowboys." "Ottawa, Canada—Today." "Isles of Fate." "Donald Duck." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—
"New March of Time—Dutch East Indies." "Christmas in Sweden," puppet-cartoons with music by Andre Kostelanetz. Disney's Donald Duck. Travel, Sports and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—
"Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Kelly and Ozzie Nelson. Matinees at 2; evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:35, 4:50, 8:00. "Our Wife," Melvin Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.
Brookline: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:15, 6, 9:25. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 4:30, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry and Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2 and 8.
University: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:20, 9:50. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. "Pittsburgh Kid." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Redhead," Johnny Downs and June Lang. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Regan. 2:46, 6:10, 9:36. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:13, 4:46, 8:03.
Codman Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston "Maltese Falcon," H. Bogart, Mary Astor. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, R. Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2, 4:34, 7:08, 9:42. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 3:20, 6:54, 9:28.
Park: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:01, 6:09, 9:17. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:43, 5:01, 8:00.
Hyde Park: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and R. Carlson. "Law of the Wild." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 2:30, 6, 9. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

MALDEN — Granada: "Texas," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Russer. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Don Winslow of the Navy." 1:55, 4:52, 7:49. "Bandit Trail," Tim Holt. 2:20, 5:17, 8:14. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 3:32, 6:29, 9:26.
Mystic: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and R. Stack. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and L. Hayward. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Prairie Stranger," Charles Starrett. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2, 5:00, 8:30. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "International Squadron," R. Reagan. "Feminine Touch," R. Russell, Don Ameche. 12:30-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 6:30 only. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 3, 8:30, 10. "Uncle Ned." 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Skylark," Brian Aherne, Ray Milland and Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 9:15. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "International Squadron," R. Reagan "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 3:35, 8:03.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendie Barrie. "Father Steps Out" Lorna Gray. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and J. Howard.

REVERE — Beachmont: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Hurricane Smith," Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8.
Revere—"You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Hurricane Smith," Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Desperate Cargo," Carol Hughes and C. Byrd. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt and V. Hobson. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," W. Williams, J. Storey. 1:30. Evenings from 6:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare" Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams and June Storey. 3 and 7:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. Continuous from 2:10.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Flying Blind," Rich Arlen. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 3:25, 8. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:18, 6:45, 9:56.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • LAST WEEK! MATINEES WED. & SAT.
"ENJOYABLE MUSICAL."—*PEGGY DOYLE, American.*
"A SUPER-SUPER CAST . . . ONE OF THE BEST MUSICALS."—*Globe.*
"GENUINELY COMIC . . . SPLENDID CLOWNING . . . HEARTY SINGING . . . CHARMING DANCING."—*ELINOR HUGHES, Herald.*
GEORGE HALE presents
JESSIE MATTHEWS
IN A NEW MUSCAL COMEDY
"THE LADY COMES ACROSS"
with
JOE E. LEWIS • MISCHA AUER
RUTH WESTON • WYNN MURRAY • RONALD GRAHAM
GOWER & JEANNE • THE MARTINS
Including a distinguished cast of over 100 people
AND THE MOST PHOTOGRAPHED MODELS IN THE WORLD
EVES: $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c; WED. & SAT. MATS: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c. ALL SEATS RESERVED.

Opens Monday Evening, December 29th
Cheryl Crawford presents
George Gershwin's
Immortal
"PORGY and BESS"
with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown
Orchestra under the direction of *Alexander Smallens*
Book and Lyrics by Dubose Heyward and Ira Gershwin
Hear again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty o' Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So," and others.
Staged by Robert Ross
BOX OFFICE SEAT SALE OPENS MONDAY
EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. NEW YEAR'S EVE.: $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. WED. and SAT. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

PLYMOUTH • 10 DAYS BEGIN. Christmas Night at 8:30 [Seats at Boxoffice Monday]
PRE-BROADWAY PREMIERE OF THE YEAR'S BIGGEST COMEDY ROAR!
The Messrs. SHUBERT present
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S New Comedy
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
With a Cast of 35 Featuring
KEENAN WYNN • EDITH ATWATER • WILL GEER
DENNIE MOORE • JOSEPH SWEENEY • PAUL HUBER • FLORENCE SUNDSTROM
Directed by Mr. MacArthur • Setting by Frederick Fox
2 SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE AT 8:15 AND 11:30 (NO ADVANCE IN PRICES)
EVES.: 85c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. MATS.: THURS. & SAT. 85c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65

MAJESTIC • 2 WEEKS BEG. SAT. EVE., DEC. 27 MAIL ORDERS NOW Seats Sale Wednesday
ALDRICH & MYERS in association with HUGHES AND EWING present
RUTH GORDON
A New Comedy by ALEXANDER KING and CHESTER ERSKIN
PORTRAIT OF A LADY
with
FREDERIC WORLOCK • NICHOLAS JOY • LLOYD GOUGH
And an outstanding Broadway cast
Staged by MR. ERSKIN • Setting by DONALD OENSLAGER
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EVES. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 83c. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 83c to $2.20.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Tax Inc.

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REMEMBER THE DAY
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CLAUDETTE COLBERT • JOHN PAYNE
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Don't Open Until Christmas—BUT BUY TICKETS NOW!
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Special Midnite Show New Year's Eve.
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SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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Beethoven—"Emperor" Concerto
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JAN. 31 THE CANADIAN ROCKIES
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Course Tickets: $4.40-$3.30-$2.20. Incl. Tax
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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George BRENT • Ilona MASSEY • Basil RATHBONE
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Fredric MARCH • Martha SCOTT
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
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Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

"Wittiest, rarest, most capacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
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MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35 Matinees THURS., SAT., DEC. 26

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre."—*Rich

The Home Forum

Meditative Thoughts on Woodpiles

NOW THAT ALL the cultivated crops of the soil have been gathered, many of us in the country are harvesting a crop that required no weeding or cultivation at all through the summer. We are harvesting trees for firewood —birch, maple, oak, black-cherry, ash, alder, and other varieties, of tall or short, crowded or open-growing trees.

In the face of threatened shortages of oil and coal, the fuel of our pioneer ancestors has become acceptable again. On still days, when the drama of nature is hushed between acts of wind, clouds, and sudden reversals of temperature, I can stand outdoors and hear the distant sound of chopping, the clear *clock, clock* as sharp steel meets firm wood. Amplified by a sturdy sound-box of stony hills, this sound sometimes has almost a bell-like quality; and, being an experienced chopper myself, I can judge fairly accurately the size and kind of wood that is being worked upon. An ax-blade striking a small softwood merely produces a dull, down-the-scale, shuddering *chug*. But, when it meets the hard substance of an old oak or almost sapless rock-maple, a totally different, high-pitched musical sound results.

Prudent farmers always try to have their firewood chopped at least a year ahead; for, waving aside the advantages of burning green wood under certain conditions, dry wood is, for general use, much superior to green. Old residents often are able to point with pride to rows of wood in their woodsheds that have remained untouched for possibly a dozen years. This makes a comfortable margin of safety against an unusually long, cold winter, a breakdown of horses, equipment, or what-not.

* * *

The best time to chop wood is after the leaves have fallen, "when the sap is down," and before the first snows arrive. A light, thin, dry snow is not much of a hindrance; but, after it gets deep, whether it is soft or crusty, chopping is hard work. Severely cold weather adds to the difficulties; for then the wood freezes, and greater effort is required to make the chips fly.

Conscientious choppers usually sever their trees close to the ground so that, when the sleigh, wagon, truck, or stone-boat arrives, the conveyance will not get "hung up" on a snow-hidden stump. This sort of chopping requires more time. Some men prefer to leave higher stumps, and at the same time make an avenue in which the trees are cut close for a safe passage-way. Of course, if the cut-over land is to be placed under cultivation, the stumps are left high so that they may be pulled out with a chain hitched to a team of horses or a tractor.

A single hard-working man can do much to change the appearance of the landscape of his town during a single season of chopping. If he is working high on a hill, his brush-piles, methodically laid in long rows, often look from a distance like windrows of summer hay. Or, if he is chopping evergreens, by the end of the winter a whole hillside may have turned white where before it was dark green. And it is interesting to visit a recently chopped-off area before the cords have been removed. There is a clean, fragrant odor in the air, new vistas of scenery to enjoy, and the crop of wood itself to admire.

* * *

Granted that much time is required to cut, pile, store, and carry firewood, it is still the most poetical and delightful of fuels. The important thing is to have plenty of it.

One cold, windy February day, when I approached the leaning house of an old wood-chopper, a bachelor, I noticed that a large pane of glass had fallen out from the front-room window which faced directly into the gale. I knew that my neighbor was short of wood—I was visiting him with the intention of splitting a few knotty chunks of maple which he had confessed were too much for him to handle.

"Simon," I said, as the ever-cheerful old man came to the side door to let me in, "don't you know that you've got a broken window out in front? The wind must be blowing in there powerfully!"

"Oh, that's all right," he instantly replied with a chuckle. "I know it blows in, but that doesn't matter; 'cause it blows right out again through another window-light that's out in back!"

And so there was, and that impromptu joke gave both of us considerable amusement. Simon was living in only one room of his too-big house, and it mattered little to him that the weather was going like a flood through the unused portion.

* * *

Simon's wood-chopping days are over now, but he once belonged to that school which makes *all the stumps short, the cords a few extra inches higher and longer*. I haven't any doubt that his work-creed finally became a life-creed which has served him faithfully in every difficulty. Thoreau didn't go quite far enough when he said that firewood warms a man twice—once when he is chopping it and again when he is burning it. Old Simon can now be warmed again and again, just by the memory of his many tightly-piled, closely-trimmed, over-sized woodpiles; and that is a maximum of heat for human needs, physical and mental, whichever way one may look at it.

WADE VAN DORE

Festival of the Moon

IN CHINATOWN, they are celebrating the Festival of the Moon. Holiday crowds in native costumes throng the narrow, cobble-stoned streets, walking side by side with Westerners clothed in the more conservative and much less beautiful manner of the Occident. Colored banners move softly in the slow wind of evening, and fireworks blossom against the soft, wide darkness of a California night.

Along Lotus Pond Road and the Highway of the Golden Dragon there is cinnabar and jade, cool ivory and carved soapstone as beautiful as any to be found in an Oriental bazaar. Chinese copper, too, and polished lacquer, and pewter-ware like moonlight on gray sea-water. Teakwood and ebony, delicate porcelains and frail Pekin-glass the color of spring flowers and summer skies.

One old woman sells brocaded Mandarin coats and satin slippers covered with embroidery. Another tempts the passer-by with strange Eastern sweetmeats, kumquats and lichee-nuts, crystallized melon in thin, frosty strips and candied ginger, while her neighbor calls out the names of the silks she has for sale, names which sound like the words of a song: "Heavenly Blue," and "Peach-Blossom Pink," "Chrysanthemum Gold" and "Young Rice Green." In the little gilded temple of Kwan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy, embroidered wall-hangings stir quietly in the draft from the open door, and the gleam of metal and polished wood shines through the shadowy half-dusk which smells of smoke and candle-wax. But, even as we stop to look inside, the deep voice of a gong speaks slowly to the listening night. Once, twice, and three times its somber notes roll out across the shabby roofs of this little city of exile, and then are silent; while the shrill cicada-songs of Chinese musicians go on as before, and the warning cries of rickshaw boys sound thin and clear above the laughter of merrymakers.

E. E. L.

Chinese Goatherd

Under a stone-gray sky
Cupped in the hills like a broken purple bowl,
The little goatherd wanders
With his ebony flock.
The meadow grass is green from a shower,
And the ragweed leans
With a thousand golden eyes
To see its face in a pond.
The young lad sits to rest
Under the green festoons of the willows;
And the thin-traced line of his song is blurred
By the whispered munching of the goats.

M. M. M.

BY COURTESY of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE PICTURE IN IRON

PICTURES in iron apparently were first made in China during the reign of K'ang Hsi (1662-1722). The story goes that a blacksmith, T'ang Peng, living next door to a painter, tried a hand at painting a picture. The neighbor scolded him for being awkward with the brush. T'ang felt hurt, went home, and proceeded to make pictures, not with paint, which he had handled clumsily, but with iron which he could handle expertly. This, so it is told, is the way iron pictures were first made.

Through December, a collection of Chinese iron pictures may be seen in a gallery at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The pictures are landscapes and floral compositions. It was the custom to make the flower pictures in sets of four. Flowers characteristic of each of the four seasons were portrayed: prunus blossoms for winter, peonies for spring, lotus for summer, and chrysanthemums for autumn.

From this panel we observe that typical conventions were followed. The shapes of trees, mountains, houses, and bridges are indicated in qualifying lines and the picture has an authentic depth in space.

D. A.

Woodland Bridge

No one comes this way any more—
There is a better road to town.
But no bridge on the highway bore
Such magic when the snow came down
In feathery silence. Now a span
Of crystal glows from shore to shore,
The broken timbers healed, the plan
Complete again. A crystal flow
Of brook, between its banks of snow,
Sings softly as it glistens under
The bridge while I stand hushed with wonder
That hears the stir of song below.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"As birds flying"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES OF TRIAL those who trust in God turn to the Bible seeking guidance. Unnumbered thousands have found in its pages inspiration and comfort. Thus it is that today, with a world at war, individuals are finding refuge from the fear that would attempt to destroy peace and harmony throughout the whole world.

The prophet Isaiah rebuked the people for trusting in Egypt for aid, for depending on material means for their defense, and not looking to God. And he voiced the assurance (Isaiah 31:5), "As birds flying, so will the Lord of hosts defend Jerusalem; defending also he will deliver it; and passing over he will preserve it."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 589), Mary Baker Eddy defines "Jerusalem," in part, as "home, heaven." As birds on the wing hover over their nests to defend them from marauders, so divine Principle, Love, guards our true concept of "home, heaven," from the greed and hate that would claim to engulf the world. The sure sense of comfort gained from the understanding that divine Love is present, defending, delivering, and preserving, lifts thought above the fear of harm that comes from war, and helps to protect all who are upholding right ideals.

This does not imply that if a nation's rights are menaced, the necessary steps should not be taken to protect these rights. On page 277 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Whatever weighs in the eternal scale of equity and mercy tips the beam on the right side, where the immortal words and deeds of men alone can settle all questions amicably and satisfactorily. But if our nation's rights or honor were seized, every citizen would be a soldier and woman would be armed with power girt for the hour." And there must be the sure understanding that God alone protects those who trust in Him.

The Psalms are replete with praise to God for His protecting power at all times. David turned often to God for strength, guidance, and protection, and God never failed him. He poured out his gratitude for his heavenly Father's protection in psalms of praise which have brought comfort to many. In the ninety-first Psalm, which has uplifted the thought of many to realize sure protection from danger, the Psalmist sang, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust." The mother bird brooding over her young illustrates the tenderness of infinite Love, which shelters from harm.

Turning to the New Testament, we find that Christ Jesus, when he sent forth the twelve disciples to heal and to preach, assured them of God's ever-present protection. Speaking of the sparrows, he assured the disciples that "one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father;" and he added (Matthew 10:31), "Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

One spring the writer had an experience of divine protection, for which she has felt much gratitude. She was to call for a friend to attend a Christian Science lecture in the afternoon. That morning, on awakening, there came to her the desire to protect herself, as one is taught in Christian Science, against fear of accident. She sought to realize a more spiritual sense of divine Mind as sheltering her under the wings of Love. Later in the day, when she arrived at her friend's home, her first impulse was to stop her car at the corner. Quickly came the thought to drive a little farther on. Hardly had the car stopped when a large tree, without warning, crashed to the ground where the car would have been had she not heeded the clear direction to drive on. That was to her a beautiful proof of God's guidance and loving care.

We may not all be called upon to face grave danger; but daily, hourly, we can help to protect those who may seem to be in danger, by knowing that, because God is omnipresent and all-powerful, they are safely sheltered under the wings of divine Love. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 139:9, 10), "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

The great struggle in the world today comes from the false sense of existence as material, and the true remedy is in gaining a right concept of God and man as Spirit and its spiritual idea. There is no danger so extreme, no need so urgent, that divine Love cannot bring deliverance. The real man is always safe in the kingdom of heaven, the realm of infinite Spirit, where Love rules supreme. We should know with unwavering assurance that God, divine Love, defends, delivers, and preserves all who rely upon Him. Let us continually recall the words from Mrs. Eddy's loved hymn "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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„Gelijk vliegende vogelen"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN TIJDEN van beproeving keeren zij, die op God vertrouwen, zich tot den Bijbel om daar leiding voor hun gedachten en hun leven in te zoeken. Reeds ontelbare duizenden hebben in de woorden van den Bijbel bezieling en troost gevonden. En zoo vinden daarin ook heden, te midden van een wereld die in oorlogsbrand staat, velen een toevlucht tegen de vrees, die in de geheele wereld vrede en harmonie poogt te verstoren.

De profeet Jesaja bestrafte het volk, omdat dit zijn hulp van Egypte verwachtte en zich voor zijn verdediging op stoffelijke middelen verliet en omdat het den blik niet naar God wendde. Hij sprak het toe met de volgende verzekering (Jesaja 31:5): „Gelijk vliegende vogelen, alzóó zal de Heere der heirscharen Jeruzalem beschutten; beschuttende zal Hij het ook verlossen, doorgaande zal Hij het ook uithelpen."

In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift) verklaart Mary Baker Eddy op blz. 589 „Jeruzalem", in een deel van haar omschrijving, als: „tehuis, hemel." Gelijk vogels op hun wiekslag boven hun nest zweven om het tegen roovers te verdedigen, zoo beschermt het goddelijk Beginsel, de Liefde, ons ware begrip van „tehuis, hemel" tegen de hebzucht en den haat, die de geheele wereld dreigen te overweldigen. Het beveiligend gevoel van troost, dat men krijgt, zoodra men gaat begrijpen, dat de goddelijke Liefde aanwezig is, gereed om den mensch te verdedigen, te bevrijden en te beschutten, heft de menschelijke gedachte uit boven de vrees voor de gevaren van den oorlog en draagt er toe bij allen, die de ware idealen hooghouden, te beschermen.

Dit wil niet zeggen, dat, als een volk in zijn rechten wordt bedreigd, de stappen, die noodzakelijk zijn om deze rechten te beschermen, niet moeten worden genomen. Op blz. 277 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Alles, wat bij de eeuwige balans der gerechtigheid en barmhartigheid gewicht in de schaal legt, geeft den doorslag aan de rechte zijde, waar alleen de onsterfelijke woorden en daden der menschen alle vraagstukken in vriendschap en op een bevredigende wijze kunnen oplossen. Doch indien de rechten of de eer van ons volk zouden worden aangetast, zou iedere burger een soldaat zijn en de vrouw zou, met macht gewapend, voor dit uur van gevaar ten strijde zijn aangegord." En dan moet men zeker weten, dat zij, die op God vertrouwen, door Hem alleen worden beschermd.

De Psalmen vloeien over van lofprijzingen aan God gewijd, omdat Zijn beschermende macht te allen tijde aanwezig is. David wendde zich herhaaldelijk tot God om Hem sterkte, leiding en bescherming te vragen en God stelde hem nooit teleur. In lofpsalmen, die velen troost hebben geschonken, stortte hij zijn dankbaarheid uit voor de bescherming, die hij van zijn hemelschen Vader had ontvangen. In den één-en-negentigsten Psalm, waardoor de gedachten van velen zóó zijn opgeheven, dat zij tot het zekere besef kwamen voor gevaar te zijn beveiligd, zong de Psalmdichter: „Hij zal u dekken met zijne vlerken, en onder zijne vleugelen zult gij betrouwen". In het vogelmoedertje, dat de wieken over haar jongen uitspreidt, zien wij het beeld van de teederheid der oneindige Liefde, die voor alle kwaad behoedt.

Als wij ons tot het Nieuwe Testament wenden, vinden wij, dat, toen Christus Jezus zijn twaalf leerlingen uitzond om te genezen en te prediken, hij hun de overtuiging schonk, dat Gods bescherming altijd tegenwoordig is. Hij sprak over de muschjes en verzekerde zijn discipelen (Mattheüs 10:31): „ . . . niet één van deze zal op de aarde vallen zonder uwen Vader" en hij voegde er aan toe: Vreest dan niet: gij gaat vele muschkens te boven."

Eens heeft de schrijfster van dit artikel deze goddelijke bescherming op zulk een wijze ondervonden, dat zij er altijd zeer dankbaar voor is geweest. Het was in het voorjaar en zij had afgesproken 's middags met haar auto een vriendin te gaan halen om samen naar een lezing der Christelijke Wetenschap te gaan. Toen zij op den morgen van dien dag wakker werd, kwam het verlangen bij haar op zich tegen de vrees voor ongelukken te beschermen, zooals ons dat in de Christelijke Wetenschap wordt geleerd. Zij trachtte tot het besef te komen van een hooger geestelijk begrip van het goddelijk Gemoed en te zien, dat dit Gemoed haar schuilplaats onder de vleugelen der Liefde was. Toen zij later op den dag bij het huis van haar vriendin aankwam, was haar eerste ingeving haar auto op den hoek der straat te doen stilhouden. Plotseling kreeg zij echter de gedachte, nog een eindje door te rijden. Nauwelijks was de auto tot staan gekomen, of een groote boom stortte, zonder eenig voorafgaand teeken, luid krakend neer, juist op de plaats, waar de auto zou hebben gestaan, als zij geen acht had geslagen op de duidelijke aanwijzing om door te rijden. Zij gevoelde deze gebeurtenis als een treffend bewijs van Gods leiding en liefdevolle zorg.

Wij zullen waarschijnlijk niet allen aan groote gevaren worden blootgesteld, maar wel kunnen wij iederen dag en ieder uur medehelpen hen te beschermen, die in gevaar schijnen te verkeeren, door ons bewust te worden, dat zij veilig geborgen zijn onder de vleugelen der goddelijke Liefde, daar God alomtegenwoordig en almachtig is. De Psalmdichter heeft in Psalm 139, vers 9 en 10, gezegd: „Nam ik vleugelen des dageraads, woonde ik aan het uiterste der zee, ook daar zoude uwe hand mij geleiden, en uwe rechterhand zoude mij houden."

De groote worsteling, die op het oogenblik in de wereld plaatsgrijpt, vindt haar oorzaak hierin, dat men het bestaan verkeerdelijk als stoffelijk beschouwt. Het ware redmiddel is, dat men een juist denkbeeld krijgt van God en den mensch, door in te zien, dat God Geest is en de mensch Zijn geestelijke idee. Geen gevaar is zoo groot, geen nood zoo nijpend, of de goddelijke Liefde kan er ons uit bevrijden. De werkelijke mensch is altijd veilig in het Koninkrijk der hemelen, in het gebied van den oneindigen Geest, waar de Liefde oppermachtig heerscht. Met onwrikbare zekerheid moeten wij beseffen, dat God, de goddelijke Liefde, allen, die zich op Hem verlaten, verdedigt, bevrijdt en voor gevaar behoedt. Laat ons voortdurend indachtig zijn aan de woorden uit het geliefde gezang van Mrs. Eddy, haar: „Moeders Avondgebed" (*Poems*, blz. 4):

„Lieflijk nabijzijn, vrede, vreugde en macht,
O god'lijk Leven, dat ons immer wacht,
Liefde, die 't vooglijn hoedt met wakend oog,
Houdt Gij mijn kind deez nacht bij U omhoog."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On the Thin West Lake of Yangchow

I TOOK A TRIP to Yangchow, where the idyllic beauty of the "Thin West Lake" made me believe for a time that I was a poet. This differed from the West Lake of Hangchow in that it was no lake at all, but consisted of long, broad, winding waterways that changed their aspect at every corner, thus alternately revealing and concealing their beauties like a Chinese pleasure garden, whereas the West Lake of Hangchow could be surveyed at a glance. It also differed from the West Lake in its greater wildness and seclusion. . . .

Thus seeing the Thin West Lake on a rainy May morning, when the veil of mist hung lightly over it, made one feel that the very air breathed of poetry. One could not think of versifying at such a place: all one had to do to be a poet there was to have a peaceful mind and hold it perfectly focused, as it were, at the highest point of sensibility, and then inhale, instead of expressing poetry into one's thoughts. Or, one might regard the view before one's eyes as a painting, where there was not a single speck of dust in the air, a single inharmonious line in the picture, or a single trace of human beings to destroy the illusion. The winding water ways, the green shadows of weeping willows, the sweet, silent gurgle of water passing beneath our boat, the low langorous laughter of the "boat maid," the symphony of birds' songs in the air, the scamper of some startled marsh-inhabiting bird called the *k'u-wa-tsu* —all these in a place filled with dreams of fabulous glory in the bygone centuries, where poets had played and scholars had ruled, combined to make me feel that I was passing one of the most idyllic days of my life.—From "With Love and Irony," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)

Direction

A brook will go the wrong way
When you try to climb a hill;
When you see it flowing past you,
You must climb against your will.

The brook is often shallow
It leaps and plays the clown—
And, if you try to follow,
You will only reach the town;
Still, it's hard to climb a hilltop
While the brook is rushing down.

GERTRUDE CLAYTON

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Intimate Message: Washington

America Looks Toward Africa ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

For the past two weeks Far Eastern hostilities have pushed European and North African battles from newspaper headlines in the United States. Although the fighting in Russia and Libya is on a scale many times greater than that in the Philippines, Malaya or Hong Kong, this country's direct participation in the Pacific struggle has swung American attention sharply west.

It now looks quite likely, however, that the Afro-European sector of the war will jump back into the headlines with a roar before many days. For there are increasing indications that Hitler, admittedly balked in his drive for Moscow and Caucasian oil, is preparing to throw a portion of his still formidable military machine either against British forces in the Middle East or against French North Africa by way of Spain.

What this would mean to the United States was indicated by President Roosevelt recently when he warned that America would be making a dangerous mistake to concentrate upon the Japanese peril and neglect the German. While the Army, Navy and Air Force can be expected to strain every atom of energy to defeat Japan, they can be expected to do no less in the case of the, even greater peril in Europe.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson underlined America's determination not to play the German game by supposing Japan to be the only enemy when he stated that America's entry into the war would increase rather than diminish the flow of lend-lease goods to the other opponents of the Axis.

Men, in Final Analysis, Win Wars

But Washington knows that any foreseeable stream of lend-lease goods will not, in all likelihood, be enough to crush German militarism despite the unlooked-for successes of the Red Army. New armies will be needed and the United States is the only remaining source open to the Allies.

Evidence that the Government has been aware of this for some time came a few days prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in a newspaper story showing that a joint Army-Navy High Command had prepared shipping estimates for the transportation of 5,000,000 fully equipped troops to Europe, if this country were ever to enter the war.

Obviously, any plan for American participation in the fighting abroad is neither discoverable nor printable.

Long before the Japanese-German-Italian declarations of war, however, military experts in this country and abroad had declared that there were two things the United States must do if the struggle against Hitlerism were not to be dangerously prolonged.

This country must make sure, even at the cost of military and naval intervention, that Germany did not seize bases on the west coast of Africa and it must deliver to British North African and Middle Eastern forces sufficient equipment to insure protection of the Suez Canal, Egypt and the Mosul oil fields.

In the light of increasing evidence that the German hordes are preparing to pour through Spain into French North and West Africa, it is a reasonable assumption that the United States will be forced to counter such a move in the most effective manner possible.

Must Bottle Up the Atlantic

Indeed, President Roosevelt has publicly stated that it is a cardinal point of present American foreign policy to prevent French, Spanish and Portuguese possessions on or in the Atlantic Ocean from falling into German hands.

Equally important is the task of insuring that British Empire and allied forces in North Africa have a sufficiency of arms. Regardless of how long or hard the fight may be in the Far East, American tanks, guns and planes will continue making the long trip from American east coast ports to the Red Sea.

As seen here, the Anti-Axis forces still hold important strategic and tactical advantages in Africa. Not only are the Italo-German units being rolled westward in Libya, but any new German thrust into North Africa would still have to face the hazards of sand, heat, and a British Army hardened to desert warfare.

Furthermore, were a strong American force to be established in West or Northwest Africa, any Axis forces in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, or Libya would be caught within powerful American-British pincers.

While few persons in Washington are in a position to say what America plans for the European war, and they won't talk, it is no military secret that this country's military commanders intend to beat Germany in the quickest and most effective way possible. And there is a strong body of competent opinion that the United States will start the job somewhere in Africa.

America's struggle with Japan is not going to be permitted to make conquest safer or easier for Berlin.

The Country Speaks: California

Citizens' Morale Rises ..... *By Nate White*

Japan's presumptive first attempts to shake the morale of the San Francisco Bay metropolitan area have been turned into surprising successes for civilians. First alarms found the people in a party mood, cynical, too-smart-to-be-fooled, "It Can't Happen Here" attitude. The first blackouts were half-hearted, confused, inadequate. Signals were mixed. While San Francisco and the Bay bridges blacked out, Berkeley blazed as brightly as ever.

This attitude swiftly changed to one of hysteria, panic, and fear when it was reported from Fourth Army and Twelfth Naval Headquarters that Japanese planes had soared above the Bay area, while it brightly shone. Communications were disrupted. Some schools were dismissed. Some defense industries lost shifts—just what a war of nerves is supposed to accomplish.

But the people soon recovered, and the recovery, it is agreed, has been to a strong position. Citizens, all rugged individualists of one type or another, are learning to listen to orders. They are learning to respect the word of the authorities, whether they agree or not. Those who cynically maintain that the planes over the Bay were not Japanese cannot get an audience. The cynical are meeting cynicism, and morale is better. People are learning that to get panicky is only to aid the enemy and add to the burdens of the Army and Navy. They are learning to avoid the desire to telephone.

The problem of "fifth columnists" has come to the Bay area in various ways.

First is the problem of out-and-out "fifth columnists" who, it is believed, have attempted to guide hostile airplanes to the City by means of flares and light signals.

Second is the problem of the careless citizen who is still unconvinced that the Japanese can threaten San Francisco, and says so. He evidently prefers to think that blackouts and evacuation of civilians and children are superfluous factors which can be eliminated.

The first menace is being handled efficiently. Although various Federal and municipal agencies have been active in rounding up suspicious aliens, an invaluable job of detection is being done by civilians. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced it welcomes civilian reports, and in at least one case it examined movies taken by a San Franciscan of light-flashing signals made in the City during a blackout.

Because of its cosmopolitan atmosphere, San Francisco has earned the reputation of being a hotbed of international spies, especially Oriental spies. For this reason, civilians and detection agencies are especially alert in handling this problem.

Official explanation of flare signals has been lacking, yet there have been numerous reports of flares off San Francisco and Marin County. Three members of this correspondent's family saw one such flare signal off the Golden Gate which burned for about two minutes while suspended in air and then disappeared. It is believed these flares could have been shot into the air and suspended in parachute fashion. The question is: were they enemy-catapulted?

The second menace, that of irresponsible talkers, still is unhandled. Tradition of free speech makes it difficult for Americans to curb their tongues. This is a job apparently for all civilians. In more than one instance this correspondent has noted careless talk shut off by frigid silence on the part of listeners. This seems to work better than argument. San Franciscans may find that an unwillingness to hear irresponsible talk is the way to stop it effectively at the source.

To Change the Subject:

Herald of a Free Press ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

After days of shock and tension, following the Pearl Harbor incident and acceptance of the war precipitated by Japan, the United States turned this week to national celebrations of its Bill of Rights. No more timely nor unifying occasion could occupy the attention of Americans now than this dramatization of the document that President Roosevelt, in calling the nation to observe its 150th anniversary, designated as "the great American charter of personal liberty and human dignity."

The commemoration of any document of deep human significance reminds us of the individual struggles and sacrifices that have brought each of these great "charters" into being. So it is that, with the Bill of Rights celebrations are linked the names of men who were prominent in founding the Republic and guiding its early years—men whose talents and political sagacity were devoted to the great cause of promoting human liberty.

So well known are most of the patriots who were mentioned in the nation's tributes that their names alone evoke pictures of the stirring events of which they were a part. One of them, however, is less well known popularly, although he helped to gain a liberty which is signalized today as one of the crowning enjoyments of a free people. Through his energy, independence, and scorn of political chicanery, he won a court decision that established liberty of the press for the colonists, 57 years before it was guaranteed to the young Republic in the Bill of Rights.

Zeal for Individual Freedom

This gentleman is John Peter Zenger. His story is colorful enough—and sufficiently characteristic of the zeal for individual freedom and integrity that marked Seventeenth Century America—to occupy a choice place in our portfolio of epic tales. For Zenger's zeal for airing the facts of a despotic political situation was so keen that, denied space in the local press, he established a newspaper himself to do it.

The village of Eastchester, New York, knows the story of John Peter Zenger. There, they still point to the strip of old village green where bonfires blazed through the night before election day in 1733, while supporters of Lewis Morris as candidate for the Assembly waited, ready, to foil surprise tactics by the opposition. The opposing candidate was a political favorite of Sir William Cosby, Royal Governor of New York. Lewis Morris was a distinguished jurist, whom the Governor had removed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for handing down a decision that annoyed him. The Cosby machine fought the election to the last ditch, but their plans went astray. Even though the sheriff insisted upon a poll of the voters, instead of the usual vocal vote, Mr. Morris won a majority.

He Wrote the True Story

This is where Zenger comes into the picture. He wrote the inside and actual story of the election and took it to the Gazette. But that newspaper had an eye on the Governor's printing contracts and refused to publish it. Undiscouraged, Zenger, with the help of a few friends, started his own newspaper, the New York Weekly Journal, and got his story of the political intrigue before the public. The Governor had Zenger arrested the following year and brought suit against him for publishing "seditious libels." The defense involved profound questions of law, but the jury quickly acquitted Zenger, after his counsel's plea to them to base their decision on their own knowledge of what had been going on in the city.

This decision not only recognized the freedom of the press; it marked a great advance toward the independence of the judiciary. It has been hailed as the rising star of that liberty which found its complete expression nearly 50 years later in the Bill of Rights. So, John Peter Zenger, in his individual refusal to condone corruption in his own time, made an important contribution to that "charter of personal liberty and human dignity" which was enacted a couple of generations later.

American Field Service Writes Another Chapter

Ambulances lined up on Egyptian sands for duty with British forces in Middle East.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The American Field Service is ready today to write a Middle East Chapter to its record of gallant ambulance duty which began with the Battle of The Marne, 1914.

Ambulances made in America and paid for by American subscriptions, are lined up on the Egyptian sands. The first contingent of American volunteers is approaching Cairo. Its commanders, Raymond S. Richmond and Stuart Benson, landed Dec. 17, and placed the unit's full facilities at the disposal of the British Middle East Command.

The mettlesome men, who didn't wait for an American declaration of war to seek duty abroad, are ready for assignments with the British forces, in the drive through Libya, in Iran should Hitler invade Turkey—or wherever the British campaign leads next.

So the American Field Service, with a verve and dash reminiscent of 1914-'17, has responded to the appeal of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, made in the uncertain days of last May, for an American volunteer ambulance corps for the Middle East front. As the first unit accomplish the long journey around Africa, volunteers have been signing up at New York and other American cities for a second and third unit. So far, America's entry into the war has not halted the flow of volunteers nor the willingness of most draft boards to approve young men's applications for duty with the A. F. S.

This was no unaccustomed assignment for the impulsive veterans of the A. F. S. Medals won and citations received in France in '17 and '40 and more recent campaigns in Syria and Kenya attested to that. It may be a special American phenomenon that young men and old will gladly join a "great adventure" possessing front-line risks, but dedicated to the binding up of wounds; that rich men and not-so-rich will happily sign checks for the purchase of ambulances costing $2,000 apiece; that men with conviction—or without—are ready to drive and work in the Libyan desert or the Iranian plateau and call it time well spent.

Diverse Lot

At any rate men of all ages are to say the first unit numbers at in the new contingents—men who from love of France drove ambulances at Verdun and Ypres before America entered the first World War; young college students who cut their chauffeur's teeth dodging Stukas and Panzer columns carrying wounded in the Battle of France; fresh recruits newly joined up.

The first unit, a diverse lot, includes four drivers who were caught by the Nazis as they swept through northern France in 1940. It includes a publisher who gave up a profitable business. It includes Lawrence Ball, of Staten Island, who has enlisted with the A. F. S. four times. It numbers 24 new members from the universities of California. It contains Evan Thomas, the son of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and men from "best families" in Boston and elsewhere.

It does not include the inmate from San Quentin prison who wrote hopefully in his application that he was sure the authorities would release him if they knew he was going to drive an ambulance.

No one joins to make money—that is certain. Each volunteer must furnish his own equipment, which costs around $500 and includes uniform, sleeping bag, mess kit, steel and pith helmets, and gas mask. The British will provide bed and board, but no pocket money. The contingents, uniformed in khaki with an overseas hat emblazoned with the insignia "American Field Service" and a black eagle, will be based at Cairo.

Their job will be to go wherever detailed, to pick up wounded whether they be soldier or refugee and carry them to dressing station or base hospital. They may be asked to lend a hand at other tasks if man power is short. There will be days of boredom and then, perhaps, as in the Battle of France, hours of intense activity under the most difficult conditions. The drama of such hours will exist chiefly in anticipation or retrospection.

How It Began

At American Field Service headquarters, No. 1 William Street, New York, officials proudly point to a three-volume history of the organization's work from 1914 to 1917. The Service had its beginnings when a number of young Americans living in France manned hastily improvised ambulances and helped bring in men from the first Battle of the Marne. Before the American Expeditionary Force took over in 1917, 25,000 volunteers from nearly every state in the Union and from more than 100 colleges had signed up for the work.

Their 31 "sections" saw service on all parts of the French front, served with 66 French divisions and cared for more than half a million wounded. For a job well done, the French Army awarded 19 decorations to various "sections" and conferred the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille Militaire or the Legion d'Honneur upon 250 of the men.

When the original Armistice spread peace across Europe, the A. F. S. showed where its interests lay by obtaining a court order allowing use of left-over funds for the endowment of fellowships to enable American students to do graduate work in French universities, and an occasional. French student to study at an American university.

The veteran "ambulanciers" then formed an association which maintained its membership through the years. When the second World War flared out, this body was ready to revive the volunteer service. Before the end of September, 1939, it had registerd with the State Department, and on a gray dawn in May, 1940, section one of the new service left Paris, moving northward toward the fighting.

Four of its drivers, running smack into the swiftly advancing motorized German columns, were swallowed up and not heard of for weeks. The rest of the section carried on, transporting 12,000 wounded in less than a month, threading the refugee-clogged roads around Amiens and Beauvais, and being carried constantly southward as the disheartening retreat of the French Army continued.

Next Job Britain

When the new Armistice was sounded, the section turned up intact in the south of France and its ambulances were transferred to the American Red Cross, which used them to carry food and supplies to French prison camps. Had France held, the American Field Service estimates that it would have had eight to 10 sections at the front by autumn.

Fourteen A. F. S. ambulance chassis were soon shipped to Kenya, fitted out with bodies made at Nairobi and used by the British East African troops. When Greece began its heroic fight, more donations poursd in and 25 ambulances were shipped to Greece, of which only 13 arrived in time. Next came a call from the Free French forces which were ready for their Syria campaign, and a unit of 17 men left on this mission in the closing days of 1940.

This unit saw brief, but intensive, service in the stubborn fighting which wrested Syria from Vichy's troops. Then, finally, came the big order from the British Middle East forces which Stephen Galatti, Director General, and his cohorts in the A. F. S. in New York are seeking now to fill, as regards both funds for vehicles and the men to drive them. Such is the official record to date of the American Field Service.

The present war, with its tanks, dive bombers, and sudden Blitzkrieg sweeps, makes ambulance driving a more hazardous vocation than it was in 1914. But the various American ambulance corps are carrying on wherever new battlefronts open up, and doubtless will continue to do so until the cause and the necessity for their grim task is outlawed from the face of the earth.

Wide World

War in the Desert: A British Soldier Peers From a Jack-in-the-Box Dugout

American Field Service

Arrival at Suez: American Rescue Workers

American Field Service

The Cars

Wide World

The Terrain: Scene on the Libyan Desert

By a Staff Artist

Not Hibernating This Winter

Hub Olympics Have Record to Protect This Week End—Patroni Is Playing Well

'Pics Hope to Continue Mastery Over Visitors

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics, who will be making their final appearances of 1941 at Boston Garden tonight and tomorrow afternoon when they face New York Rovers and River Vale Skeeters respectively, found themselves with a record of their own to uphold. So far this season neither New York nor River Vale has been able to beat the local amateur sextet.

To date the 'Pics boast a brace of victories over both of this week end's visiting clubs, and the nearest either has come to defeating the O's was on Dec. 3, when the Olympics and the Skeeters played to a one-all overtime tie in New Jersey.

Top and Bottom

Both New York and River Vale have appeared in Boston once before this season and right now the two clubs are at the top and bottom of the league. New York is the team the Olympics hope to overtake before this week end is over, while the Skeeters, although they impressed with their skating ability when they were here, have been unable to move far from the bottom rung of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League ladder.

The Olympics should enter these two games considerably refreshed, for during the past week they have been excused from league competition by the schedule makers A rest was due them, however, for they had been traveling at an exceedingly rapid pace which found them coming up to last week end's two-game series with Washington tired and listless. As a result Washington went home with a victory and a tie in the two games, a result they had not hoped for in their fondest dreams.

Three Practices

Although the 'Pics refrained from league competition, they did hold three practice sessions at the Garden during which they regained the timing which found them winning 11 and tying out out of their first 14 games. Last Wednesday the Olympics were supposed to play a practice game with Dartmouth, chiefly as a help to the Indians who had been unable to work out because of the lack of natural ice at Hanover. That game, however, was called off when ice formed at the Hanover rink, and the Olympics brushed up instead with their farm club, Olympic Juniors.

Tonight's battle will feature a struggle between most of the high scores of the Eastern League. Of the first 12 scorers throughout the circuit, the latest official figure give nine places to members of either the Olympics or the Rovers. Of the 'Pics Ray Chaisson is third, Lloyd Gronsdal is fourth, Fishy Dumond is eighth, and Jack McGill is tied for 12th. Of the Rovers Hub Macey stands fifth. Bill Robinson is seventh, Lewis Medynski is ninth, Howie Hollinger is 11th, and Dave Livingston is tide with McGill for 12th place.

Defensive Game

On their last trip to Boston Coach Freddie Metcalfe, who last year coached Regina Rangers to the amateur championship of the world by winning the Allan Cup, tried to play a defensive game to keep down the high-scoring Olympics. The result, to Freddie's dismay, was a 6-3 victory for the home forces. Tonight Metcalfe has announced his intention of playing wide-open hockey.

Coach Hago Harrington has slightly revised his line-up for tonight. Cy Beigler has moved to center on the third line with Dan Sullivan going to right wing and Eddie Barry to left. The game tomorrow with the Skeeters will start at 3 p. m., and will be preceded by a preliminary game which will see the Juniors playing the Jamaica Hawks of the New York Metropolitan League. This game will start at 12:30 p. m.

* * *

The Boston Bruins, meanwhile, play in Montreal Forum against the Canadiens tonight, with Cliff Thompson making his first appearance in a Bruins uniform. Tomorrow night the Bruins will be in Detroit facing the Red Wings.

For the first time in the last nine games, the Bruins tonight had their full team on hand. Roy Conacher will be back in uniform after having been sidelined with a leg injury. At the same time the Canadiens will probably be hard to beat, for they will not only be playing on home ice, but they will have Terry Reardon, loaned to them for the season, on hand, and Terry is sparkplug enough for any team.

Making Their Shots Count

Olympics' High-Scoring Line

The ability to co-ordinate their movements and react in a flash have made Lloyd Gronsdal, Ray Chaisson, and Fishy Dumond, left to right, the highest scoring line in the Eastern Amateur League this season. No less than 39 goals have rolled off the sticks of these forwards in 16 games, a total which is nearly one-half that scored by the whole club. Gronsdal, who comes from Regina Junior Rangers, was sent to the Olympics by the Boston Bruins, while both Chaisson and Dumond were members of last season's Boston College sextet, which won the New England Intercollegiate League championship.

By-Plays

Joe Di Maggio

More honors for Joe Di Maggio. Some weeks ago the popular center fielder of the New York Yankees was voted the most valuable player in the American League. This week he was named the top athlete for 1941. The verdict is well merited.

By winning the award Di Maggio has brought that honor to the ranks of the professional athletes after it had gone to the amateurs for the previous two seasons. And what is more, he has brought it to baseball, our national game. And as this is a year in which we are doing our best to preserve the American form of life, it is most timely that our national sport should be the one to furnish Uncle Sam's leading athlete.

It is a difficult job weighing the relative merits of the best work by athletes in the different sports. The popularity of the sport has much to do with the result. Baseball and football are the most popular and it takes a "superman" to win in any other sport.

There were remarkable performances by athletes in other sports in 1941 which warranted serious consideration. Of these the pole vaulting of Cornelius Warmerdam, the billiard playing of Willie Hoppe and the handball playing of Joe Platke, was most remarkable. These men would have received many more points had their sports been more extensively publicized.

Soon we will be starting another year; but it will be under different conditions. Most of our athletes will be engaged in more serious work than competing in the field of sport. Many of them will be members of the armed forces of the country, and the chances are that the poll for 1942 will be abandoned.

G. M. R. H.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 19
By the Associated Press

Indiana State 40, Central Michigan Tea. 27.
Wabash 40, Ohio Wesleyan 37.
Western Kentucky Tea. 48, Carbondale Tea. 37.
Western Michigan 60, Calvin 48.
Illinois State Normal 33, Oshkosh Tea. 22.
Notre Dame 46, Michigan 40.
Great Lakes Naval Training Station 54, Purdue 39.
Texas 61, Texas Tech 34.
Colorado State (Greeley) 35, New Mexico A. and M. 30.
Southeastern (Okla.) 29, Stephen F. Austin 24.
Western (Colo.) State 30, Colorado State 29.
Southern California 53, Santa Clara 42.
Wyoming 47, Montana 34.
South Dakota Mines 48, Billings Poly 33.
San Francisco State 57, Pepperdine 48.
Whittier 43, Chapman 28.
Washington 45, Kansas State 32.
Washington State 62, Missouri 23.
New Mexico 51, Eastern New Mexico 40.
New Mexico Mines 38, Colorado College 31.
Stanford 43, San Francisco 36.
Texas Christian 42, St. Mary's (Texas) 40.
Idaho 51, Eastern Washington 33.
Brigham Young 51, Montana State 37.
Willamette 31, Hawaii Southern 28.
Oberlin 45, Case 44.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 49, Slippery Rock 48.
Norwich 36, Assumption 29.
Princeton 29, Rutgers 36.
Marshall 62, Bethany 32.
So'western (Kan.) 57, Morris-Harvey 47.
West Virginia State 37, Rio Grande 26.
Fordham 59, William and Mary 27.
Boston U. 56, Wesleyan 49.
Panzer 42, Kings 27.
West Chester T. 38, Delaware 30.
Ursinus 37, Haverford 18.
Seton Hall 54, Tulane 31.
Brooklyn Poly 50, Union 43.
Millersville T. 56, Lock Haven 43.
Xavier 63, South Carolina 43.
Akron 47, Ohio 40.
Vermont 50, Tufts 48.
West Virginia 63, Maryland 36.
Baltimore 50, Villanova 34.
Union U. 50, Mississippi College 40.
Texas A. and M. 52, Centenary 37.
Auburn 34, Mississippi 31.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 40, Delta Teach. 29.
Panhandle (Okla.) A. and M. 37, Northwestern (Okla.) 32.
Midland 27, Kearney Teachers 25.
North Central 42, Beloit 36.
Maryville Teachers 38, Rolla Mines 29.
Warrensburg Teach. 44, St. Benedict's 37.
Millikin 41, Lake Forest 31.
Springfield (Mo.) Teach. 37, Friends 33.
Drury 43, Peru Teachers 23.
College of Emporia 34, Ottawa 24.
Washburn 51, Tarkio 36.
Washington (St. Louis) 40, Loyola (Chicago) 36.
Fort Hays State 43, Colorado Mines 31.
Nebraska Wesleyan 57, Hebron 26.

Basketball Tonight

Norwich at Northeastern at 8:15 p. m.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Endicott Peabody 2d, who stopped the Navy and couldn't be stopped by the Army, expects to have an interesting question answered Jan. 3: Is he a real All-America football player or just "made" by eastern sports writers' publicity?

"Some people say being on the All-America just means a fellow got plenty of publicity," declared Harvard's 190-pound guard who arrived last night with the Eastern All-Star team to meet the Western squad in the Shriners' benefit game, transplanted here from San Francisco because of the war.

"I'm anxious to see if that's true—to see how I stack up against fellows like Ray Frankowski of Washington and Chal Daniel of Texas."

It seems Peabody would have been convinced after Navy's coach, Swede Larson, credited him with stopping the Sailors' attack in that scoreless tie, and the Army put three men on him but couldn't keep him out of its backfield.

* * *

Boston University—Walt Williams, B. U.'s all-star athlete, accounted for 23 points last night when the Terriers' basketball forces defeated Wesleyan, 58-49. Williams will be inducted into the Army early next month and last night's appearance was regarded as his last in a B. U. sports uniform. Ralph Hurst was Wesleyan's high scorer with 10 points.

* * *

Kansas City—Omar Kelly, goalie of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has been purchased by Kansas City of the American Hockey Association, Manager Johnny Gottselig reports.

* * *

Chicago—The Chicago Bears, champions of professional football, frolicked through a final two-hour workout yesterday for their title game with the New York Giants in Wrigley Field Sunday.

* * *

Judging from their attitude, the Bears are confident. There has been more fun than hard work in this week's drills, which is the way the coaches would have it. Coach George Halas and his assistants have been striving to maintain the peak the Bears reached when they knocked off the Green Bay Packers last Sunday in the western division play-off struggle.

* * *

New York—Steamed up over those whispers that they aren't putting any money into new talent, the baseball Giants revealed today that they spent $300,000 during 1941 to buy ball players in their rebuilding campaign.

"What's more," Secretary Eddie Brannick added, "it cost us another $100,000 amortizing portions of the contracts of players involved in the deals we made. Does that look like pinching pennies?"

* * *

Tulsa—Charley Greene, University of Tulsa's All-Missouri Valley tackle, said he had withdrawn from the North-South All-Star football game to be played at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27.

Greene has decided to play in the Tulsa-Texas Tech Sun Bowl game at El Paso, Texas, New Year's Day. He previously had planned to play in both games.

* * *

Miami, Fla.—John Lynch, a Holy Cross graduate, will be the referee in the Orange Bowl football game between Georgia and Texas Christian. Other officials announced by Orange Bowl President William G. Ward are Umpire Roscoe Minton of Indiana, Lineman S. D. Jackson of Emory and Henry, and Field Judge Charles Y. Swartz of Rice.

New Haven, Conn.—Fans in the 10 cities of the American Hockey League will take part in the selection of the players for the first All-Star game. The game is scheduled for Cleveland on Feb. 3.

Bun and Bill Cook, brothers who last year coached the league's divisional champions, will pilot the teams, Bill, boss at Cleveland, will manage the western team while Bun, Providence Coach, will control the easterners.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Connie Mack bought 141 shares to gain majority control of Philadelphia Athletics.

Three Years Ago

Chicago White Sox traded Boze Berger to Boston Red Sox for Eric McNair.

Five Years Ago

Deal for sale of St. Louis Browns, to syndicate headed by Donald S. Barnes, concluded by payment of $225,000. Total price $325,000.

* * *

East Lansing, Mich.—Selection of an All-America team by football scouts alone was proposed by Joe Holsinger, backfield coach and chief coach at Michigan State College.

Such a squad, he said, would be drafted by expert observers who judge most of the country's outstanding players with a "supercritical" eye. "The average All-America selection is more or less influenced by autumn headlines and often has more glamor than ability," Holsinger declared.

* * *

Wichita, Kan.—Ray Dumont, President of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress and a member of the sports advisory board of civilian defense, will run the 1942 sandlot tournament on a defense theme.

The winner will get $7,500 in defense bonds. Entry fees will be paid in defense stamps. The admission charge will be in defense stamps.

* * *

Sun Valley, Idaho—More than 100 entrants, representing 21 universities, will compete in the intercollegiate ski championships Dec. 29 to Jan. 1. Ted Jilli, secretary of the Sun Valley Ski Club, said Bobby Blatt of Stanford, and Janet Quinney of the University of Washington, would defend their titles.

* * *

Roanoke, Va.—Athletic Director Gordon C. (Pop) White of Roanoke College scanned the letter thoughtfully.

"Recently I have heard that there would be an opening in the head coaching job at Roanoke College and I want to put in my application early . . .," the letter said in part.

Quietly, Head Coach Gordon C. (Pop) White crumpled the paper and tossed it into the wastebasket.

Soccer Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John J. Tansey, '43, from Easthampton, Mass., center halfback of the Brown varsity soccer team the past two seasons, has been elected 1942 captain. Tansey played soccer for three years at Williston Academy, as well as track and basketball, and earned both soccer and track numerals in his freshman year at Brown. He has two varsity soccer letters.

Tansey succeeds another Western Massachusetts boy, William C. Giles, Jr., '42, of Longmeadow, to the Brown soccer captaincy. He is the son of a former University of Maryland track star. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and was on the Vigilance Committee last year. He is musical, and has played clarinet in various bands and orchestras.

Craig Wood Is Comeback Hero of U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—At a time when most athletes have forgotten all about titular aspirations, Craig Wood won the Augusta national golf tournament and then went on to take the National open title this year.

For these two feats the veteran has been voted the No. 1 comeback of the year by the 78 sports writers participating in the Associated Press poll. It wasn't a comeback in the strictest sense of the word for Craig never had been on top. But for years he was considered one of the nation's best golfers.

49 Athletes

With the writers spreading their votes among 49 athletes, Wood received 27 first-place ballots and enough seconds and thirds to give him a total of 102 on the basis of three points for first, two for second and three for third.

Johnny Vander Meer, the Cincinnati Reds southpaw, really staged a comeback and finished second to Wood with 70 votes, 36 of which came from 12 first-place tallies. After hurling two consecutive no-hit games in 1938, he slumped so badly the following year that he was shipped to the minors in 1940, winning six and losing four for Indianapolis. He returned to Cincinnati in time to complete a three-and-one record.

Last season he was one of the chief reasons for the Reds finishing third as he chalked up 16 victories against 13 setbacks and an earned-run average of 2.83.

Riggs Beat Dickey

Bobby Riggs, the nation's No. 1 ranking tennis star who makes his pro debut next Saturday, nosed Bill Dickey, New York Yankee catcher, out of third place. On the strength of regaining his national singles title after losing it in 1940, Riggs received 29 votes. Dickey, who had a poor 1940 season and then came back to bat .284 and be the Dickey of old behind the plate, tallied 25 with 15 of the votes coming from first-place ballots. Riggs received four first-place votes.

Lefty Gomez, Yankee southpaw, whose 15-5 record was considerably better than his three and three of 1940, finished fifth with 14 points, one more than Whit Wyatt, Brooklyn's mound ace.

Pro From Vermont Upholds New England Golf Prestige

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—When President Mel Merritt of the Massachusetts Golf Association returned from a visit to Manchester, Vt., last fall, it was with some most complimentary remarks about Jack Patroni, Ekwanok pro, who had reeled off a 66 against him on the famous course up there in the mountains. Folks down this way also are becoming better acquainted with this same Patroni, for in the big Miami open he has led all New England professionals for two successive years and tied for ninth position in that classic field both last year and this.

It is true that New England was sparsely represented in the recent open, but Harold McSpaden was here, if he can still be classed as of New England, for old times' sake; Tony Manero was here, and so was Harry Nettlebladt, one of the northern district leaders for some years past. McSpaden, winner of the Miami open in 1938, carded a 70 in this year's first round, but it was of such a scrambling nature that he wasted no time going out to the practice area. He might better have conserved his energy, for the next day the bad shots were not retrieved by spectacular recoveries or accurate putts, with the result that he took 40 the first nine and, finishing 5, 6, had 39 home and did not even qualify for the last two rounds. Ben Hogan had that same experience five seasons ago, if that is any consolation to McSpaden.

Started With 74

Tony Manero by dint of a 35 home his first round had a 74 start and followed it up with a 70, so that he was not too badly off at the half-way mark. Up to that point he had not been over a five in 72 holes last year at Miami Springs and 36 holes this year, quite a feat in itself. He started his third round all right, with a four, but the beginning of his blow-up came with a six at the second hole. Having finally gone above a five, he made it complete by getting another six at the 13th and still another at the 15th, a 78 for the round and 76 for his fourth round, for a total of 298 that was far down the line.

In Harry Nettlebladt's case it was a matter of inability to hole comparatively easy putts. The incongruous feature was that in his first round of 72 he had nary a three - putter, yet had not the slightest satisfaction from that performance for the reason that he was continuously missing three or six-footers for birdies, as he did all the way through the tournament in his scoring of 72, 76, 71, 74, for a total of 293.

Meantime, Jack Patroni was out there upholding New England prestige valiantly, with a couple of 72's to start with, then a 68 which came close to landing him an all-time record of 29 for the back nine in this event. He had gone to the turn in 36 and then began his march to near glory with birdies on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th and 17th, needing a birdie on the 18th for a 29 home. His drive was down the fairway, his second eight feet past the hole, but his putt for a three went hardly halfway to the hole, so all he did was to join the circle of those who turned in a 30 for this nine, including Byron Nelson in his last and winning round. Patroni's homeward figures were 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4.

One pleasing thing that Patroni did do for himself with that 30 home, 66 for the round and 210 for 54 holes was to get himself paired up with Craig Wood, the national open champion, and Ben Hogan in the final round, and while it is true that he could not quite match distance with these swatters off the tees, he outplayed both from tees to greens on the first nine, but his putting was decidedly off color, otherwise his 73 for a wind-up might well have been 68 or lower and his position better than a tie for ninth, at 283.

Hogan Off

How the greatest of golfers can have their off days was illustrated by Ben Hogan in his last round. After his 64 of the opening round some of his brother professionals were almost willing to concede him first money, for the reason that the putting surfaces were not too good and, as they put it, "Hogan is putting his approaches so close that he doesn't have to putt." Well, the spectators who followed him that last round saw him fail to land his approaches on five of the first nine greens in par golf figures.

The joke of the tournament, from another angle, was Byron Nelson's experience. In his last practice round he could not do anything right. Finally, overapproaching the home green and hitting a chip shot about eight feet, on a typical duffer look-up, he picked up his ball and declared he was about ready to pack his bag and go back to Texas. All he then did was 70, 67, 66, 66, following up his winning scores of 69, 65, 67, 70 in winning the same event last year.

Eight winners of the national opens played in the tournament. Johnny Farrell did not qualify for the last two rounds. The others finished thusly:

Byron Nelson, 283—winner; Craig Wood, 277—tied fourth; Tommy Armour, 284—tied thirteenth; Billy Burke, 285—seventeenth; Gene Sarazen, 291—tied thirty-seventh; Willie Macfarlane, 297 — tied sixty-second; Tony Manero, 298—tied sixty-fifth.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Dec. 20, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

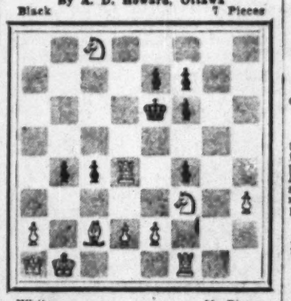
Problem No. 2411

By Geoffrey Mott-Smith, New York
Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces
8K1kr/4R3p/7B/2p3qb/1b6/1R4Q1/B7/6K1
White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal Tourney). "Double interference with pinned queen."

Problem No. 2412

By A. D. Howard, Ottawa
Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
2K1b/4pp2/4kp2/8/1ppRlp2/3K1P/P1BPPJ/6K1R2
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, Jan.-June, 1941. "A really difficult three-move, based upon unexpectedly pretty play.")

Solution to Problems

No. 2409. B-B6
No. 2410. 1. R-Q2 — PxRP
2. BPxQP — PxQBP
1. ... — PxQP
2. PxQP — BPxQP
1. ... — PxKP
2. BxBP — KPxQP
1. ... — PxKBP
2. B-K6 — BPxKKtP
1. ... — RPxP
2. BxRP — RPxP
2. PxKBP

End-Game No. 593. White wins: 1 P-B7, R-Q3ch; 2 K-Kt5, R-Q4ch; 3 K-Kt4, R-Q8ch; 4 K-K13, R-Q4ch; 5 K-B7, R-Q8; 6 P-B8(R)!, R-QR8; 7 K-K13 and wins.

End-Game No. 594

Black 5 Pieces

White 5 Pieces
8/8/3k3p/p3p4/Pp1P4/1P4K1/6P1/8
White to play and win.
(Horowitz-Reshevsky, 12th game, match, 1941. Horowitz missed the winning line. An interesting study which Fine would undoubtedly have cited in his "Basic Chess Endings.")

Munich Tournament

Details of an international tournament held in Munich during September are becoming known. Dr. Alekhine, reported to be in Portugal awaiting passage to North or South America, went to Munich to participate, and finished 1½ points behind G. Stoltz, of Sweden, the winner. Lundin, also of Sweden, equalled Alekhine's score. Bogoljubow was fourth.

Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces

Akiba Rubinstein, ranked with the greatest before World War I, and in 1912 he won five first prizes in international tournaments. His career from 1907 to 1932 produced many fine games; 100 of these were selected and annotated by Hans Kmoch in 1933. These appeared in German under the title Rubinstein Gewinnt.

They are a thrilling and impressive collection, and Horwitz and Harkness are to be congratulated for presenting R. Winkelmann's translation under the title "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces." The book lists for $2.50 and it may be secured from the publishers at 250 West 57th Street, New York.

Here is Rubinstein's Immortal Game, played at Lodz in 1907 or 1908!

Queen's Gambit Declined

Rotlewi White	Rubinstein Black	Rotlewi White	Rubinstein Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-K2	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	15 CastlesKR	Kt-K4
3 P-K3	P-QB4	16 KtxKt	BxBch
4 P-B4	Kt-QB3	17 P-KB4	B-B2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	18 P-K4	QR-B
6 QPxP	BxP	19 P-K5	B-Kt3ch
7 P-QR3	P-QR3	20 K-R	Kt-Kt2
8 P-QKt4	B-Q3	21 B-R4	Q-R5(a)
9 B-Kt2	Castles	22 P-Kt3	RxKt
10 Q-Q2	Q-K2	23 PxQ	R-Q7
11 Q-Q3	PxP	24 QxR	BxRch
12 BxP	P-QKt4	25 Q-Kt2	R-R6
13 B-Q2	R-Q	Resigns	

(a) The unfolding of a breath-taking combination!

Miss Karff Wins

Here is the sixth and deciding game of the first women's championship match just concluded in New York. Miss Karff proved herself much more steady than Mrs. Belcher, who finally lost the title she gained in the championship tournament, held along with the national championship, won by Reshevsky, last year.

Sicilian Defense

Karff White	Belcher Black	Karff White	Belcher Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 B-Q3	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 QxB	Q-R3
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	18 P-QR3	Kt-K4
4 Kt-B3	KtxKt	19 BxKt	QPxB
5 QPxKt	Kt-B3	20 Q-Q3ch	K-B
6 B-KB4	P-Q4	21 Q-K4	QR-Q
7 PxPep	PxP	22 QxRP	QxP
8 Q-K3ch	B-K2	23 Kt-R4	Q-KKt5
9 Castles	Castles	24 P-KR3	Q-Kt6
10 Q-Q2	Q-B4	25 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
11 K-Kt	B-K3	26 KtxB	RxRch
12 P-B4	Q-K13	27 RxR	RxKt
13 B-Kt5	P-B3	28 Q-K4	QxP?
14 Q-K3	B-B4	29 Q-Q6ch	K-K?(a)
15 B-B4	KR-K	30 Q-R18 mate	

(a) But after 29 . . . K-B; 30 QxBP leaves Black without much hope.

N. E. Intercollegiate Soccer League

Final Standing 1941-42

	W.	L.	T.	P.C.
Springfield	5	0	2	.875
Amherst	4	0	3	.785
Yale	4	1	2	.714
Dartmouth	5	2	0	.714
Harvard	4	2	1	.650
W. P. I.	2	1	1	.625
Connecticut	5	3	0	.625
Brown	4	3	0	.571
Tufts	4	4	0	.500
Mass. State	1	2	1	.350
Wesleyan	2	4	2	.350
M. I. T.	1	5	0	.166
Trinity	1	6	0	.143
Williams	3	7	1	.125
Clark	0	5	1	.083
A. I. C.	0	1	0	.000

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 19

Seton Hall 39, C. C. N. Y. 27.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 19

Lafayette 18, Williams 14.

Marion Harding high school of Marion, Ohio, named after a former president, is hard hit by the war. Its own gym is too small for basketball so it had used the gym of the Marion Steam Shovel plant. But war demands on the plant has canceled the arrangement.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 19

American Association

St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 6, Dallas 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 3, Washington 2.
Atlantic City 8, River Vale 4.

Week-end Schedule

Saturday

National League

Boston at Montreal.
Chicago at Toronto.

American League

Hershey at Cleveland.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.
Indianapolis at Philadelphia.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

Dallas at Fort Worth.
St. Paul at Tulsa.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington at Atlantic City.
New York at Boston.
Baltimore at Rivervale

Sunday

National League

Montreal at New York.
Boston at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.

American League

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Cleveland at Buffalo.
Springfield at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Providence.
Pittsburgh at Washington.

American Association

Omaha at St. Louis.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown at Baltimore.
Rivervale at Boston.
Washington at New York.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	11	4	0	22	53	39
Boston	10	3	2	22	52	38
Chicago	8	4	3	19	44	38
New York	9	7	0	18	56	56
Detroit	4	9	1	11	33	47
Montreal	4	11	1	9	35	57
Brooklyn	4	13	1	9	43	80

Tonight

Boston at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.

Sunday

Boston at Detroit; Canadiens at Rangers; Toronto at Chicago.

Tuesday

Rangers at Boston; Chicago at Americans.

Thursday

Boston at Toronto; Chicago at Rangers; Americans at Detroit.

Saturday

Rangers at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

	W.	L.	T.	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	13	6	1	27	86	67
Johnstown	13	5	3	29	96	65
Boston	11	3	3	24	94	60
Washington	9	9	3	20	81	80
Baltimore	7	10	1	15	74	84
River Vale	3	14	1	7	41	73
Atlantic City	4	13	0	8	59	104

Results Dec. 19

Johnstown 3, Washington 2.
Atlantic City 8, River Vale 4.

Hockey Tonight

New York vs. Boston Olympics at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.
Northeastern vs. Harvard at Boston Skating Club, 8 p. m.
Bay State Interscholastic League at Arena, 7 p. m.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 19

Dartmouth 3, Colorado College 2.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, December 20, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Photos by William Norwood

(1) Football is played enthusiastically on the grounds of many a Japanese-language school in Hawaii. (2) These little girls have already been in public school for a full school day, but attend Japanese-language school after hours. (3) A youthful student learns his ABC's in Japanese. He is by birth an American citizen, also a pupil in the American public schools of Honolulu. (4) Children of a Japanese-language school, Honolulu, as school closes for the day. (5) Typical American games are played on the school grounds of the Japanese-language schools in Hawaii—and played by youthful American citizens who have already been in public school that day. (6) Marbles is as popular among small boys of Oriental countenance in Honolulu as among American small boys anywhere else within the borders of the United States and its far-flung territories.

Japanese Language Schools In Hawaii a Problem Not Easily Solved

Many observers in Honolulu declare that anywhere within the United States and its territories no young Americans are more patriotic than are the young Orientals in the public schools of Hawaii. However, most of the youngsters also attend after school a special "language school" of their own race—90 per cent in the case of the Japanese—designed to keep them in touch with their Oriental culture. As tension with Japan increased, people began to question the influence of the Japanese language schools in Hawaii. Mr. Norwood's article was written shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and is therefore qualified by recent developments. It describes a condition in the Islands that may have important wartime implications.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu, T. H.

Several years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution offered a prize in Hawaii for the best essay on the Constitution of the United States. Of nine essays submitted, eight were written by students of Oriental ancestry. Each of the Oriental contestants began his essay with:

"When our forefathers wrote the Constitution—."

Public school authorities and even the D. A. R. would be glad to excuse this slight misconception of history, if they could be convinced that Hawaii's young citizens of Oriental ancestry do feel this inheritance of American ideals as symbolized by the Constitution.

But today there are many educators and public officials in the Territory who do not believe that the Americanization of Hawaii's youth has progressed as far as the essay contest would indicate. Progress in this direction, they believe, has been retarded by the 178 Oriental language schools in the Territory.

There are some authorities, of course, who hold the opposite view, who say that the language schools offer an indispensable means of bridging the cultures of the Orient and Occident. But the majority opinion of public school and governmental authorities is opposed to the schools, and lately some of the leading instructors in the language schools have admitted that the status of these institutions should be changed.

What Can Be Done?

The question, a perennial question in Hawaii, is: What can be done?

With the increase in Pacific tension and the development of critical differences between Japan and the United States, this question looms larger and more perplexing than ever before.

Of the 178 language schools in Hawaii at the latest count, 165 were Japanese; eight were Chinese and five were Korean. Of the 45,882 Japanese students attending public school in Hawaii, 40,579, or almost 90 per cent, also attend language school. The great majority of the language school students are American citizens; in fact, according to latest available figures, only 157 were aliens. But of the 686 Japanese-language school teachers, 344 were alien and 342 were citizen. Most of these alien teachers have been admitted to Hawaii as Bhuddist priests under immigration regulations permitting Japanese clergymen to enter the Territory.

Almost One For Every Public School

There is almost one Japanese language school for every public school in Hawaii. Each school is a community project, financed and controlled by Japanese residents of the community. Japanese parents elect directors who in turn are charged with such administrative matters as the choice of instructors, curriculum, and plant expansion. Sometimes a community will have two language schools, each supported by an opposing faction of that community.

At present the Territorial Government has no machinery for regulating these institutions or supervising curriculum. Attempts at regulation have been made but have not proved successful. Several years ago the Territorial Legislature enacted a law designed to eliminate the schools entirely. But the legislation was contested; the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law was declared to be unconstitutional.

Since this first attempt at control Hawaii has proceeded cautiously. The language school in Hawaii today presents a timely study of American tolerance and freedom under pressure of international tension and suspicion.

The Territorial Department of Public Instruction has no real authority over the personnel, plant or curriculum of the language schools. There is no public record of the exact number of the schools. Figures cited here were furnished voluntarily by the language schools and are believed to represent a fairly accurate picture. But these institutions are under no legal obligation to file reports with the public school authorities.

Since the "freezing" regulations have become effective, the schools have had to obtain general licenses for continuance of their operation. But at this writing there has been no breakdown to show how many have been licensed in Hawaii.

It is understood, however, that Federal agents in Hawaii do watch the schools closely and have each of them catalogued to show location, number of pupils, number of aliens and citizens, and any other information which would be useful in an emergency. This information, of course, is not a matter of public record.

There are some critics who maintain that the Japanese language schools actually are subversive. The American Legion has taken this view and has charged publicly that many of the instructors are Japanese government agents sent to Hawaii to plant anti-American doctrines.

In an attempt to combat this alleged anti-Americanism the Legion has sponsored a course of instruction at the schools in flag etiquette; has encouraged prominent display of the American colors, the daily flag salute and the display of pictures of noted Americans. Some of the schools have co-operated heartily and have even required the students to greet teachers with a "Good morning, teacher!" instead of with the traditional, humble bow.

Appears to Be Little Basis

The Legion's suspicion of the schools is not shared generally by the majority of public educators or Territorial or Federal authorities. There appears to be little basis for the accusation that the schools actually are subversive. This is admitted privately by Federal agents who have reviewed the schools' curriculum and textbooks with penetrating and highly critical scrutiny.

But while it is admitted the schools do not have an undermining influence upon the Americanization of their pupils, it is charged that they do retard Americanization.

This accusation is based on investigation which has shown that character traits emphasized in the language schools are chiefly those which are regarded as important in the autocratic society; there is relatively little emphasis on character traits, generally regarded as important in the democratic society.

For example, an examination of Japanese language textbooks revealed that the lessons devoted to "filial piety," which the Japanese regard as the foundation of good behavior, were more numerous than all the other lessons allotted to such traits as initiative, reliability, honesty, and self-control. ("Filial piety" to a Japanese means more than simple obedience of parents.)

The conclusion reached from this study was that the Japanese language schools place greater emphasis on autocratic character traits than on domestic traits, and in this way obstruct the Americanization of Hawaii's young Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Scatter Their Energies

Among the more practical arguments advanced against the schools is the charge they burden the children with too much study; that they demand scholastic energies which the children should be spending in the public schools.

In answer to this argument, proponents of the schools point out that language school students are less inclined to get into mischief than are the public school students who have so much of the day to spend as they please. It is also argued that the schools provide a place of refuge for children from many Japanese homes where both father and mother are employed.

A middle-of-the-road argument is that the language schools will solve their own problem; they will eventually die out just as similar schools have gradually lost support among similiar immigrant groups on the mainland. But the records, such as they are, reveal there has been no decrease in Japanese language school enrollment in Hawaii in the last 10 years. The schools in Hawaii appear to be outlasting the natural life cycle of similar institutions on the mainland. Many of the children now attending the schools are third-generation Japanese, the sons and daughters of English-speaking Japanese born in Hawaii.

Numerous proposals have been advanced for the gradual elimination of the schools. It has been suggested that funds be made available so that the public schools could buy up the Japanese language school plant and equipment; in other words, buy them out of business.

The answer to this plan has been that it would place an unfair burden on the taxpayers whose children do not attend the schools and who do not want the training they have to offer.

Another suggestion has been that the public school authorities be equipped by law to exercise close supervision over language school curriculum and personnel. But here again the question arises: How much control can be exerted without infringing constitutional rights.

At present a committee of Territorial legislators are working on this perennial problem and they may eventually evolve an answer.

Meanwhile, the Japanese language schools continue to function in Hawaii under the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution which guard their freedom and rights just as zealously as they protect the public schools.

We Grow More Courteous to the Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

The Family Forum
Democracy in the Home

Praise be to the Family Forum! So many helpful ideas I've gained from it on bringing up my two girls, usable ideas that could be put into immediate practice. So now I'd like to share with you a family experience, which, though difficult at the time, resulted in much good.

When our Nancy was about ten, she became very, very headstrong. She wanted her own way, and stopped at nothing 'til she got it. At home, at play, and even at school! And the more stubborn and perverse she became, just that much harder did her parents bear down upon her. We commanded her to do this, we commanded her to do that. And, of course, a bitter struggle ensued.

Then one day, I read an article which presented the idea of treating your daughter, even a very small daughter, as a lady. As courteously as you'd treat a friend who'd come to make her home with you.

Surely, you'd not be ordering a friend around, I realized immediately. You'd ask, not make demands of a friend, and you'd use plenty of "please" and "thank you," too, I was quite sure. Also, the article clearly stated, if you make a request to a friend, you'd be pretty apt to give her some semblance of an explanation. Then do your child the same courtesy!

This was an eye-opener to us! How many times we'd demanded of our daughter certain procedures with never a word of the reason why (or why not!), and had expected her to obey willingly, cheerfully, yes, and even smilingly.

So we changed our tactics! But first we held a family conference. And we, as parents, admitted cheerfully to our ten-year-old that we'd been discourteous and unreasonable in our commands. Unintentionally unreasonable, we explained, but guilty we were, nonetheless. (This willing admission of guilt on our part accomplished wonders in removing Nancy's feeling of resentment and distrust of her parents.) And then we outlined to Nancy exactly the course we planned to pursue. We stressed the fact that if we treated her like a lady, then we would expect her to live up to such treatment.

And she did! Sometimes, our requests did not meet with Nancy's full favor, even after a thorough explanation. Then we'd patiently, and courteously listen to her angle of it, and try to see her point of view. There were times when we changed our requests, if we felt Nancy's reasons were legitimate. Other times, we stood our ground, firmly—but kindly.

Much good has resulted from this phase of Nancy's upbringing. As a family, we are infinitely more courteous, one to another. And I know, we, as parents, are more tolerant, and more forgiving. And finally, Nancy, and our younger child, too, are giving us, in greater measure, the willing obedience which fathers and mothers have every right to merit!

(Mrs.) D. C. D.

A Saturday Column

'Guess Where'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While mother is sewing or doing routine household tasks, the children and she may have a good time together by playing the game of "Guess Where." Mother begins by describing a scene from a book the children have read recently or from a well-known story, poem, or the Bible. This game is suitable for all ages, but if the children are very young, mother might say something like this:

"I see a big table where a King is eating his dinner. He is ready for dessert now. The cook brings in a wonderful pie. It is a singing pie. Guess where it is."

"In Mother Goose Book," a child will guess, and he will repeat the rhyme about the four-and-twenty blackbirds.

When it is a child's turn to describe a scene he may say, "I see a little bird on a window sill and he is trying to wake up a lazy boy. Guess where."

Of course someone will be right in guessing the scene is found in a Stevenson poem.

If the children are older, the game may test their memories and be more of a challenge, as different scenes harder to recognize are described. This game is not only fun for those who have to describe the scene cleverly and those who try to guess it, but also may be used to emphasize important points in books and Bible stories, thus pleasantly impressing them on the children's minds and memories.

Special Emphasis

Whatever the nature of the enterprise, sincerity of purpose, honesty of presentation and straightforward effectiveness of expression demand special emphasis in any language program which purports to train pupils for life in a democracy.

Explaining the Way From One Word-Idea to Another

Basic English
Twenty-Fourth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In our last article we considered three methods of definition common in our daily discourse. They were the naming-pointing method by which we named an ooject at the same time pointing to it, the description by similarity by which we compared the new word to something already known, and the translation method by which we gave the name of the object in a foreign language.

We saw that these simple methods of defining words were not adequate in all situations although they did well enough for most occasions. For a complete system of definition, however, we need a more logical approach that will stand us in good stead on all occasions, a system that will take us to new words from words already known.

Three Factors

Hugh Walpole in his book "Semantics" has a chapter on this problem of definition in which he compares the defining of a word to a man giving directions as to how to get from one place to another. "It is simply the process of explaining the way from one word to another. In both cases there are three factors:

"1. The starting point.
"2. The route.
"3. The destination.

"The explanation starts with the destination, then goes to the starting point, then to the route, and so back to the destination."

In defining a word in other words we have to keep two things in mind. First we must be sure of our starting point—that the words we are going to use to do our explaining stand a good chance of being understood by the other person; and second, that we choose an appropriate route, or logical chain of words to reach our destination.

If we are explaining to someone how to get from Coolidge Corner in Brookline to Harvard Square in Cambridge we realize that the methods of making such a journey are limited. We cannot for example take wings and fly off in a northeasterly direction and expect to land in Harvard Square, however accurate our knowledge of navigation. We cannot, as some Eastern seers and Bertie Wooster's butler are reputed to be able to do, close our eyes, decompose ourselves, and reassemble ourselves in the desired locality.

Alternative Routes

We have to be practical, which in this instance means that we have to obey certain physical laws of nature, including the Boston highways system and laws of trespassing on private property, and possibly we should have to take into account what system of transportation the city of Boston has to offer.

Thus limited we see that we still have alternative routes from which to choose; and we choose one that in our opinion will be best suited to the traveler.

This is very much the way with our problem of definition. There is more than one way of defining a word, but there are not an unlimited number of ways. As our journey was bounded by the limitations of time, space, and means of transportation, so our definitions are bounded by the meanings of the words we use and the logic with which we assemble them.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

A Window Overlooking Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A window overlooking snow reminds me of
One on the stairway of a house forgot,
So seldom visited, and so few the days
On which snow came. Yet here the pasture lot
Stretches as once it stretched before my eyes,
A child's eyes, weary with the noisy play
And thoughts of many children; turning then
To quietude and to the fading day.

Why should I this remember? not in joy
And surely not in sorrow? A child's hand
Resting upon the pane, and a child's face
Pressed pensive there, as if she'd never scanned
The scene before. These were remembered fields,
Seen from another angle, and the snow
Made all seem different: this is then the world,
A little change and there is none we know.

She turned and caught her mother's dress, who came
To see what seriousness was there enshrined:
Then there was laughter low—and this is all,
This, and the scene, that evening left behind.

A. Jacqueline Shaw

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 1,269,869
1941 volume to date 155,843,901
1940 volume to date 199,445,598

Stocks Mixed; Rally Efforts Unsuccessful

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The stock market again tried for a rally today but opposition was strong enough to keep most leaders from getting far out in front.

Gains and losses of fractions were fairly well divided near the final hour. Persistent tax offerings kept volume relatively large.

Indecisive war news from the Far East, brokers said, tended to chill speculative incentive to a considerable extent. Government rationing in many lines, with talk of growing unemployment in the automotive and rubber fields, also served as a buying handicap.

Stocks registering minor advances included Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.) Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, American Telephone, Kennecott and American Smelting.

American Can posted another new low for the year. In arrears at times were Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Anaconda and U. S. Rubber.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market, still a bit shaky from the impact of war, jogged over a narrowly irregular price route today.

Changes were limited mainly to fractions near the end of the short session although a few issues, notably in the foreign group, swung a little further.

Marked up were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New Haven 6s of '48, Northern Pacific 4s, American Telephone 3s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Losers included Western Union 5s, Texas & Pacific 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

In the foreign loan group gains appeared for many Latin American issues, among them Argentine February 4s of '72, Peru 6s of '60, Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, and Cordoba Province 7s. Chilean issues tended lower, however.

U. S. to Sell Wheat Accumulated From '39 and '40 Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would sell 170,000,000 bushels of wheat accumulated from the 1939 and 1940 crops under grower loan programs.

The grain will be offered at the market price, but at not less than 15 cents above the 1941 loan value of the wheat at the point of storage.

This price offer will be in effect until Dec. 31. Thereafter, prices will be set at the middle and last day of each month until the grain has been disposed of or until the offer is discontinued.

The Government's selling price is slightly above parity.

Meanwhile, the House completed congressional action on legislation waiving wheat marketing quota penalties on that part of a producer's current yield not in excess of normal production from allotted acres.

Representative Wickersham (D) of Oklahoma said that the legislation would apply, for instance, to the grower who normally produced 12 bushels an acre on 100 acres but who this year planted 200 acres yet produced an average of only six bushels an acre. He said it would apply particularly to the drought states.

OPM Simplifies Preference System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has adopted a simplified procedure permitting a manufacturer to extend a preference rating he has on making a product to cover up to $500 worth of any additional material needed to finish that product.

Orders for less than $500 in material are responsible for 60 per cent of the extensions handled in the field by Army and Navy contracting officers, OPM said.

Under the previous system, a manufacturer seeking an extension of his preference rating had to have appropriate forms executed by contracting officers; under the new ruling, he may certify the extension himself, provided the material needed is to be physically incorporated in the finished product covered by the rating.

Big Oil Concerns Start Hydrogen Sulphide Unit

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 20 (AP)—Formation of a company to extract hydrogen sulphide from "sour" gas and obtain natural gasoline from the purified product was announced by W. A. Watkins, division superintendent of the Carter Oil Company, southern division.

The new company—McKamie Gas Cleaning Company—will be owned by the Atlantic Refining Company and Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mr. Watkins said in his announcement late yesterday. Plants are to be constructed in the McKamie area of Lafayette, Ark., but the site has not been determined.

F. H. Lerch, of New York City, president of Interstate Gas Company, Inc. a Standard Oil interest, will be president of McKamie, while R. A. Howe, production superintendent for Carter Oil Company's southern division, will be vice-president and general manager of the new company. Carter Oil Company is a subsidiary of Standard Oil.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
51¾	43½	Acme Steel (4)	2	47	46	47	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
24¼	18½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec17
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	7	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1⅝	Alaska Juneau	17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Alleghany Corp	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4	4	4	
21½	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec18
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	5	Allen Indust (1)	3	5	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
167½	138	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	139¼	139	139	− ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	Dec19
14⅝	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	12	12	12	
9	5	Allied Stores	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80	80	80	Dec19
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	20	27½	26⅜	27	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Dec18
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec19
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54½	54	54	−1
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	2	21	20½	21	Dec19
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	Dec19
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	3	27½	27½	27½	− ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1⅝	1¼	1¼	Dec19
95¼	64	Am Can (4)	13	64½	62½	62½	−1⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	5	177¾	176¾	176¾	Dec18
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	66¼	66¼	66¼	− ½
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	12	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	2	96	96	96	−1½
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	Dec19
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¾)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅜
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec13
1¼	¼	Am & For Pow	3	¼	¼	¼	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Dec19
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	4	19	18½	19	− ½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	4	30½	30	30	Dec19
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec19
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Dec18
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	2	45	45	45	
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
4¾	2¾	Am Internat'l	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
13¼	7	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	7	7	Dec17
50	40	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	40	40	40	Dec19
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	82	82	82	Dec19
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	8	8	8⅞	8¾	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	Dec19
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	46	½	½	½	
46¾	22	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	13	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	13	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	86	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	39	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec19
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	17	40	39½	39⅞	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	Dec17
54	29⅞	Am Snuff (3½g)	3	31¼	31	31	− ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	21	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾g)	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
13½	7¾	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec17
22⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	− ⅜
116⅝	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Dec19
168¾	125	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	125⅛	124⅜	124⅜	− ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	9	45¾	45	45	−1
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	24	46⅜	45⅛	45½	−1½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛	+5⅛
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23⅝	Am Viscose (1g)	8	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	− ⅛
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
99⅛	66	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	66	66	66	Dec16
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	70⅜	70¼	70¼	Dec19
8	2⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47½	47½	47½	−2¼
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	44	26½	26⅛	26⅜	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec19
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec19
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	31	31	31	− ⅛
112½	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	180½	109½	109½	
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	3	59¾	59¼	59¾	+1¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2¼g	8	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	7	7	7	Dec19
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	4	5½	5½	5½	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	78	78	78	Dec19
102½	76½	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec18
35⅝	21¾	Associates (2a)	2	22	21¾	21⅞	Dec19
31⅝	16	Atch T&SF (2g)	38	26	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	8	57½	57⅛	57½	− ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	19½	19	19	− ⅜
44½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	33	33	33	Dec19
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	6	42	41	42	−1
28½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	8	26¾	26	26	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Dec16
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	Dec19
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69½	69	69	Dec19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
37⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Dec19
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	22	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	13¼	13	13½	
5⅝	2½	Balt & Ohio	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	6	9¾	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Barker Bros ½g	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Dec19
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	8	17¼	17	17	Dec18
31⅜	17¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	−1¼
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Dec18
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Dec19
41⅛	32⅛	Bendix Av (4g)	7	38½	38	38	− ⅛
20⅞	11	Benef Ind (1.70g)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅞
64½	40	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	21¾	20½	20¾	Dec19
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	23	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜	+ ¼
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	+2½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec19
23¾	15⅝	Black & D(1.80g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅞
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	15	5¾	5½	5½	− ¼
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14¼	14½	− ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	8	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¾
23½	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Dec19
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	11	20	19½	19½	− ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	20	19½	19½	− ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec18
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Dec16
17¼	11⅛	Brewing C(new)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec17
12⅜	7	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	
25⅞	15⅛	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
41	24	Briggs & S (3)	2	24	24	24	
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	7	43½	43	43	Dec19
2⅝	⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec19
6⅝	1⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	7½	7½	7½	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec19
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	13	12½	12½	− ½
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Dec19
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	4	6⅛	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	19½	19½	19½	Dec19
35⅝	24	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24⅝	24	24⅜	Dec19
20½	13½	Burling M (1½g)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	Dec19
56⅝	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53	53	53	Dec16
9⅜	6	Burr Add (.70g)	12	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Dec19
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec19
23	18½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19	19	19	Dec19
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec19
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛

C

24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18	17¾	18	− ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	9	½	½	½	− ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .80a	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅞	33	Cannon Mills (2)	3	34	34	34	Dec19
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	Dec19
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	6	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	9	61⅝	60½	60½	Dec19
50⅝	36¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	18	37½	37¼	37½	
29⅜	18½	Celanese (2g)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
10½	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	6	6	6	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	7	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	16¼	16	16¼	Dec19
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec19
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
5⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	6	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec17
22½	15½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	Dec19
18	8⅞	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec17
44½	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	14	32⅝	32½	32½	− ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	82	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	¾	¾	¾	Dec19
6½	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3½	3½	
3	½	Chi Great West	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	8⅝	8½	8½	− ¼
8¼	3⅝	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Dec19
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	2	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Dec18
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Dec17
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P		A	A	A	
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	2	A	A	A	
⅝	A	C R I & P 7% pf	7	A	A	A	
9¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec17
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	42½	Chrysler (6g)	97	42¾	41⅞	42	− ¾
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.50)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	City Stores	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec18
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	4	30	30	30	Dec18
33⅜	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	13	40	39½	40	+ ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
106	84	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	84¼	84	84	− ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	62	62	62	Dec19
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (1½a)	14	12⅝	12	12	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	Dec17
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	15	14¾	15	− ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	80	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
82⅜	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	45⅜	45½	45½	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	Dec16
83	69¾	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Dec19
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	25	18	17	17¾	
104⅜	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	103	103	103	−1½
37⅞	19½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	50	21¼	20⅜	21	+ ½
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec18
11⅞	7⅝	Comi Solv (.55g)	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	145	A	A	A	
65⅝	40	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	40½	40¼	40½	− ½
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	44	20¼	20	20	− ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec19
18⅜	13½	Congoleum (1a)	1	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
8½	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	21	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.80g)	87	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
107⅜	82½	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	83¼	83	83¼	− ¼
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec19
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	8¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec19
5⅝	A	C R I & P 7% pf	7	A	A	A	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Dec19
106⅜	98½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	Dec17
16½	11	Container (1½g)	1	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Baking	14	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−1½
40½	24¼	Cont Can (2)	19	25¼	24¼	24½	− ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec19
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	15	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	2	16⅜	16¾	16¾	Dec18
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec19
56¾	50	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	50	50	50	Dec18
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	11	50	49¾	50	
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	5	3	3	3	
⅞	A	Coty Internat'l	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	21	11½	11¼	11⅜	
19	12¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	8	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
27⅜	15	Crown C&S(1g)	5	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	40	40	40	Dec17
16⅜	10	Crown Zel (1g)	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	7	32⅜	31¾	31⅝	−1
98½

Commerce and Finance

December Industrial Activity Hits Record for That Period

Business and Industry

Court to Sign Erie Release Order Today

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday admonished the Erie Railroad to "keep 'em rolling" as he announced he would sign an order today freeing the historic line from reorganization.

Noting that Erie's financial overhauling was completed in slightly less than four years, Judge Robert N. Wilkin termed this "an outstanding record of expedition for such cases,' and continued:

"We have seen an incapacitated unit of our national economy restored to a position of health and usefulness—and at a time of great need. This court now vests in the reorganized company the railroad and all its rolling stock, with the final war-time admonition, 'keep 'em rolling."

Erie was unable to meet annual fixed charges of $14,551,610 when it went into reorganization Jan. 18, 1938. The reorganization slashed this bond interest and other costs to about $7,000,000—less than a third of what Erie will earn this year. The road made $19,072,562 in the first 10 months and financial circles expect its 1941 earnings to approach $22,000,000.

Judge Wilkin commented "while it cannot be denied that the reorganization has entailed loss to certain investors, yet it must be conceded that such loss is much less than the total loss which all investors would have suffered had reorganization not been effected. . . . If charges based on the general mortgage income bonds are included, the saving in the annual fixed charges amounts to about $9,380,000. This has been accomplished mainly by termination of leases on other railroads, on certain coal and other properties which had proved unprofitable, and the acquisition of the property of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Co."

Home Building Declines 24 P. C. During November

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge Corp. said that, while residential building contracts for November were 24 per cent under the same month a year ago in 37 eastern states, non-residential building, public works and utilities had forged far ahead.

Thomas S. Holden, president of the Statistical Research Service, foreseeing an intensified housing shortage in defense production areas, said total construction expenditures "next year may not lag far behind the post-depression record volume of 1941."

The service said November nondefense construction contracts in the 37 eastern states totaled $458,620,000, a decrease of 24 per cent from October, when there were four more business days, but still were 21 per cent over November, 1940.

Non-residential building contracts in November were reported 30 per cent above those in the corresponding month of 1940; residential building 24 per cent behind, and public works and utilities 89 per cent ahead.

Construction contracts awarded during the first 11 months of 1941,, were estimated at $5,575,848,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the same period of 1940.

NAM Says Only Way To Deal With Labor Is by Legislation

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said in a statement industry would accept "as a public obligation" an invitation by President Roosevelt to discuss strikes in war industries but suggested such a conference would delay a "real solution of the labor problem" by legislation.

The association placed blame for numerous recent strikes in war plants on "irresponsible minorities" and said the only way to deal with these elements was through legislation.

Conceding the right of labor to seek adjustments of conditions affecting individual employees, the association asserted, nevertheless, that labor had an obligation not to strike in a war emergency and management had an equal obligation "not to take advantage of labor's relinquishment of the strike weapon to avoid such adjustments."

Oil Stocks Rise 3,962,000 Barrels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 3,962,000-barrel increase during October in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 548,178,000 barrels on Oct. 31, compared with 544,216,000 barrels on Sept. 30.

October stocks were 25,518,000 barrels more than for the same months last year.

Domestic production increased from 125,376,000 barrels in September to 132,393,000 barrels in October, and was 13,638,000 barrels higher than during the previous October.

Stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States on Oct. 31 totaled 243,735,000 barrels, compared with 246,111,000 on Sept. 30 and 263,856,000 last Oct. 31.

The Bureau reported Oct. 31 motor fuel stocks at 79,568,000, compared with 78,134,000 on Sept. 30 and 79,907,000 on Oct. 31, 1940. Domestic production totaled 62,238,000 barrels.

Food Price Rise Not Abnormal Study of U. S. Data Reveals

U. S. Department of Labor Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Food prices today are little above the average for the "depression thirties" despite fears that they are rising abnormally, according to Paul S. Willis, President of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America. Mr. Willis said he based his statement on a study of all food prices since 1913 recently completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The general average of food prices for the past 30 years has been well above the 1936-39 average," Mr. Willis said. While they are up from the subnormal years of 1933 and 1939, he continued, "it would be untrue to conclude that food prices are now rising dangerously."

Control Factors

Commenting on the spiraling of food prices during and following the first World War shown in the accompanying chart as having reached 186 in the summer of 1920, compared with 108 in August of this year, Mr. Willis said that several factors were keeping prices within reasonable control.

During the last war, he pointed out, the Department of Agriculture had no control over the quantity and allocation of the nation's crops as it now has. Nor was any price authority established then to check the upward rush of commodity prices, he said.

"There is a very important psychological factor which must be considered today," Mr. Willis said. "During the hysterical war boom which began in 1915, the public and business management both took the attitude that there was no ceiling on prices and no limit to the prosperity possible as long as prices and wages continued to climb.

"The same conditions do not obtain today," Mr. Willis stated. "Business management today has a clear memory of what happened during the last war and a realistic understanding of the causes of the great deflation following 1929. The public, too, remembers the tragic mistakes of our great inflation and subsequent deflation. Both the consumer and the industrial leader today face the current defense boom with a fundamental calmness and understanding which, in my opinion, will put an effective brake on sky-rocketing, profiteering, and plunging.

Ever-Normal Granary

"The Department of Agriculture has established considerable control over the types and quantity of crops produced through our ever-normal granary policy. The vast resources of our agricultural economy are now being marshalled to supply the needs of the country. In the last war the American farmer planted cash crops with an eye to quick profits. He was badly hurt, and our leading agriculturists remember that inventories of $11,000,000,000 were written off between July, 1920, and May, 1921."

Asserting that the key to sane food prices lies in reserves against emergency, Mr. Willis declared it is his opinion that the greatest rises in food prices have already come. "They were in many ways due," he said, "to an extraordinary demand for such commodities as pork, dairy products, eggs, fats, some fruits and vegetables and fish. The correction of these shortages is already proceeding, and though I expect prices to make some further gains this winter, I believe they will be very moderate."

Steel Men Sad as Salvage Campaigns Drive 'Junkies' Out of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The "junkie"—the fellow who cries "any old iron, any rags today" as his decrepit, dish-wheeled wagon parades up and down the residential streets—is being driven out of business by the currently popular scrap collection campaigns, and the executives of Youngstown's giant steel plants are quite unhappy about it.

The "junkie" is too important a cog in the half billion dollar a year business that has been built up by the scrap iron and steel industry to quit now, feel the steel men, hard-pressed for scrap to feed the big open hearth furnaces.

Many junk peddlers are actually selling their horses and wagons and are getting jobs in some defense industries. Part of the predicament arises from a shortage of scrap but the so-called civic campaigns are not helping either.

Mill executives say the steel plants are using scrap entirely too fast to be aided very much by these spasmodic scrap campaigns, pointing out that one long-drawn campaign brought out about 200 tons of an inferior grade of scrap —which was just about a two-day supply for one of the 76 open hearth furnaces which are operating here. That means that several other thousands of tons had to be dug up somewhere for each day's operations of the steel plants.

War Clauses Added To New Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, announced that, effective midnight, Dec. 20, war clauses will be included in all new life insurance policies issued by that company to both male and female applicants of all ages.

Policies already in force, Mr. Douglas said, are in no way affected. The purpose of imposing the war clause, he stated, is to avoid subjecting present policyholders to the inclusion of excessive risk on new business taken during the war period.

Under the war clauses to be applied, the company's liability, under policies written after Dec. 20, will be reduced in the case of losses resulting from military or naval services, and under certain other specified conditions. The present situation, said Mr. Douglas, demands that every possible safeguard be taken to protect the interests of existing policyholders in the Mutual Life.

Mobile Gas Service $1,400,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The First Boston Corp. is head of an underwriting group offering to the public $1,400,000 in Mobile Gas Service Corporation first mortgage bonds, 3¾ per cent series, due 1961, and 6,000 shares of the corporation's 6 per cent $100 par value cumulative preferred stock. The bonds are priced at 104.68 and accrued interest; the preferred stock at $92.50 per share and accrued dividends.

The bonds will contain a sinking fund requiring annual payments sufficient to retire over 50 per cent of the issue before maturity. General redemption prices range from 105½ through November 30, 1942, to 100 beginning December 1, 1960.

The preferred stock is redeemable at $110 a share through November 30, 1946, at $107.50 a share thereafter through Nov. 30, 1951, and at $105 a share thereafter.

Hudson, U. A. W. Sign Pact

DETROIT (AP)—A joint company-union statement disclosed a new agreement between the Hudson Motor Car Company and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) pledging "mutual co-operation" to speed arms production. The pact is subject to ratification by union members employed by Hudson.

Canadian Newsprint Output Rate High

MONTREAL (CP)—The Canadian newsprint industry operated at the highest peak for the year in the month of November with production reported at 300,308 tons, representing 85.5 per cent of capacity, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported. Shipments during November totaled 320,860 tons, equivalent to 91.4 per cent of capacity.

Both production and shipments were at the highest level since July, 1940.

The Newsprint Association explained the rise in operating ratio in the face of a drop in tonnage from October's 318,787 tons by noting that November had one day less than October.

Shipments to the United States totaled 261,611 tons in November compared with 247,231 tons in October and 219,534 tons in November of last year. Shipments were greatest since December, 1937.

Production in the United States totaled 82,621 tons, a drop of 3.2 per cent. In Newfoundland, production showed a decrease of 9.8 per cent.

Tota lstocks of North American newsprint manufacturers dropped 24,373 tons during the month to 232,656 tons.

Du Pont Sees Dyestuffs Output at Peak in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del. — Production of domestic dyestuffs will reach all-time peaks in 1941, according to year-end estimates by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Preliminary figures place the valuation of these dyestuffs at nearly $110,000,000, or approximately 45 per cent more than the previous record year of 1940.

More than 1,600,000 workers are employed in industries directly or indirectly dependent on dyestuffs, it was reported.

Babson States Work, Not Fun, Will Win War

By Roger Babson

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—I have recently visited one of the largest Army Camps for training U. S. Draftees. Having heard of sitdown strikes, manufactured illnesses, and even suicides there, I decided to see for myself what's going on. I returned with a definite conclusion: The fault is not with the young men in the camps, but rather with those on the outside, that is, those who have not been drafted.

Sleeping Sunday mornings will not win the war with Japan. Our World War efforts will be of little avail until we all think less about having a good time and more about doing a good job.

Too Much Playing

From the Southwest, there comes an editorial which has the right idea. A Texas newspaper editor in San Augustine writes that there is not so much wrong with the country as there is wrong with the people in it. Too many have gone "good-time" crazy and are working just to get money for playing. Too few are playing with the purpose of building up energy for work.

These "crazes" and "manias" go in cycles just like everything else.

"No longer the moon alone can hold in spell the Romeos and Juliets of 1941. It must be a dinner, a show, after that some dancing, and then some 60-cent chicken sandwiches, to say nothing of gasoline, oil, tires, fines for speeding, and wrecks—of car or of character, or both. How the average man in average circumstances, 'good-time' crazy himself, and with a 'good-time' crazy wife and children, makes both ends meet is a mystery to all of us. The answer is that he is not making both ends meet, not even one end.

"It would be a dull life if we could not occasionally reach for a sweet. But the good books, the sunsets, the forests, the birds and the flowers that Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, and the hosts of other great men have sung about seem to have lost some of their appeal. The family circle is the steering wheel. Family prayers or simple invocations at the dinner table are something we tell our children about that happened in the long ago."

We adults talk and act as if we were going to live forever. We forget that in a few years we must turn our government, banks, and business over to these youngsters whom we are now neglecting.

Subsidies and Doles

Subsidies and doles never yet won a war. A dole is nothing more than dope, like oil of cloves for aching teeth. The worst dole cases, however, are not among the poor, but among some of the self-styled upper classes. I refer to the recklessness and wastefulness of young people who live on doles supplied by foolish parents. This spectacle gives more encouragement to communism than to patriotism. It also greatly handicaps law enforcement when criminals see the lawlessness of children of ostensibly best families. This profligacy, according to one analysis, is creating "more economic waste than all the supposed inefficiency of government and all the alleged corruption of politics."

The present generation of young people may be just as sound fundamentally as my own generation; but if so, surely they have worse parents! Today's parents have invented and are giving to their children most dangerous doles in the form of automobiles, radios, taxis, speedboats, movies, roadhouses, dinner dances, and clothes that would have made Croesus and Midas feel like village school teachers working on part time. This would not be so bad if we increased character training to counterbalance these temptations; but most fathers are too busy making money to spend their time training children.

Wasteful Spending

I don't blame John and Mary so much as I do their "Santa Claus." Perhaps the only reason why, as a young man, I didn't drive my father's horse sixty miles an hour was because he couldn't go that fast even when I stepped on him! But if I had attempted such feats I surely would have been made to throw my work into high gear likewise so as to earn the money to pay the piper. No doles were passed out to us kids in those days. If we were to have a good time, we knew we had to have a good job; and we paid our bills instead of sending them home. My father believed that his most important work was to train us children; then other things followed.

The greatest difficulty confronting young people today is that they have the spending power of giants and the earning power of babies. Their costly whoopees, as mendicants existing on the charity of their families at a time of worldwide calamity, seem outrageous to those who know that World War II can be won only by intelligent budgets and worthwhile work. Anyone who is mature enough to be out all night is mature enough to work all day. We have had wars before; but when the history of World War II is written, economists will record our unexampled wastefulness of money, time, and health among the boys and girls who have not yet been drafted for war service.

Dangerous Economic Examples

The chief crime of families who are now indulging their children's mania for having a good time is not that the world is deprived of their children's services; the services of young folks of the jive type are not likely to be especially valuable. The damage they do is in the bad example they set and in the unrest they develop within the great army camps of the United States and Canada.

Dissipation does not "make jobs for men." Employment—in the long run—cannot be helped by patronizing dance halls or breweries. The need today is not for more fool jobs, but for better men to handle real jobs. The solution of our employment problem awaits the raising—not the lowering—of our character. As the Texas economist observes:

"If the economic leaks could be stopped, economic conditions would brighten up. Every man who had an income at all could afford more juicy steaks and more pairs of shoes. He could afford to contribute more to the welfare of his community. He would not need worry about the cost-of-living or taxes. More people would be employed if less commoditties and money were wasted. A luxury-consuming nation, to the detriment of commodity or necessity consumption, can't last forever."

When young and old alike give their thoughts and energies, not to having a good time, but to doing a good job; then will we bring the Japanese to their senses and help win World War II.

Takes New Post

James S. Adams

Elected President and Chief Executive Officer of Standard Brands, Inc. Mr. Adams, formerly Executive Vice-President of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., succeeds Thomas L. Smith who has become chairman of the board and will act in an advisory capacity.

Girdler Now Heads Consol. Aircraft, Vultee Companies

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Vultee officials have announced consummation of a previously reported agreement calling for the purchase by Vultee Aircraft, Inc., of 440,000 shares or 34 per cent of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation common stock.

Simultaneously with the purchase, resignation of Maj. Reuben H. Fleet as president and director and reorganization of the board of directors of Consolidated, was announced. Major Fleet remains with Consolidated in an advisory capacity.

Elected as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Consolidated Aircraft was T. M. Girdler, Republic Steel board chairman. Harry Woodhead, formerly chairman of the Vultee board, succeeds Major Fleet as President of Consolidated, and Richard W. Millar, president of Vultee, has been named Consolidated's executive vice-president.

In addition to Messrs. Girdler, Woodhead and Millar, other board members will be: Francis A. Callery, C. Coburn Darling, D. G. Fleet, John Hertz, I. M. Laddon, C. T. Leigh, L. B. Manning, Donald L. McDonnell, William C. McDuffie, R. S. Pruitt, F. D. Schnacke and H. Dalzell Wilson.

Concurrent reorganization of the Vultee board of directors placed T. M. Girdler as chairman of the board and chief executive officer; Richard W. Millar, president, and Harry Woodhead, executive vice-president. Mr. Woodhead resigned his position as board chairman of Vultee in order to devote the major portion of his time to the organization and production problems of Consolidated.

The Vultee board will be made up of T. M. Girdler, Richard W. Millar, Harry Woodhead, L. I. Hartmeyer, J. Mason Houghland, William C. McDuffie, R. S. Pruitt, V. C. Schorlemmer, Henry Dalzell Wilson.

Hosiery Group Seeks OPM Exception in Rubber Rule

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Taylor R. Durham, Secretary, said the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association had applied to the OPM for an exception under the ruling against the use of rubber in tops of men's and children's hose.

He said many of the mills would have to close down unless they could get rubber for this purpose. Eighty per cent of the mills making these hose, he said, are situated in the South, and about half of the Southern mills are in North Carolina.

Many of the mills, he said, had sought new type machinery which could not be used in any other manner. There would also, he said, be a severe problem in obtaining and training labor, necessary in a change of operation.

New Peak Hit By Industry In December

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said today, "industrial activity was maintained at a high rate in November and the first half of December."

The board rated industrial production at 167 per cent of the 1935-39 average and the highest in history during this period. It explained, however, that the increase in the index from 163 in October was based not so much on an actual increase in production as failure of output to decline as it would under normal seasonal conditions.

The board pointed out that many industries, such as steel, already are operating at maximum capacity, and said the total output of industry could not rise as rapidly in the coming months as it did last year.

Reviewing industrial events of November, the board commented:

"Output of materials, such as steel and nonferrous metals, was maintained at about capacity. In the automobile industry activity increased reflecting larger output of both military and civilian products, and at lumber mills and furniture factories, activity declined less than seasonally.

"At cotton and rayon textile mills activity rose to new record levels, and at woolen mills the high production rate of other recent months was maintained. Less than seasonal declines in output were indicated for shoes and manufactured food products."

Petroleum output also gained, but both bituminous and anthracite coal production declined somewhat. Construction contracts also declined.

Commodity Prices Increase Sharply After War Outbreak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices moved upward sharply after the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce reports. Led by an advance of 2.2 per cent for domestic agricultural commodities, the Bureau's index of nearly 900 price series rose 1 per cent during the week ended Dec. 13 to the highest level since December, 1929.

At 93.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is 0.9 per cent above a month ago and more than 16 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Price advances were general, with 8 of the 10 major commodity groups rising during the week. In addition to a gain of 2.2 per cent for farm products, chemicals and allied products rose 2 per cent; foods, 1.9 per cent; building materials and housefurnishing goods, 0.4 per cent; textile products and miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent; and metals and metal products, 0.1 per cent.

Fuel and lighting materials declined 0.3 per cent and hides and leather products remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

(1926=100)	Dec. 13 1941	Dec. 6 1941	P. C. Changes to Dec. 13 '41 from Dec. 6	Dec. 14 1940
All commod'ties	93.1	92.2	+ 1.0	+16.8
Farm products	92.8	90.8	+ 2.2	+34.9
Foods	90.4	88.7	+ 1.9	+23.0
Hides & leather	115.4	115.4		+12.5
Textile products	91.0	90.7	+ 0.3	+22.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	79.2	— 0.3	+ 9.0
Metal & products	103.4	103.3	+ 0.1	+ 5.9
Bldg materials	107.8	107.4	+ 0.4	+ 8.7
Chem & allied	91.5	89.7	+ 2.0	+17.9
Housefurnish'gs	102.3	101.9	+ 0.4	+13.4
Misc commod	87.5	87.2	+ 0.3	+13.3
Raw materials	91.4	90.0	+ 1.6	+25.7
Semimnfd atcls	90.1	89.7	+ 0.4	+11.6
Manufact prods	94.6	93.9	+ 0.7	+13.7
Com other than farm products	93.2	92.6	+ 0.6	+13.5
Com other than farm and foods	93.8	93.7	+ 0.1	+11.1

Alloying Metals Use Is Restricted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Acting to conserve scarce alloying metals, the OPM priorities division today took over full control of the use of such materials in production of alloy iron or alloy steel.

Effective immediately, OPM prohibited producers from melting any iron or steel containing eight different metals in various amounts, except to fill orders accompanied by defense preference ratings or by special direction of the OPM.

Effective, Jan. 1, producers can deliver such materials only on the same terms, with an added provision that the OPM may direct or forbid specific deliveries. Under terms of the order, OPM also may govern the amount of any alloying materials used in production of alloy steel or iron.

The order covers all alloy iron and steel containing any one or more of these elements:

Manganese in excess of 1.65 per cent; copper in excess of .60 per cent; chromium in excess of .60 per cent; molybdenum in excess of .60 per cent; nickel in excess of .60 per cent, and cobalt, tungsten or vanadium in any amount.

Addressgraph-Multigraph Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of Addressograph - Multigraph Corp. and Canadian subsidiary for the fiscal quarter ended Oct. 31 showed net profit of $327,558 after Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to 43 cents a share. This compared with $170,200, or 22 cents a share, in the like period of last year.

Nation Resigned to Huge Debt; Buying Defense Bonds Eagerly

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Any nation which sets itself with grim determination to gear for all-out war, enrolls its entire, available manpower for action and transforms its industrial plant to the uses of military might, will find without any question the means of paying for the metamorphosis. There was a time when doubt that any country could pay for a long or hard war was accepted in orthodox circles as legitimate. That day is past. Modern finance is now merely the handmaiden of political strategy. Lack of money deters no leader from a course of action. Or perhaps it would be better to say —there is no lack of money where the national need is concerned.

Now that a long war is envisaged, due in part to initial successes of the nation's enemies, the people are reconciling themselves not only to increasing tax burdens, but to what well may be termed a mountainous debt. It is perhaps not strange that as new conditions vastly change the horizon, the average man adjusts his mental telescope and ceases to be astonished or even alarmed at what previously he had looked upon with dismay or fear. At the end of the first World War, a debt of $26 billion was regarded as a frightful incubus, railed at by economists and Congressional vocalists.

Other Times, Other Judgments

Even our own President Roosevelt, in decrying what may now be designated (in comparison) as the puny financial legerdemain of his predecessor in office, charged in 1932 that the country's finances were being "wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy." Mr. Roosevelt was aghast at the national debt then outstanding of about $20 billion. Such instances of what now is seen as ludicrous overstatement or mistaken judgment are recalled merely for the purpose of enabling the observer to avoid like errors in analyzing the part that money has in the war scene. What was formerly a mountain of debt is now a fiscal molehill.

Today the financial experts are looking with more or less equanimity upon a prospective debt of $150,000,000,000. By no stretch of the imagination can that be called a molehill. It would be $85,000,000,000 in excess of the present national debt limit of $65,000,000,000.

At the present time with the debt above $56,000,000,000, the carrying charges to the nation at say 2½ per cent approximate $1,400,000,000 a year. Thus, with an estimated population of 132,600,000, the present debt amounts to $423 per capita or $2115 burden on an average family of five persons. With a debt of $150 billion, and assuming an average rise in population the next three years, the per capita debt would be about $1125 and the family of five would theoretically have to shoulder an obligation of $4500; that is, presuming the interest rate, now at the lowest since the beginning of the first World War, goes no lower.

There are bankers who feel that the interest rate is at the bottom and may strengthen in the next year or two to 2¾ per cent. A ¼ per cent rise in interest rates would mean an additional cost to the government of $250,000,000 annually on $100 billion of debt. A ½ per cent rise would add $500,000,000 to the cost of government.

Who Fixes Interest Rates

Consideration of these figures explains why the fiscal authorities are so vitally concerned with the going and prospective interest rate. Every rise in the rate means more out of the taxpayer's pocket. It is of less concern that a declining rate of interest militates against the holders of fixed income-bearing securities; or that insurance concerns, due to what is in the main a resultant of Federal policy, must reduce the return to policy-holders.

There was a time when New York was the financial center of the nation. The cartoons pictured most of the "money-bags" as resident of Wall Street. The critics and cartoonists have in the main abandoned that theme. Washington is the center, financially as well as politically. It might almost be said that the Treasury can get what funds it wants at what rates it decides to be right.

There are of course obstacles to be overcome; adverse incidents to meet, as for instance the selling of government bonds in the open market following the surprise Japanese attack. A Federal offering of $1,500,000,000 had just been offered and not entirely paid for. The Government stepped in with official support but had to buy only $43,000,000 of its own issues. The large banks did not sell. Some even expanded their holdings. Considering the momentous events of the week, the action of government bonds is regarded as evidence, not only that this Government has as firm a grip on the financial reins as any now extant, but that moneyed interests are confident that there are no ominous threats to government credit.

Debt No Longer Fearsome

Economists of the Hanson-Keynes type view the rising debt totals rather calmly. They point to a rising national income which can bear the burden more particularly if interest rates can be kept low. The debt need not be regarded as one to be repaid in our life time, since the sacrifices required to liquidate it are not commensurate with benefits that accrue. It may be a social or moral duty for an individual to pay a debt, but a government considers it merely in the light of a transfer of purchasing power. To repay may be adjudged against the public interest.

More important than the size of the debt is the current purchasing power of the citizen. Not a lower national debt but a lower spendable income of the population is the official goal today. To fight inflation, much of the workers' buying power must be transferred to the Government so that the latter may buy arms production. Or the Government may create new purchasing power by borrowing from the banks or by printing money. The latter, being inflationary, is to be avoided. The workers' buying power must therefore suffer. He must pay heavier taxes or buy more Government bonds.

The rate of war expenditure has risen so fast that it is hardly reasonable to expect that the nation can soon meet Secretary Morgenthau's goal of financing the arms program by paying two-thirds out of taxes and one-third out of borrowing. But with national income approaching $100 billion and estimated at between $110 and $120 billion next year and with bank deposits in the nation standing at a record high as of June 30 last of $67,000,000,000, it is not unreasonable to expect that defense bond sales may rise to $7 or $8 billion a year, perhaps even $10 billion. The jump in bond sales to the public immediately after the Japanese attack was so heavy that banks and post offices were cleaned out of the smaller denominations. It is a heartening demonstration of the will to win. The sale of these bonds may add to the national debt but back of them are the high morale and ample assets of a great and never-defeated democracy.

Department Places Winter Wheat Crop At 630,000,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 1942 winter wheat crop of 630,913,000 bushels — or about 150,000,000 bushels in excess of the AAA production goals under the "food-for-defense" program—was said by the Agriculture Department to be indicated.

This estimate was based on factors affecting production which are measurable in the fall, such as the seeded acreage, condition of the crop on December 1, rainfall and temperature to date, as related to yields in past years.

Because this year's record wheat supply of 1,348,000,000 bushels was sufficient to meet expected needs for nearly two years, the Agriculture Department sought a greatly reduced crop in 1942.

Plans called for a combined winter and spring wheat crop of about 650,000,000 bushels compared with 945,937,000 bushels harvested this year. A sharply reduced spring wheat crop of 175,000,000 bushels next year would give a total crop of 806,000,000 bushels or 156,000,000 bushels more than the Government's goal.

South Carolina's Cotton Crop Smallest Since 1878

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's 1941 cotton crop is estimated at 405,000 bales of 500 gross weight, 42 per cent of 1940 production and the smallest crop since 1878—and farmers all over the State are suffering heavy production losses, reports the Clemson College extension marketing srevice.

The indicated yield of 165 pounds per harvested acre compares with the record high of 375 pounds last year and is the second lowest in 48 years—the 140 pounds of 1922 being the lowest since 1893.

On July 1 the acreage in cultivation was 1,233,000 acres. Of this amount 61,000 acres were plowed up or abandoned from natural causes, leaving 1,172,000 acres from which cotton was picked, compared with 1,234,000 acres gathered in 1940 and 1,495,000 acres as the 1930-39 average.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Brazil Shows Sharp Gain In Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Getting into its final stride as the year draws to a close, Brazil is setting an amazing record in its foreign trade and indications are now that it will show a $60,000,000 export excess during 1941. Last year the final accounting showed that export dealings were less than imports by almost $200,000.

Exports of manganese, industrial diamonds, rock crystal and a few similar articles have increased because of war demands but more than offsetting this advantage is the fact that the war has closed the whole European market to Brazil. And since about the middle of this year the Oriental market has also been shut off through lack of ships. The Far East had been an increasingly important buyer of cotton.

North American Buying

How then has Brazil managed to work this remarkable recovery with two of its important outlets tightly closed? The answer is, North America. Canadian buying and the great increase of American purchases have taken up the slack. Canada, during the first 10 months of 1941, imported merchandise from Brazil in excess of $10,000,000, most of this being cotton. Last year in the corresponding period Canada's purchases were about $3,500,000. United States5 purchases from the 1940 period to that of 1941 went up over $65,000,000. Europe on the other hand reduced its buying from Brazil about $25,000,000.

In the 10 months of 1940 United States imports from Brazil represented 39.51 per cent of the latter's total exports while in the corresponding period of 1941 the States took 54.69 per cent of Brazil's shipments abroad.

Just before the war Germany and the United States each absorbed approximately 25 per cent of Brazil's exports. This year Germany has 1.47 per cent to its credit.

Coffee, Cotton Chief Items

Coffee, with its better prices, resulting from the Inter-American Coffee Conference, and large shipments of cotton were the two factors most effective in this improved condition of Brazil's export position. Cotton alone brought in some $17,000,000 more in the 10 months of 1941 than it did the previous year.

But it is not only in its foreign transactions that Brazil is improving for we find that in the first three quarters of 1941 ordinary Federal receipts for the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone increased a little over $6,000,000 in comparison with the 1940 period. Bankruptcies dropped from 378 to 312.

One of the few unfavorable features in Brazil's financial structure is the increase in outstanding paper money, this having grown some $100,000,000 during the last decade. As an offset to this it might be pointed out that today the Treasury has a backlog of 60 tons of gold as against nothing in 1932.

United Aircraft Plans Stcok Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., advised the Securities Commission of its intention to issue 265,669 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock, $100 par value, and 943,309 shares of common stock, $5 par value, which will be reserved for conversion of the preferred.

The preferred will be offered through transferable subscription warrants, at $100 a share, to holders of the company's common stock at the rate of one share for each 10 shares of common held.

Preferred stock not taken by holders of the common may be offered to the public through a group of underwriters headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., New York.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Keith - Albee - Orph 7 pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Kels Hayes Wheel A	$1	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Yellow & Ch Cab A	$2	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Extra				
Am Agri Chem	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec 16
New Hamp Fire Ins	20c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Stock				
Lima Locomot Wks	4%	..	Dec. 6	Nov. 18
Initial				
Benson & Hedges	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Hines (Edw) Lumber Co	80c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Interim				
Imp Chem Indus, Ltd-Am Dep Rec for Ord Shares	5½c	..	Dec. 6	Sep. 25
Resumed				
Foliak Mfg Co	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Irregular				
Cons Ret Strs	35c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 15
Mission Corp	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 12
Year-End				
Allied Products	$1.75	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Am Chicle	$1	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Consol Cigar	$1.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Det Steel Prod	75c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 13
Granite City Stl	35c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Kan City So Ry pf	$2	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Mergenth'r Lino	$1.50	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Merch&Min Transp	$1	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 13
Nat Enamel & Stpg	$1	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Noblitt Sparks	$1.25	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Pepsi Cola Co	$1	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Reynolds Tobacco Co B	16c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 12
	10c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 12
Smith & Co Type	75c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Tappan Stove Co	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Van Norman M T	85c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Woodward Iron	.25	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Regular				
Albany & Sus RR	$4.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Am Agri Chem	30c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Am Crystal Sugar	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Conn Gen Life Ins	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Consol Cig 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 22	Jan. 16
Crown Ck Int "A"	10c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Great West Life Assur (Winnipeg Man)	$3.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Intl Products	25c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Kresge Dept Strs, Inc 4 cum conv 1 pf	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
N Hamp Fire Ins	40c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Nlag Sh Cb A pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 12
New'st'n Bell Tel Co pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Pac Lg pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Pac Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Pratt & Lambert	50c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 11
Scud. Stev-Clk Fd	25c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 5
Smith Cor Typ pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 18

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

War stocktaking is a task which is being continuously carried out here in Britain. Whether it be the military, economic, or financial approach to the problem, this country is true to the motto that vigilance is the price of democracy, and public opinion through Parliament and Press watches to see that the national leaders do their duty in this respect.

The chief tasks are naturally on the home front where the resources of democracy must be deployed as quickly and effectively as possible. But there are also other tasks, not the least of which is the discovery of means whereby Britain's dollar position can be improved.

Britain's Dollar Position

It has been reliably estimated that on March 1, 1942, Britain will have only just sufficient American resources to cover commitments made before the enactment of the Lease-Lend Act.

When the war broke out, this country's dollar resources amounted to $4,483,000,000; two years later on Sept. 1, 1941, they had fallen to $1,527,000,000, and of this last-mentioned total, it is stated that only $730,000,000 will be available in the form of cash assets which can be readily called up.

In fact, new demands upon existing dollar resources between now and March 1 will probably leave the balance of dollar holdings at $150,000,000 since dollar expenditure still to be met will exceed receipts from merchandise sales, gold output, etc., by $850,000,000.

After March 1 next, all commitments made before the passage of the Lease-Lend Act will have been met; and the surplus will probably be sufficient to meet the small balances not covered by the Act, but little more.

This country will have great difficulty in increasing its dollar resources except from its own citizens' holdings. Owing to the shipping position, to the Anglo-American Agreement, regarding the Latin-American markets and to the decline of British production for non-war requirements, little foreign exchange will be obtained from any new export drive.

In fact, war economy dictates that, in contrast with peace-time when the question was—"how much can we expect?" the problem now is "how little need be exported?" The first essential is that the countries of the Empire are supplied as far as possible with necessities, either without any expenditure of dollars, or other hard currencies, or by exports from Britain.

Dollars Are Needed

Dollars are still needed for this and other similar purposes. The only possible way to obtain them seems to be through renewed efforts to secure the surrender of dollars and other foreign exchange assets still owned by British subjects.

The Defense (Finance) Regulations, which the Government issued at the beginning of the war, attracted little attention outside financial circles, and the public has only been aroused when some well-known figure has been fined for violations. It has, therefore, been suggested by some financial writers that there should be a publicity campaign—similar to the National Savings Campaign—which will appeal to the patriotism of the individual. It is, of course, obvious that the number of persons concerned will be very small; but the receipts may be disproportionately high.

There are, however, British-owned dollar funds which the Treasury cannot obtain because they are tied down by trust deeds, or other similar arrangements under United States law. Such agreements, if made before the outbreak of the war, are quite legal, but are illegal, if made since then.

The trustees, if they are American citizens resident in the United States, cannot be compelled to surrender to the Treasury the dollars under their charge, or to convert them into sterling. This technical independence of the trustees may be a pure legal fiction, but nothing can be done without new American legislation, and this may be difficult to obtain at present.

There is, however, a feeling that the improved position of sterling during the past few months may produce a change in the attitude of the trustees, especially if the assets were transferred to some other sterling country than Great Britain, e. g., the West Indies.

It would also be a great help if this country could, at least, increase its exports to cover the remittances amounting to $20,000,000 a year which have to be sent to the American film companies. It is true that this amount represents only 50 per cent of the amount due to Hollywood but it is a rather heavy strain in the existing state of Britain's dollar resources.

Federal Loans Seen Soon For Small Business

William Leavitt Stoddard, President of the New England Industrial Development Corp., in a statement forecasts that capital for small industry will shortly be made available by the Federal Government and urges small business to get ready to help step up defense production.

As a semi-public agency, New England Industrial Development Corporation co-operates with small industries and government agencies on both capital and pooling problems.

Mr. Stoddard's statement follows:

"We predict that capital—in addition to liberal credit—will shortly be made available to small industry by the Federal Government. This is essential in view of President Roosevelt's announced policy of speeding production by utilizing the smaller plants of the nation as well as building new ones.

"Winning the war demands that this bottleneck be broken. We know specific instances right here in New England where lack of permanent capital has prevented small industries from taking government orders.

"We urge all owners and managers of small industries seeking participation in the defense program to set their houses in order at once, and to prepare data to submit to government offices and co-operting private agencies. By so doing they will save time and be ready to secure the capital which must shortly be forthcoming."

Business Personals

F. Abbot Goodhue, President of the Bank of Manhattan Company announced the following promotions: Charles G. Young, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Assistant Vice-President; George W. Morris, Jr. and Hillyer M. Condit were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

Thomas D. Neelands, Jr. of New York has been elected a director of Beech Aircraft Corporation to successd Fred C. Kock of Wichita, Kansas.

The board of managers of The Half Dime Savings Bank, Orange, New Jersey, has elected Henry T. Stetson, senior partner of the firm of Stetson & Gormley, attorneys of Orange and New York, as vice-president of the bank, effective Jan. 1, 1942. Mr. Stetson will succeed Frederick H. Williams, who is resigning as acting vice-president as of December 31. The board of managers also announced the election of Harrison G. McFaddin to the board.

Macquoid & Coady announce the removal of their offices to 120 Broadway, New York.

Elliott Harrington, for the past year sales manager of the General Electric air conditioning and commercial refrigeration department at Bloomfield, N. J., has been named sales manager of the Schenectady induction motor section of the G-E motor division.

New Sugar Bill Allows Benefit Payment Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress has passed and sent to the White House a sugar control bill whose sponsors estimated it would increase benefit payments to producers by $10,000,000.

The bill would extend quota and processing tax provisions of the 1937 Sugar Act for three years to Dec. 31, 1944. Basic benefit payments would be increased one-third—from 60 to 80 cents a hundred weight—and extended to Virgin Island producers. In addition the measure embodies child labor regulations hitherto contained in separate legislation.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, (D) of Wyoming, author of the measure, estimated that benefit payments under it would amount to $59,000,000 annually instead of the present $49,000,000.

Raised by Tax

Funds for the payments are raised by a one-half cent processing tax on raw sugar. This tax brought in about $66,000,000 last fiscal year, giving the Treasury a net profit of about $17,000,000. Senator O'Mahoney estimated that receipts from this source would total about $80,000,000 in the new year.

Basically, the sugar quota legislation is an effort to divide up the United States sugar market between main producing areas and stabilize supplies and prices. Thus, beet and cane sugar producers are told how much they may raise and quotas are given to the Philippines, Cuba, and other off-shore producing areas.

Because of war-created uncertainty as to how much may be imported in the future from off-shore areas, quotas and marketing allotments temporarily have been suspended, freeing producers on the continental United States to raise as much as they please.

Payments to Contine

Despite suspension of quotas, benefit payments will continue on the basis of compliance with the sugar control law, Senator O'Mahoney said.

A new and greater scaledown of benefit payments to producers would begin under the measure with producers of more than 350 tons, whereas the present starting point is 500 tons. Every producer of more than 11,000 tons, Mr. O'Mahoney said, will pay more tax than he will receive benefit payments.

Sponsors of the bill argued that the benefit payments should be increased because production costs had increased, particularly because of the higher price and scarcity of labor.

They contended that the legislation would be as beneficial to the consumer as the producer or any other group in the sugar industry by providing a basis for the industry's stabilization.

Utility Is Planning To Sell Subsidiary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central States Power & Light Corporation has informed the Securities Commission that it is negotiating for the sale of Missouri Electric Power Company, a wholly owned subsidiary, for around $2,400,000, and expects to complete the deal by March 1. The prospective purchaser was not named.

Missouri Electric has about $5,500,000 of assets in the southeastern part of Missouri. Its operating revenue from the electric business was approximately $736,000 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31. It also does a small water and ice business.

The Missouri Electric has outstanding 867,000 shares of capital stock, $20,700 of preferred stock, and $3,700,000 of debt, all held by Central States.

Income of 49 Insurance Companies Rises in 1940

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The 49 insurance companies with home offices in Connecticut had an income of $5,046,535,758 during 1940, an increase of $164,472,008 over 1939, State Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall reported.

The amount paid to policyholders was $2,401,805,521, a gain of $32,005,532, while premiums collected totaled $3,346,165,383, a jump of $80,549,888.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, December 22

American News Co. (Com.), (10 a. m.).
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Adj. Pfd.), (10:45 a. m.).

Tuesday, December 23

American Can Co. (Com.), (2:15 p. m.).
Gimbel Bros., Inc. (6 Pfd.), (10:30 a. m.).
Hershey Chocolate Corp. ($4 Conv. Pref. & Com.), (2 p. m.).
McCall Corp. (Com.), (3:30 p. m.).
McCrory Stores Corp. (5½ Pfd.), (3:30 p. m.).
National Distillers Products Corp. (Com), (11:15 a. m.).
Reading Co. (Com.), (12 M.).
West Penn Electric Co. (7% & 6% Pfd.), (11 a. m.).

Wednesday, December 24

Air Reduction Co., Inc. (Com.), (9.15 a. m.).
Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.), (2 p. m.).
Washington Gas Light Co. ($4.50 Cum. Conv. Pfd. & Com.), (9:30 a. m.).

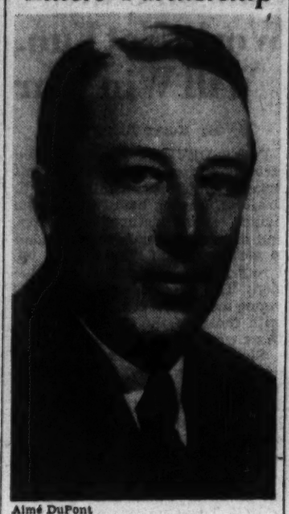
Friday, December 26

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.).

Minneapolis Bonds Sold

NEW YORK—Phelps, Fenn & Co. are heading the syndicate which purchased a total of $3,940,000 City of Minneapolis, Minn., bonds. The bonds are sold at two separate sales, the winning bids being 100.159 for $2,585,000 refunding bonds at 1.60's and 100.13 for $1,355,000 public relief and permanent improvement bonds at 1.90's.

Enters Partnership



Aimé DuPont

Forrest C. Lattner

Head of the corporate trading department of Lazard Freres & Co., who, it is understood, will be admitted as a general partner in the firm at the first of the year. Prior to joining the firm of Lazard Freres in 1934, Mr. Lattner was associated with the Guaranty Trust Company for eight years.

OPM Orders Speedup In Steel Industry's Expansion Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has ordered a speedup in the 10,000,000 ton steel expansion program, granting high military priorities to expansion projects authorized and underway.

Priority ratings equal to those for tanks and warplanes in some cases were granted for swift completion of pig iron facilities—needed to offset the shortage of scrap metal—and electric furnaces, which are required to make special steels for armor, ship planes and projectiles.

Materials Director William L. Batt said OPM would emphasize the prompt completion of those projects which are now furthest along, in order to bring the additional output into the war effort "in the minimum number of months."

Also under consideration is the equipping of a large number of existing blast furnaces with air conditioning units which could be installed in four or five months without delaying operations. This would increase pig iron output 5 to 8 per cent for eight months per year, adding 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 tons annually to the country's output.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Dec.	..	1.22½	89⅜
May	1.25¾	1.25⅝	84⅛
July	1.26⅞	1.26⅝	79⅛
Sept.	..	1.27⅛	..
Corn			
Dec.	78	77⅞	60⅜
May	81	82⅜	66⅛
July	84⅛	84⅛	66⅛
Sept.	..	85⅛	..
Oats			
Dec.	..	53	40⅞
May	56	56⅞	35⅛
July	..	54⅛	31½
Soybeans			
Dec.	..	1.66½	91¾
May	1.78½	1.73¾	87⅛
July	1.78½	1.74¼	85⅝
Rye			
Dec.	..	86¾	42
May	72½	72⅞	46⅞
July	74⅜	74⅝	47
Lard			
Dec.	9.77	9.77	4.33
Jan.	9.95	9.95	..
March	11.32	11.32	..
May	11.52	11.52	5.90
July	11.72	11.72	6.10

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				95.5b	95.5
May				95.5b	95.5
July				95.5b	95.5

Tops

March	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8b	127.8
May	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8b	127.8
July	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.7b	127.8

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar No. 3				3.10b	3.10
Wld. May No. 4	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
Wld. Jly No. 6	2.70	2.70	2.69½	2.69½	2.70

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.96	17.01	16.89	16.93	16.86
May	17.08	17.16	17.03	17.07	17.01
July	17.12	17.20	17.07	17.13	17.06
October	17.12	17.19	17.08	17.12	17.06
December	17.18	17.18	17.18	17.18	17.05

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.39b	8.38
May	....	....	....	8.39b	8.38

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	6.10b	6.17

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.35	32.55	32.35	32.55	32.35
*January	32.40	32.70	32.35	32.60	32.45
*February	32.70	32.95	32.70	32.90	32.75
*March	33.00	33.20	33.00	33.10	33.05
Potatoes					
*December	32.65	32.65	32.65	32.65	32.50
*January	31.30	31.75	31.30	31.75	31.30
Potatoes					
January	2.89	2.91	2.89	2.97	2.77
March	3.05	3.08	3.05	3.08	3.10

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 18 compared with Dec. 19, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $121,371,318 ($80,083,181); expenditures $86,341,800 ($85,088,281); net balance $3,597,078,625 ($3,304,992,139); working balance included $2,839,777,880 ($1,465,005,784); customs receipts for month $20,260,437 ($19,111,807); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,882,882,944 ($2,765,410,680); expenditures $10,534,382,497 ($4,742,302,171); excess of expenditures $6,651,970,353 ($1,976,885,-690); gross debt $57,581,261,942 ($44,020,-267,429); increase over previous day $238,-872,270; gold dassets $22,749,735,048 ($21,-899,319,641).

Retail Sales 6 to 12 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The first shock of war which slowed retail trade in many cities last week has been overcome and the Christmas rush is again under way at a pace comparing favorably with early December, Dun & Bradstreet said in the review of business.

"Store patronage, even in coast cities most affected by the let-down last week, is said to be up to holiday expectations," the agency said. "Despite some continued diversion of buying power from traditional gift lines, Christmas volume once more has pushed ahead of all previous records for the corresponding period.

"In wholesale markets reports continue to indicate a spirit of watchful waiting. While buyers show a tendency to postpone further large commitments, there are few cancellations. Prices are firm to higher, with Government controls extending to a growing list of articles."

The agency said there continued to be a heavy demand for civilian defense items, such as flashlights, guns, ammunition and black cloths, but the rush for such goods had abated in some cities.

For the country as a whole retail sails were estimated at from 6 to 12 per cent ahead of the like period a year ago, although areas directly exposed to air attacks continued to show results below the average. In the major areas the gains over 1940 were: New England, 3 to 7 per cent; Middle West, 10 to 14; East, 3 to 7; South, 8 to 16; Southwest, 11 to 17; Northwest, 6 to 12, and Pacific Coast, 2 to 5.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
$ 2½s 59-56	109.22	109.22	109.22

New York City Bonds

21 3s 80	105	104⅞	104⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106½	106½	106½
10 Allegh Val 4s 42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 AmICChem 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21 Am. T&T 3s 56	108⅛	108	108⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛
10 Arm Del 4s 57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
3 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 A C Line 1st 4s 53	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2 A C Line 4½s 64	59½	59½	59½
8 B&O 95 st A	29¾	27⅝	29⅝
7 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	29¼	29¼
15 B&O 96 st F	29⅛	29¼	29¼
25 B&O cv 90 st	32	31¼	31¾
4 B&O 4s 48	55	55	55
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	46	46	46
8 B&O S W 50 st	37¾	37⅝	37⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
20 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	75	75	75
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35½	35	35
1 Bkly Edis 2¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103¼	103¼	103½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103¾	103	103¾
4 Buf R&P 57 st	34	33½	33⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108	108	108
5 Can Pac 5s 54	82¾	82¼	82⅝
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106	106	106
16 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68⅛	68¼	68⅛
2 Ch R N J 5s 97	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	75	75	75
1 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	87	87	87
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23½	23½	23½
3 ChOtW inc 4½s 2038	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Chi I. & L 5s 66	6	6	6
22 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¾	8½	8¾
18 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	38	38	38
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	27½	27⅝	27⅝
2 Chi&NW 4½s 36	22¾	22¾	22¾
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	1	1	1
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12½	12½
6 Chi&NW 4s 87	20	20	20
2 CRIAP 4½s 52A	10	10	10
17 CRIAP cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2L CRIAP 4s 88	17¾	17	17
31 CRIAP rfg 4s 34	9	8⅞	9
1 Childs Co 5s 43	32	32	32
1 ChocOkl&G 5s 52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
4 Cler Elec Ill 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Col & So 4½s 80	14½	14½	14½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100	100	100

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
13 Con Edis 2¼s 46	103¼	103	103
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¼	105⅛
8 Con Rys 4s 54	25	24⅞	25
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	25	25	25
5 Con Rys 4s 56	25	25	25
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Consum Pow 3⅜s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Consin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	95	95	95
7 CubaNoRy 5½s'42rct	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105½	105½	105½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51	51	51
1 D & R G 4s '36	10	10	10
5 D & R G W 5s '53 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
10 Det Ed 4s '65	111⅝	111	111⅝
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	27	26⅝	26⅞
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	27	26⅞	27
17 Erie 4½s '2015	52	51⅞	52
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	60	60	60
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	101½	101½	101½
2 Erie Genes 6s '57	122	122	122
8 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	81	80	81
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	101	101	101
6 Housatonic 5s '37	70	68¾	68¾
34 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	35½	35	35
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	38	38	38
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	35	35	35
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
15 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	11	11	11
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	20¾	20⅝	20¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104	104	104
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	16	16	16
32 Int T&T 5s '55	39½	39¼	39¼
1 James F&Cles 4s '59	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Jones&Laus3¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
25 KCFtS&Marie 4s '36	38	38	38
8 K C South 5s '50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	76½	76½	76½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36½	36½	36½
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70½	70½	70½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	45½	45½	45½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	27¾	27½	27¾
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25½	25¼	25½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78½	78	78
1 LouAN 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	2 1⅝	2 1⅝	2 1⅝
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62a	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	19	18¾	18¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	18¾	18¾	18¾
72 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	5	4¾	4¾
20 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	26¾	26¾	26¾
19 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21½	20⅞	20⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	21	21
15 Mo Pac 5s'80H	21¼	21	21
11 Mo Pac 5s'81I	20¾	20¾	20¾
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1½	1½	1½
7 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	34½	34½	34½
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	30	30	30
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119½

Dictator Methods of 'Morale' Explored in Experts' Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Morale at its best is not something machine-made; it flowers in a democracy when people understand the worth of their country's institutions. This is the consensus of many eminent authorities on the subject who have written an exhaustive study for the current issue of the American Journal of Sociology. Seventeen experts in the field have contributed articles, which constitute a textbook on the subject.

Writers analyze the devices used by dictators in building morale and show up their inherent weaknesses.

Dr. William Ernest Hocking, Harvard University philosopher, gives a searching criticism of the dictator variety of morale-building. The dictator, he says, first tries to win the support of his people by presenting himself as a popular hero.

"Realizing the difficulty of living up to this part, he tries to trick morale into being by studying its psychological 'laws' and playing upon its causes," writer Dr. Hocking.

"If he has the advice of a clever psychological staff, he will succeed in this scientific morale-mill up to a certain point, namely, the point at which his (psychological) subjects find out, or suspect, that he is operating on them. Then the alleged 'laws' abruptly cease to work. For it is impossible to manipulate men casually at the same time that you are dealing with them in good faith; and since belief in the good faith of the leader is the very basis of morale, the fabric of morale—unity of purpose—is destroyed."

Falsification of Data

Dr. Hocking makes one reservation, however. People do not resent being made the subject of mental manipulation when they give full consent to the process of training and discipline, he says. The breach of morale begins, declares Dr. Hocking, where management implies deception, as in the use of propaganda to falsify the data on which the subject-mind operates.

"It follows," concludes this authority, "that only in an actual democracy can morale reach its height. . . . Democracy ought to be able to give much to morale, because it is accustomed to see the point of the common effort and lend a hand. It also sees the point of being regimented for serious purposes and accepts the temporary autocracy with a will: 'Let Jim be the boss.'"

The question is never one of obedience alone—you can get that from an animal—but of how much of a man obeys. The man with the most thought to give, the most understanding to give, the most fellow-feeling to give, the most sense of what it is all about, ergo the strongest emotional concern—that man will have, and spread, the best morale. And that man will be the product of democracy."

Suspense and Confusion

An analysis of methods used by the Nazi regime to weaken the morale of enemies is given by Dr. Harry S. Sullivan of Washington, D. C., consultant for the Selective Service System. Hitler uses modern psychiatry, including suspense and confusion, to demoralize his opponents, says Dr. Sullivan.

Propaganda methods used in other warring countries are analyzed by other contributors to this issue, including Saville R. Davis, member of The Christian Science Monitor staff in Boston who was formerly its Rome correspondent.

Methods used in the dictatorships are not recommended for the United States by the authorities. Dr. James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, affirms that deliberate and intelligent recognition of the values of the American way can be as firm a basis for building morale as threats of danger.

American citizens, he maintains, must be induced "by prudence and intelligence to do what they would instinctively do in the presence of catastrophe in order that future catastrophe may be lessened or averted. Dean Landis sounds a call to citizens to build their own morale:

"Those values which are embraced in the idea of democracy must be felt to possess superlative worth and must be given precedence over every narrower interest. If these values have been forgotten, they must be remembered; if they have grown rusty, they must be made to shine; if they have grown cold, they must be warmed; if they have been disputed, they must recover the adherence of every American."

A plea of absolute honesty in American propaganda policy is made in this symposium by George Creel, who directed World War propaganda as chairman of the Committee on Public Information appointed by President Wilson.

American propaganda policy, he declares, should have its base in complete confidence in the courage, fortitude, and patriotism of the people. Mr. Creel adds one more point: "I hold it is only to a note of high idealism that the people respond."

Why Voters Fail to Vote —Minneapolis Learns Reasons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis knows now why so many of its citizens—too many—don't vote. There are a number of reasons, but probably the chief one, as revealed in a sampling survey by the Minneapolis Research Bureau, is that the spring elections come just at the time many folks are moving, or have moved, and in the new location they can't qualify as having resided there for the required length of time.

The answer is, of course, that people will have to adopt new moving habits, the election date or laws must be changed, or they, and Minneapolis society as a whole, will have to be satisfied with this kind of disfranchisement. While nothing specific has been done about it here, yet many believe that the logical course is to change the election date or laws, and steps in that direction are being planned.

But this and other reasons given for failing to vote are of more local interest. The survey was the first of its kind as far as is known here, to go so thoroughly into the subject. The results are being studied throughout the nation as furnishing the basis for an educational program aimed at making the democratic machine more democratic in fact.

The Bureau survey showed that fully 40 per cent of the 105,976 registered voters in Minneapolis who failed to vote in the 1941 city election for mayor and councilmen, were non-voters because they had not lived at a registered address 30 days preceding the election.

Some 25 per cent had not voted because they were out of town, though a good many of these were found to be familiar with the absentee voting system and could have voted.

Maybe some of these should be classed also among the 21 per cent who simply said they didn't think the election important. Also in this same class might very well have been put the 18 per cent who said they were "too busy."

In other words, those who were "too busy" didn't vote because they were out of town, and those who frankly admitted a lack of interest, made up over 46 per cent of those who did not vote. With the 40 per cent who couldn't because of the residence requirement, there we have 86 per cent of the non-voters.

Then what about those who said they "forgot," or were "not acquainted with the candidates," or "bad weather"?

Illness kept some from the polls, and there were those who through ignorance or inability to comprehend were confused and failed to vote through no volition or actual lack of interest.

The important thing is though that in this election, in which 105,976 persons who were ordinarily entitled to vote did not, the Mayor was elected by a majority of only 5,755 votes, out of a total of 124,951 cast. The possibilities of a change in the results there should even a small fraction of those non-voters have exercised their right, is obvious. Only 5,756 more votes on the other side, would have meant a different Mayor. Even if just those who said they didn't think the election important had gone to the polls and even if but a bare majority of two of those votes had gone for the defeated candidate, Minneapolis today would not have the same Mayor.

Majorities in the elections of School and Library Directors, and some Aldermen, were even smaller.

While this non-voting habit is not uncommon in this country, the Bureau says it is "chronic" in Minneapolis. It is pointed out that it is rare indeed that more than half of the registered voters take part in primary elections, and even rarer for as many as 75 per cent of the registered voters to take part in general city elections.

What's to be done? The Bureau urges first either a change in the election date or in the residence requirements in the election laws. They urge also a campaign to educate the public in the use of the absentee vote, and the importance of city elections, and to give them more information about candidates and issues.

Pattern of Planned Frontier Emerging in Coulee Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Booted and mackinawed surveyors were spreading lines like cobwebs across the frosted sage of Central Washington's uplands this month, laying down the pattern for the 1,200,000-acre Grand Coulee Reclamation Project — America's first planned frontier.

They were beginning the most comprehensive planning project yet undertaken by the Government, and alongside them worked economists, engineers and Government reconnaissance parties. Bit by bit, surveyors, economists, and engineers were adding to the already compendious file of facts and figures that will be the basis for the colonization of the Coulee.

Grand Coulee Dam is almost completed. In a short time engineers will have put the final touches to the "eighth wonder of the world," as it has come to be termed. Then work is scheduled to start on the pumping plants that will draw water from the dammed-up Columbia River and raise it into the sage-spotted Coulee—water which will turn the arid lands into fertile and productive farm fields.

Complete Plan Wanted

Engineers today are estimating that the first water will flow down through the canals, the laterals and out onto the Coulee's waterless lands in 1944.

And in the meantime the planning goes on apace. In early days colonization of the west was a hit or miss proposition. Land was thrown open, people moved in, land was tilled, cities sprouted, roads were built. But there were no patterns.

That will not be so at Grand Coulee. When the first present-day pioneer moves onto Coulee's fields, he will find roads already laid out; towns, schools, stores and the multitude of other service industries that follow the path of the people already located.

Those are the things that are being studied now under the direction of Dr. Harlan H. Barrows of the Geography Department of the University of Chicago, and William E. Warne of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Surveyors already have located the hundreds of miles of main canals and laterals that will guide the waters of the Columbia through the Coulee. Soil experts are cruising the land classifying it for soil texture and depth, alkali concentration, grading, contour, stoniness and other factors that determine its value.

Prices for Land Set

They are studying which sections will grow what crops to the best advantage, and have even set the prices colonizers will pay —$15 per acre for first-class land; $10 an acre for second, and $7.50 for third-class acres. The size of the farms has been determined by Congress. The farms will be limited to 40 acres for a single man, 80 acres for a family.

Water right costs have been established. For every acre the colonizers reclaim, they will pay $85, a sum that will be paid in the space of 40 years without interest charges. Added to that will be the yearly charge of $2.60 per acre that will go into a fund for the upkeep of the irrigation system.

Those parts of the planning are more or less complete. Dr. Barrows and his staff are working at present on locations of the towns that will serve the colonizers. Some small villages are already established in the Coulee and will grow into sizeable cities, Dr. Barrows believes.

When the first water flows down the project's canals, it will be routed into three widely separate parts to discourage any possibilities of centralization of the Coulee population.

Surveys are being made, too, for roads which will be laid out with the assistance of the State of Washington.

Big Blackout Plant 'Hides'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing about the new "blackout" plant recently completed here by the Douglas Aircraft Company is that when you see it for the first time by daylight you sense that it is blacked out.

Of course, it is clearly visible, impressively so, as you drive toward it over the flat surrounding countryside, but it looks smaller than you had imagined it would, and somehow it looks as though it were in hiding. At night, if you drove past, you might never suspect it was there at all.

And yet, under its roofs, are 1,400,000 square feet of working space! Hardly a small affair, this blackout plant! Indeed, the whole area it occupies, including parking space, is 242 acres in extent. Administrative offices are housed in a windowless office building four stories high and said to be the first such windowless building to be built west of the Mississippi.

The huge black structure is striking in the sheer magnificence of its simplicity and by a striking façade which makes use of lines and shadows in concrete to give a beautiful effect. Over the entrance a huge globe, encircled by an equatorial line around which airplanes are shown passing, calls attention to the world-wide significance of American aviation. From the air and even from a distance by land, these details have no significance, and the purpose to erect a great plant practically hidden from the intruder appears to have been accomplished.

Within, however, all is light. There are 14,000 lighting fixtures in the place. But not one bulb. Incandescent lights play no part in the Douglas lighting system.

Instead, mercury and fluorescent lamps gleam 24 hours a day, their long tubes giving illumination which not only is satisfactory to work under but which also cooperates with the air-conditioning system by relieving the place of the considerable heat which incandescent lamps would give off.

A single switch can douse the floodlights which illumine the outward structure in normal times. When this blackout is effected, dim blue lamps provide sufficient glow for yard traffic without giving off light that can be seen from the air. **Kimmis Hartley Hendrick**

Arrest of Austrian May Close Plant

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—Harry P. Davis, General Superintendent of the Permanente magnesium plant, asserts the big installation would have to shut down completely if Dr. Fritz Hansgirg, Austrian inventor now being held as a Federal prosoner, is not permitted to direct its operations.

Sheriff William Emig said Mr. Hansgirg was arrested Dec. 17 on request of Federal authorities, but that they had not come for him. He said he understood the inventor would remain here several days to allow company officials to confer with him.

Bishops' Statement on War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A special committee of Roman Catholic Bishops, discussing the war aims of the nation, declared yesterday that "victory will mean not a triumph of might but a benediction for all the world."

Appointed at the annual general meeting of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops last month, the committee is composed of Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch, Chicago; Bishop James H. Ryan, Omaha, and Bishop Aloisius J. Muench, Fargo, North Dakota.

Its statement follows:

"The Catholic Bishops of the United States lately appointed a committee of Bishops to study in the light of the war aims of our nation the Pope's peace points. President Roosevelt recently said that we will win the peace. In the clouds of war we must delineate the peace which is our inspiration and strength. Clearly it has been stated that we are fighting for the rights of men and the security of our freedoms.

"Victory will mean not a triumph of might but a benediction for all the world. We desire no conquest, we seek vengeance on no peoples. Our armed forces, backed by a united nation, are struggling valiantly and courageously to the victory for things which were given to the world on the first Christmas when, through the gates of Virgin Mother, the Prince of Peace came and walked this earth. It is for peace that we are fighting, and there is no contradiction in our war and humble adoration before the crib of Bethlehem.

"This Bishops' Committee, without entering the realm of statesmanship, will try to make clear the indispensable postulates for a just peace enunciated by our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, leaving to statesmen the details of the peace treaty. Its work is to try to help, as becomes churchmen, our government in being the instrument of Almighty God for the setting up of a new era in which human rights, human dignity, human freedoms, and a sane human solidarity will offer to all peoples prosperity and a chance for the pursuit of happiness."

Axis' Plants Taken At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Federal spokesman said today the Treasury Department had assumed full supervision of 20 to 25 plants in the Philadelphia area owned or controlled by Axis nationals.

Treasury agents, following a prearranged plan, moved in quietly to prevent sabotage and insure maximum production of defense products, the spokesman declared.

The ownership of the firms had been determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Treasury agents, he added. The establishments, he said, were valued at several million dollars.

The Treasury Department, acting under authority vested in its frozen funds division, will retain control, the spokesman said, until the pending alien property bill is passed in Congress.

Handy to U. S. Soldiers When They Reach Tokyo?

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif., Dec. 20 (AP)—Seven Japanese privates in the United States Army are instructing a class of more than 100 officers and enlisted men how to say "Hello" and "How do I get there?" in Japanese.

The Japanese, all American-born, are conducting a course in simple conversation and basic grammar forms.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2389.

ROOMS TO LET

MILTON, MASS.—Double or single room in new, attractive house; meals optional; near bus line. 12 Huntington Rd. Blu. 5397.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Keller's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY with thorough knowledge of packaging, buying, selling, managing and supervising cosmetic business, wholesale and retail, offers her services. Finest references. Box C-14, Suite 2006, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 979 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1364

Local Classified (Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, Isle of Normandy section—Normandy Arms Apartments, 6918 Bay Drive. Furnished apartments for light housekeeping; selected clientele only; steam heat; moderate rates; long or short rentals.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Beaconsfield
combines all the advantages of a charming suburban home with the conveniences of a smart modern Hotel.
Tastefully furnished apartments for transient or permanent occupancy. Delicious Meals. Hotel Garage.
20 minutes to downtown Boston
ASPinwall 6800
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager
1731 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, Md.—Sunny room, first floor, kitchen privileges, porch, near 4 car lines; business woman. 3512 Clifton Ave.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Rm. for 1 or 2 persons; transients; nr The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. E. C. BROWN, Com. 6177.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Two rooms available, one front top, one third floor rear. MRS. BURDWOOD, COM. 9323.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For rent, rooms, good beds, furnace heat, near Christian Science church. MRS. E. HOLBROOK, 405 S. Ridgewood.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; close in. MRS. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 3-4643.

N. Y. C., 110 Morningside Drive—Room $7.00 light, warm, quiet; gentleman preferred. MOnument 2-8091 (Apt. 83).

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th Street—Beautiful, large double room, also single. CO 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Delightful sunny rooms, finest beds, near women's club and golf course on beautiful Snell Isle. MRS. LAURA DOUGHERTY, 211 Estado Way.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Clean, comfortable, nicely furnished, sunny rooms with porches; quiet neighborhood. MRS. MABLE FOSTER, 1310 12th Street North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortable, light, airy rooms; one block from Christian Science church.
430 4th St. No. Phone 60-234

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Pleasant rooms in private home; twin beds; private bath. 811 First St. North. Phone 66-343.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Tourist Rooms; quiet, comfortable in refined home; one block off Main Highway—31-80-231. 923 South Lawrence.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

FOR children and young people requiring special attention: literature on request. Mr. and Mrs. H. Millard Daniels, Lovelegh Manor, Milford, N. H.

HOMES TO SHARE

BALTIMORE, MD.—15 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 4 acres, fruit trees; ideal for gardening and flowers; 8 miles from city on B. & O.; reasonable. W. C. WHITAKER, Relay Station, Baltimore, Md.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—For rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large verandas, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

PAYING GUESTS

CARLYN MANOR
Delightful, Homelike Atmosphere
Room and Board—Private Baths
Permanent or Transient Guests
Cor. Hillcrest and Magnolia Ave., Orlando, Fla.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reliable man, mechanically inclined, for instrument repair work. Good income. Kone Engineering Company, 11 West 25th Street. BEImont 6138.

MALE adaptable to changing conditions. Expanding Co. now employing approx. 300. American type, capable of building confidence in employees. Take charge of securing proper employees and supervising employees' services. Handle labor relations. Send application giving experience, reason why qualified, and references. $2000-$3500 a year. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE MANAGER—Small expanding Electronic Equipment Co. now employing 300. Experienced man with general factory background, preferably job shop, understand cost accounting and estimating; capable of writing clear, concise instructions; set up new office routine and reduce detail; salary $3500-$5000. Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER able to drive car; lovely room; private bath in Teaneck, N. J.; state references, qualifications, salary expected. 204 Winthrop Rd. Phone Teaneck 7-6114.

HOUSEKEEPER for elderly woman, sleep in, private bedroom. Phone 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. SChuyler 4-4112, N. Y. C.

TYPIST—Excellent typist, capable of taking shorthand and dictaphone; neat appearance, intelligent, and an American type. $20-$22 a week. Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, broad experience in advertising and sales promotion, seeks connection with organization needing creative man; university education; married; references. 162 Voorhis Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT Cook will accommodate for parties by the hour or the week (colored). Call Com. 1408 (Boston).

NURSERY Governess (Protestant), experienced, trustworthy, children 2 years up; household duties; excellent city references. BU. 7-7081 or write Box W-33, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL Companion Nurse wishes position, amiable, patient, cheerful service given. Write Box S-30, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH TERRIERS, A. K. C., 4 months, home raised; sire, Kilmra Musician. 103 Bellevue St., W. Roxbury, Mass.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5071

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2499

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TIES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS. HANDMADE NECKWEAR $1.00 UP. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. FREE GIFT WRAPPING. ARCADE TIE SHOP, LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON.

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Don's give what everyone else gives! Give something rare, distinctive and full of charm. You will find it at Adrienne, 24 St. Botolph St. (near the Mechanics Building). Come in and see.

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

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Local Classified (Continued)

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TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SUPERIOR violin instruction, Belgian School; reasonable rates; interview by appointment. Mary L. Corwin, 440 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. UN 4-4305.

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Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 2564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

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Treat your pets to the best
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GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

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EXCELLENT FOOD
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FLORIDA

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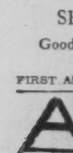

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"The Store All Women Know"
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DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO 2. A RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5758
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

RHODES CENTER RESTAURANT
Our Chicken Pie Has Made Us Famous
LUNCHEON and DINNER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
STYLE GUIDE
Lending Service
No obligation—available at
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
70 NORTH BROAD STREET
Decatur Branch—127 E. Ponce de Leon Av.
Tenth Street Branch—1070 Peachtree St.
West End Branch—820 Gordon Street W.

COLUMBUS

CUMBAA'S
18 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2885
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
A Merry Christmas to All
"DECIDEDLY THE BEST"

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

Kings
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

SAVANNAH

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful. Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troz T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNSHINE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Specialty: Vegetables.

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke, Haushaltungsartikel, Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen. Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 5.50.02.

F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterer Heuberg 12
MALERGESCHÄFT
Ausführung sämmtlicher Malerarbeiten
PAINTER TEL. 2.59.82

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9. Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER et CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63.

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1.
(Electrician)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71.

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Crossword Quiz Answers

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7 Telephon 24 968

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 38-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

MODES
Mme. BERTHIER
Rue Grenus 7, 4mr. Ascenseur
(Milliner)

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating Repairs
"LE REVE" GAS STOVES

WENGEN

SPORTHAUS MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Specialty, Standard Ski Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Knitted Garments.

ZURICH

SONNEN DROGERIE
SEEFELDSTR. 46 Tel. 4.23.16
SEEFELDSTR. 127 Tel. 4.52.68
Kräuter, Drogen
Chemikalien—Sanitätsartikel
Farbwaren, Parfumerien
Wir liefern gerne ins Haus
(GROCERS)

Françoise
Frau F. Klöti
HAUTE COUTURE
Tel. 8.12.37 Universitätstr. 39/82
Mitgebrachte Stoffe werden nach jedem Modell verarbeitet. Jedes Kleid wird modern ungearbeitet. Zuschneiden mit erster Anprobe Fr. 5.— pro Kleid. DRESSMAKING

Bettwaren Spezialgeschäft
Flachduvets Bettüberwürfe
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09
Mattress-Maker

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstrasse 87 Tel. 2.29.67
Elektrische Licht, Kraft, Sonnerie- und Eidg. Telephon-Anlagen
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

ANNA AMSLER
CORSETS
Weinplatz 10
Zurich 1.

Schöne weiche
WOLLSTOFFE
MÜLLER-BLÜMLI
Münsterhof. Storchengasse 2.
MATERIALS

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31 477 Tel. 37 036
BUTCHER

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 88
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer, (Florists)

Café Bristol
Pelikanstrasse 6
Newspapers and Magazines in all languages available for reading.
Propr., W. Kistler

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.36.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 85 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

BOOKS:—
School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Handbags, etc.
MASKEW MILLER Limited
29, Adderley Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rossburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery

THE Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West St., Durban

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
FISH, POULTRY & PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road *(close to Station)*
Phone 22493

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 West St. Phone 23371 Residence 22933

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
350 West Street

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thurmer & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4852
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Rieff St.

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and O. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Gay Modern Café
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 9204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 23/7265, 23/2062. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285, Church St. Phone 4110

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
136, Church St. Phone 3057
also at 537, West St. Durban

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/o Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies and Children's Footwear

TELEPHONE 2213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Max Factor
Hollywood & London
Fred G. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 2 Queens
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

SYDNEY—Manly

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

MEET ME AT
MISS ALLEN'S
28 The Corso, Manly,
for lunch or tea
XU. 3534

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

Buy ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING requirements from
NEWTON McLAREN Ltd.
Leigh Street, Adelaide c8341

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 3240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.
MELBOURNE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of the advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6807, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 339 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 63 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE
FOR ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES.
Acclimatized Lemon Trees — Acclimatized Orange Trees
ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gebbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
387 Little Collins Street F 6349

C. CARLSSON

F 6362
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
See Our
New Season's Delightfully Dainty Lingerie
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
TEL. LF 2916 CAULFIELD

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Rings for appointment MX 4813
2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2190
H. OLIVER & SON PTY. LTD.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
53 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 8:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HEAD TO HEEL" WARDROBE SERVICE
ART DYEING, DRY CLEANING
Footwear Repairs
Minor Garment Repairs
taylor's
Tel 15-015 Taylor Bros. Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston Street Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH STREET

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
Sign of Honest Workmanship
99 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Telephone 42-837

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

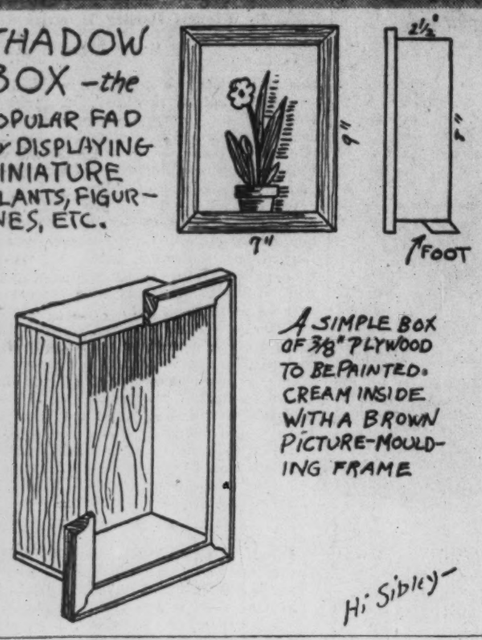
Real Estate
Whether Buying or Selling
Houses, Sections, Businesses
Consult
R. P. McCRACKEN
63 Willis Street, Wellington Tel. 45-810

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Make It Yourself


SHADOW BOX - the POPULAR FAD for DISPLAYING MINIATURE PLANTS, FIGURINES, ETC.
9"
7"
2½"
FOOT
A SIMPLE BOX OF 3/8" PLYWOOD TO BE PAINTED. CREAM INSIDE WITH A BROWN PICTURE-MOULDING FRAME
Hi Sibley

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Who is the new "Director of Censorship" in the United States?

2. Except for cuts in gasoline deliveries on the East Coast last summer what is first consumer rationing forced on the United States by the war?

3. United States interests in belligerent countries are being represented by (Sweden, Spain, Switzerland). Which country has been selected?

4. Has any ceiling been placed on the future size of the United States Army?

5. How has President Roosevelt paid homage to Colin P. Kelly, Jr., American aviator who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna?

6. Why is any American armed action against the West Indies Island of Martinique now unlikely?

7. Why was Laura Ingalls, prominent woman flier, featured in the news this week?

8. Why have Dutch and Australian troops taken over a Portuguese possession in the Far Eastern war zone?

9. What highly significant fact about Germany's war effort was apparent this last week?

10. What three officers were relieved of their commands in Hawaii as a result of the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page)

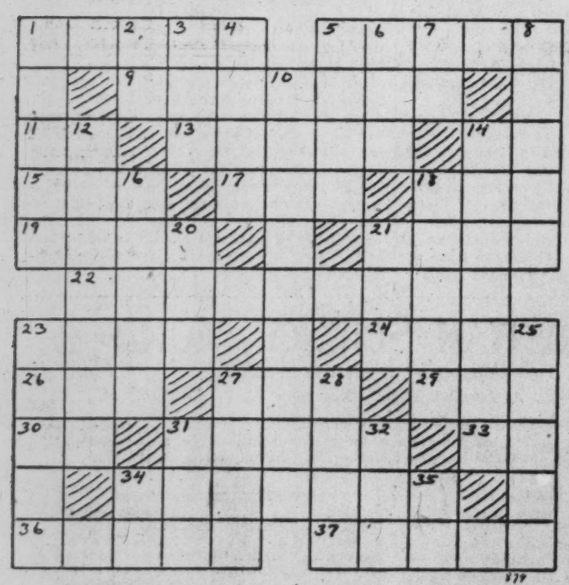
The Amusing Things We Say

In a Nutshell

According to Pliny, Cicero is said to have claimed that the whole of the Iliad was written on a piece of parchment that might be couched into a nutshell. The Iliad contains 501,930 letters and Huet proved by experiment that the Iliad could be written on a piece of parchment 27 by 21 centimeters and that such a parchment would fit into a common-sized nut.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creatures follow a bellwether?
5—Hornets are what?
9—What is a toothed chisel used by sculptors?
11—The Psalms are in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
13—What is a scimitar?
14—What is symbol for tin?
15—Globe.
17—What is an enclosure for swine?
18—What is a four-cornered sail on a slanting yard?
19—Who is Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife"?
21—What nickname was given to Queen Elizabeth?
22—Who is Hiawatha's wife in Longfellow's poem?
23—Made haste.
24—Who co-stars with Lynn Fontanne?
26—Pronoun.
27—What is a short-legged, stocky horse?
29—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
30—What is a neuter pronoun?
31—Lobby of a public building is what?
33—What is symbol for silver?
34—Who is Achilles' captive in the "Iliad"?
36—Who gained fame in theater as partner of Mr. Gallagher?
37—What hoofed mammal has a short, flexible snout?

Down

1—What is used for dipping flour, sugar, etc.?
2—Egypt (abbr.).
3—Bitter vetch is what?
4—Would a cawquaw have paws, fins, or a bill?
5—Sinewy.
6—Conjunction.
7—If you were in Shreveport, in what direction would you travel to reach New Orleans (abbr.)?
8—Lotte Lehmann does what to entertain?
10—Squeers is schoolmaster of —— Hall in Dickens's novel.
12—What is a wind instrument of music of highest antiquity?
14—Who is a servant in Shandy family in "Tristram Shandy"?
16—What is a shrub having little thorns along the stem?
18—What is a common, very showy tree of Pacific Islands?
20—To conclude.
21—What is French for "bail"?
23—In Longfellow's poem, what "pass in the night"?
25—What is a tawny animal with irregular stripes?
27—A fanga is a goat, pear, or coin—which?
28—What plant has an edible root?
31—What is a friar's title?
32—Creek.
34—Exist.
35—Where are the Cantabrian Mountains (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Hobby Nobbing

Hobbies for Profit

By Irving Bacchus

Does your hobby pay dividends? Hundreds of energetic American hobbyists are busily engaged in a variety of pursuits which have provided both fun and cash profit.

A Washington philatelist, spying some unusual stamps at a post office window, jumped at the opportunity to purchase them for $24. The same day he sold the sheet to a stamp dealer for $15,000. Many similar stories can be narrated about discoveries which keen collectors have made, yet collector-hobbyists have no monopoly on profit-making pastimes.

Money-Making Weeds

Even the unwanted weed has been developed into a money-making friend. Mrs. M. J. Pickett of Texas enjoyed creating charm strings with gourds. Visitors admired the brightly colored novelties and were soon asking to buy them. From gourds Mrs. Pickett plunged into making decorations with okra pods, cotton burrs, and bits of thistle. The odd novelties found a ready market. Another Texan chose cacti, found in abundance on the plains of his native state, and has sold thousands for household decoration.

A young Canadian girl, Irene Brownstone of New York, studied unusual hand-picked jewelry and interesting old silver as a hobby. Soon she was commissioned by friends to make purchases. Jan Norriss carved miniature figures from plaster. An art gallery executive impressed with the extraordinary creations aided Mrs. Norriss in launching a lucrative career of providing the unusual models for miscellaneous advertising purposes.

Building Legstools

Do you enjoy putting your feet up to relax? Percy Watt Hood one day placed his legs across a curiously shaped stool. Realizing that many people enjoyed such relaxation, he began to build legstools as a hobby, later abandoned retirement, and entered the manufacturing business. Similar crafts have paid off in cash.

Each year brings something new. A Madison, Ohio, landscape gardener experimenting with pumpkins as a hobby found that they would grow real faces if masked when small. John M. Caeszcicki's "pumpkins with personality" are worth $10 each. Hobbyists are selling decorated flower pots, homemade bagpipes, and goldfish.

Hobby of Mrs. Pearl D. Wilson, St. Albans, Vt., is entering contests. A "last line" and box top brought Mrs. Wilson this wondrous dilemma: $25,000 cash or $30 weekly for life. Which prize would you have chosen?

Mrs. Wilson chose the $30 weekly for life. Uncle Sam and other tax agencies would have claimed more than $7,000 of the lump sum. Assessments will claim about $140 annually from the weekly award.

Eleanor Knowles, Long Island City, N.Y.

Singapore Street Scene

A typical thoroughfare in the British stronghold now threatened by the Japanese.

Our War Effort

I cannot doubt that the 130,000,000 people of the United States have bound themselves to this war and once they get settled down to it . . . that the flow of munitions and aid of every kind will vastly exceed anything that could have been expected up to the present. —Prime Minister Churchill.

* * *

Man hours, worked by willing hands, will do it. — William S. Knudsen.

* * *

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this Nation, and all that this Nation represents, will be safe for our children.—President Roosevelt.

In Lighter Vein

Worse

A friend, visiting a business man in his office, watched him sign a stack of letters.

"Don't you read your letters before you sign them?" asked the friend.

"Letters!" exclaimed the business man, "I thought these were affidavits."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Floored

Last Friday a bottleneck developed in one of the local factories giving their all for defense, and the first thing the boss did was get out the telephone Red Book and begin calling up other plants in his line of business to see if any of them were in a position to accept a subcontract. The first place he called must have been a very small, or a very modest, one. When the manufacturer had explained the size of the contract he wished to place, the man at the other end gasped, swallowed, and finally piped, "Are you calling US?"—The New Yorker.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

It Happened in Texas

(Fort Worth Star-Telegram)

It remained for two competing Fort Worth businessmen to demonstrate for United States Treasury officials aboard the special defense train at Dallas that competition is the life of trade, but co-operation is the breath of life.

Gabe Parker, Jr., of the Treasury's procurement division, expressed amazement when he learned just how far the Golden Rule can go in operating Texas business when W. C. Preston, Jr., vice-president of Fort Worth Tent and Awning Company, and John Scott, president of Scott Awning Company here, boarded the train where small manufacturers learn what they can make for national defense.

Scott and Preston asked whether they could pool their resources to handle large contracts and Parker answered in the affirmative. Parker listed their facilities. Then Scott and Preston made another request.

"We have another competitor, a lady, who couldn't get away today. Could we list her facilities, too, so she can have a crack at some of this business?" they asked.

"Parker gulped twice and said, "Sure."

Then he took Preston and Scott up and down the special train, introducing them as examples of co-operation and the Golden Rule.

"I had heard of things like this but never believed them," Parker remarked. "This Texas is a great place. I'm going to tell the whole country about this."

The competitor Scott and Preston referred to is Miss Olyve Gray, manager of the Acme Tent and Awning Company.

The Fort Worth principals in the case didn't see anything so unusual about such co-operation. Preston, Scott and Miss Gray have been working for some time on the idea of pooling their resources so that they could handle large Government contracts.

They knew, for example, that they couldn't compete with the big manufacturers when the Government called for bids, as occurred recently, on 630,000 pup tent halves. They couldn't compete either in quantity production or price.

But they believed that if the Government would determine a fair price for the small manufacturer and then split some of the large contracts up among them with a negotiated contract, then the little man wouldn't be swept aside in the sidewash of the big manufacturers' quantity production and low bidding price.

And the Government would benefit, too. With speed so essential in national defense production, dividing big contracts among numerous small manufacturers would cut production time at least in half.

Parker was not only pleased and amazed at the Golden Rule idea in Texas business. He gave the participants in the idea a lot of encouragement.

Boosting Army Morale

When recruits at Army reception center in New Cumberland, Pa., reach the end of issuing line, and are fully garbed in new uniforms, they come suddenly upon a full-length mirror, above which is the inscription: "You are now looking at the Finest Soldier in the World." It gives the old morale a big boost.—Quote.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Young man, how did THIS slide get in here?"

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Byron Price, Executive News Editor of the Associated Press.

2. Rubber rationing which becomes effective January 4.

3. Switzerland.

4. Secretary of War Stimson has stated that no ceiling was being put on the future size of the Army as it was not clear what it would be called upon to do.

5. President Roosevelt wrote a letter to "the President of the United States in 1936" asking that Kelly's son, Colin P. Kelly, 3d, who is now 18 months old, be appointed to the military academy at West Point. Ulysses S. Grant once wrote a similar letter in behalf of his grandson and namesake, Ulysses S. Grant, then 4 years old.

6. It is reported in Washington that an agreement between the United States and Martinique has been reached which guarantees that Martinique will not be used as a springboard for any hostile movement against the United States.

7. Laura Ingalls was arrested by FBI agents for failure to register as an agent of the German Government.

8. The strategic Portuguese possession of Timor was seized by the Dutch and Australian troops to forestall Japanese use of it as a potential assault base. Timor is located 400 miles from Darwin and at the tip of the Dutch East Indies. The occupation was made over the formal objection of the Portuguese.

9. With the routing of the Nazi armies in Russia and North Africa, it is evident that for the first time in the war the German army is in full retreat on all fronts.

10. Admiral Kimmel, Lieutenant-General Short, and Major-General Martin.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Someone Might Get Suspicious*

By Le Pelley

Hmm— I made my bed this morning— Picked up my clothes ——
...Put away my toys—
Studied my lesson... Went to the store... Swept the porch...
Wow—Have I been good?!
Plunky— I've been super-good!
Maybe I'd just better tap somebody with a snowball!—
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Sniff—Sniff*

By Rodgers

The postman brought some more packages today—
But according to Sarah they were all marked, "Don't open until Christmas"!
Still, nothing was said about taking a sniff or two!
Which was some help
But not much!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Treed!*

By The Hagers

Said Bud, "I've brought your Christmas tree; You ordered it, you know, from me."
"Your Christmas tree," cried Bill. "Collect! You ordered it from me, direct."
"Here is your Christmas tree," said Bob. "Remember—you gave me that job."
One customer next year will look To make sure there's ONE order book.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aid to Freedom

Reports that Japanese troops have landed on the Island of Hong Kong tie up closely with reports that American forces have arrived at Singapore. News that the Chinese are trying to strike the Japanese in the rear and relieve Hong Kong has a direct connection with the word of stout defense action at Manila. British evacuation of Penang is related to Dutch occupation of Timor.

For these places are closely linked in the struggle with the Axis. They are not merely points in China, Malay, the East Indies or the Philippines; they are not merely British or American possessions. They are outposts in the common defense of freedom. The strength of one is the strength of all. Forces sent to defend any one of them cannot be considered aid to Britain, aid to America, aid to China, or aid to the Netherlands East Indies. They represent aid to freedom.

Singapore is considered the most vital of these outposts. It bars the way to the Indian Ocean, makes insecure any Japanese hold in the East Indies and appears to be the linchpin of anti-Axis naval and air power in the Pacific. While it stands as a base for ships and planes, Japan can get no free access to the oil and other materials she must have to carry on a long war. We hope Americans will be glad to have a direct share in its defense.

But all the other outposts are links in the chain. Sir Mark Young rejected the third Japanese demand for the surrender of Hong Kong with bold words, bluntly advising them that he would not "receive any further communication from them on any subject." This is not bravado. The British know that the longer Hong Kong can be held, the stronger will be the whole line of resistance—and eventual attack.

With big Japanese guns on the mainland commanding its harbor, Hong Kong cannot today be of much use as a base for cutting Japan's supply line to Indo-China. However, the defense there ties up large Japanese forces and denies its resources to them. So long as Hong Kong stands, pressures that would otherwise fall on the Philippines and Singapore are fended off a bit. And when the ABCD Powers are ready to take the offensive, Hong Kong can be a valuable advance base.

This interrelation of Allied operations holds true for every outpost and every force. Every contribution, from whatever nation, counts in the common defense of a free system. The attack is weakened when submarines sink Japanese transports, whether the submarines carry Dutch or American flags. Japan is having to deal with the forces of four free peoples in the Western Pacific. She has divided her forces to strike at all. All must be ready not only to defend their own territory but to join in the defense of neighbors. That is the lesson free peoples have been long learning; that is one essential for ending the anarchy of aggression.

"There Shall Be No Night"

The decision by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild to discontinue the Lunt-Fontanne tour of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night" is a tactical and a tactful withdrawal.

The dramatic impulse of "There Shall Be No Night," written in January, 1940, was Finland's fight against Russia. Mr. Sherwood himself suggested the withdrawal of the play and the Playwrights acted unanimously on this suggestion. Their announcement of the closing stated that it was "the measured opinion of Sherwood and his associates . . . that no possibility of a misunderstanding of motives be permitted to exist under the present wartime situation that finds the Soviet Union our ally, and a stalwart one, and Finland fighting on the Nazi side."

And so the American drama's first war casualty turns out to be the loftiest play yet produced by the present war. But this is not a final defeat. Mr. Sherwood used the Russo-Finnish conflict and the courage of a Finnish family as the touchstone for an analysis of the relationship between war and human consciousness in a modern world. Mr. Sherwood set down his concept of Rev. 22:4, 5, in terms that are always challenging and sometimes illumined. Near the end of the play the Nobel Prize winner hero, Dr. Kaarlo Valkonen, having given his interpretation of the apocalyptical phrase, "His name shall be in their foreheads," is asked if it makes any difference whether men go to war "because of illusions of glory, or just in a spirit of grim resignation." And he answers:

"There is all the difference. Because those illusions, when shattered, leave a man hollow. . . . But grim resignation, as you call it, that makes a man say, 'This is an evil job—but I have to do it.' And when men say that, they are already beginning to ask, 'But why do I have to do it? Why must this evil go on forever?' And when men start asking questions, they are not satisfied until they find the answers. That is consciousness. And for the first time in history, consciousness is not just the privilege of a few secluded philosophers. . . . Individual men are fighting to know themselves. . . . We have within ourselves the power to conquer bestiality, not with our muscles and our swords, but with the power of the light that is in our minds."

Gertrude's Christmas

Gertrude Jefferson, of Reading, Massachusetts, who is only eight years of age, gave her father a letter in which she expressed her Christmas wishes. Not dolls, nor sleds, nor games for Gertrude this year. "Better than toys," she wrote, "I would like every country to be free."

We believe that before many Christmas seasons roll around Gertrude will have her wish fulfilled. But many adults will have to make sacrifices in a similar spirit to this little child's before such an objective is attained. Until it is, her simple, succinct prayer, echoing in one form or another in the hearts of millions of Christians, availeth much.

Manpower

The Senate and House of Representatives did well to reach a quick compromise on their controversy over the beginning age for military service. Splitting the difference at twenty is expected to provide an army of 7,000,000. Enlistments for the Navy are so heavy that all its requirements should be filled by volunteers. Within a few months something like 8,000,000 men should be on active duty while all men from 18 to 64 will be registered.

Registration will show what national service each can best perform, and if British experience is any guide many of those who do not fight will be drafted for such work. The Government is wise in immediately laying the lines for a large army, even though the training and equipping of it takes some time. Some care will be required to see that men are not taken from vital production jobs just to do guard duty. In today's mechanized warfare sixteen workers are needed to supply one fighting man. Some men had to be released from the 1940 draft to return to defense jobs. And for some time to come the production front is likely to be crucial.

For that reason such moves as that of 150 delegates representing workers and employers in the coal industry who have adopted a pledge to "enlist for the duration" may be more immediately effective than the draft.

Breaking the Nazi Spell

No other nation has yet seen as many Nazi backs as have the Russians. There is something inordinately exhilarating in the experience. All the recent Russian communiqués testify to this. Days ago the American public was treated to a reported Russian remark about a Soviet invasion of Germany. More recently the Nazi "rout" has been likened by some American observers to the retreat from Moscow that broke Napoleon's spell over Europe.

That the Nazi retreat is not going in accordance with Nazi strategic plans seems clear from the losses of matériel and the numbers of casualties that the Nazis evidently are suffering. If they are, as in World War One, retreating to a "Hindenburg Line" from which they intend to strike back, they are not doing it as Ludendorf did, with negligible interference from the Allies. The Nazis have not been able to break away from their pursuers, nor are they favored as were their predecessors, in the historic retreat of 1917, by the conditions of trench warfare. Mobility has been a key of Russian defense; it is now a key of Russian success.

It is easy to develop over-optimism in such a situation. A look at the map is a sobering experience, despite reports of hundreds of villages and towns retaken, and the re-emergence of names like Orel, Tula, Mozhaisk, Kalinin, Klin, in the news under Soviet auspices. The Russian advance will require tremendous momentum if the Nazis are to be prevented from forming strong defenses along a line comfortably distant from German borders, and still dominating some of the richest parts of Russia.

If American cities keep on substituting asphalt and concrete for paving blocks, what are we going to do for barricades?

Toward a Freer Press

War news has driven possibly the most important Supreme Court decision of the year into the relative obscurity of inside pages. But at a time when Americans are celebrating the Bill of Rights sesquicentennial, they can well give a moment's attention to this definite extension of the freedom of the press. The decision, rendered last week, reversed California contempt-of-court convictions against the Los Angeles Times and Harry Bridges.

The Times had commented editorially on certain court cases before they were settled. The radical labor leader had criticized the decision of a judge in a telegram subsequently published. In overruling the California courts, the majority of the Supreme Court says that when public comment creates a "clear and present danger of interfering with the administration of justice," it is properly punished as contempt of court, but lays down the "working principle that the substantive evil must be extremely serious and the degree of imminence extremely high."

The California Supreme Court had held that publication of comment had "tended materially to affect the orderly administration of justice," although a dissenting opinion pointed out that under an 1891 statute no public reflection on a court should constitute contempt unless made in the immediate presence of the court and under such circumstances as to interfere with its proceedings. The decision now rendered by the United States Supreme Court declares a "tendency" is not enough; that the danger of interference must be "clear and present."

The minority opinion says the Bill of Rights furnishes no warrant for powerful individuals or newspapers "to attempt to overawe a judge in a matter immediately before him." When does a published statement overawe a court? Courts must be respected and protected from any form of intimidation. That is why the contempt-of-court power was given judges. But some, seeking immunity from criticism, have given contempt double meaning by abusing their power.

Apparently, the Court seeks to avoid this by requiring something more than publication of temperate criticism as proof that a court has been overawed or held in contempt. But the press, too, can abuse its power. Whether the Court in deciding to risk freer comment on judicial processes has acted wisely will be determined by the wisdom and self-restraint with which citizens and press use this freedom.

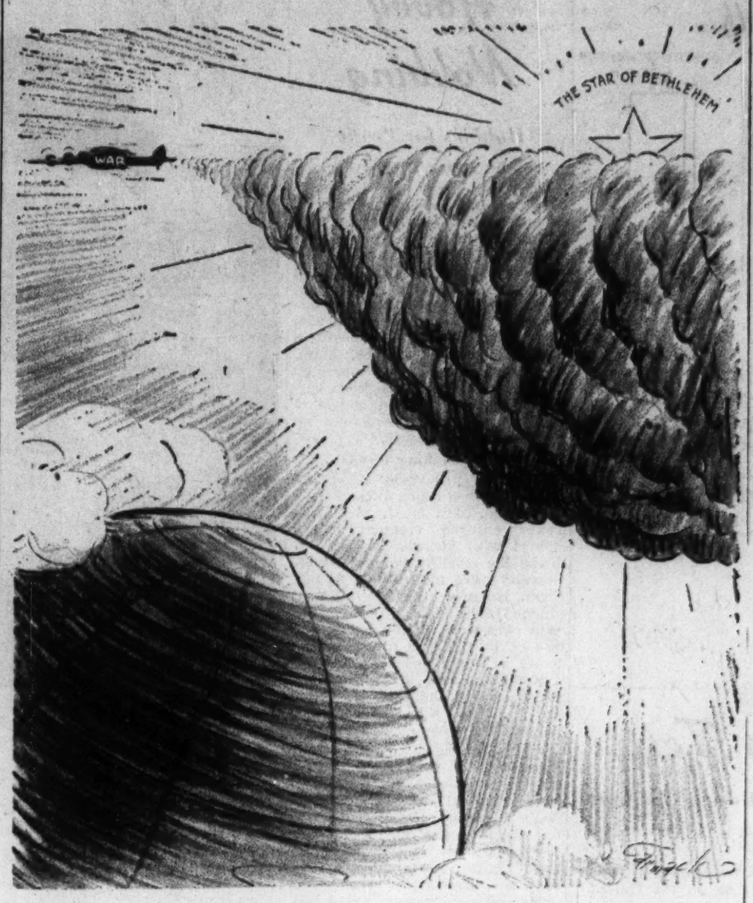
Mirror of World Opinion

"Remember Pearl Harbor!"

While responsibility for sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was never completely fixed, the cry "Remember the Maine" rallied the Nation to a swift victory in the Spanish-American war.

Now another rallying cry—better by a thousand times—is suggested by the treacherous assault of the Japanese, with probable Nazi assistance, last Sunday morning. It is "Remember Pearl Harbor."—*Kansas City Star.*

Still Shining



"I Once Was a Non-Interventionist"

From a British father to relatives in the United States who are caring for and educating his daughter during the war.

LONDON

Dear ——,

We shall hang out on this side of the Atlantic all the more successfully because we know there is so much that is precious to defend on the other side.

The war on this side is a queer amalgam of sadness and exhilaration, sadness because so many of our friends are being killed and so much of the physical equipment of our civilization is being destroyed. I am sure that if you could see now the London you so much enjoyed living in a few years ago, you would want to weep at the sight of the brutal wounds delivered in the most beautiful spots. But the sadness is overwhelmed by the exhilaration of this struggle.

As you probably know I was for many years a non-interventionist. I believed Hitler when he spoke of his limited aims. I couldn't see why Europe should be plunged into war over the Sudeten Germanland. I believed that Germany was badly treated after the last war. I feared war as the breakdown of all civilization. I was in the two or three years before the war more unhappy than I have ever been in my life: torn between indignation at the atrocities on the Continent and a passionate desire to limit the area of the conflict.

* * *

Now, however, I see the issues clearly and I, along with millions of others, am content again. There is a definite and clear-cut purpose in life. There is a vast evil abroad which must be fought. It is a privilege to be alive and in the front line in that fight. Life and death are minor irrelevancies. What matters are the ideas: we stand for law and justice and tolerance and a world made safe for the weak and the eccentric. What does it matter if a few buildings are knocked down or we or our friends are killed or mutilated if the old, old lesson is learned that the spirit of one man is stronger than the power of any State. What does privation matter if one is allowed to play one's part in the crusade against those who deny the right of thought.

What I want to have people understand in this country (and what you in your country must understand finally if the world is to be ever again worth living in) is that this war is not just a short and unpleasant interlude through which we must struggle as quickly as possible in order to get back to the pleasant ways of peace and the joys of minding our own business. The war is directly in the line of the constant labor which democracies must undertake to destroy the forces that . . . endanger them.

* * *

It is true that this crisis is a particularly serious one. That is our own fault for slipping into too easy ways regarding the political perversions of mankind. We must, in the future, be readier to nip evil in the bud. So when the war is over, then we begin. There shall be no such thing as neutrality: we do not stand aside when evil is abroad. There shall be no such thing as non-intervention: wherever intolerance exists and men are denied the fundamentals of freedom then we shall be there in force to safeguard the oppressed. There shall be no vital interest for us save that of fostering and, if necessary, fighting for the maintenance of democratic institutions throughout the world.

We have looked down once into the deep and horrid pit of totalitarianism and we have watched quietly while it was dug for us. Next time we shall be on the spot before the first sods are out. This is the crusade which I hope your children and ours will grow up to carry on: that all men shall unfold their personalities in a framework of freedom everywhere.

Next time you pass the Lincoln Memorial, please salute the gentleman for me. He spoke truer than he knew.

J. B.

BURES, SUFFOLK

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Germaine:

It was very good of you to send the Monitor—an excellent paper. I can see it at my club in London, of course, as well as at the London Library and the Ministry of Information, but that is not quite the same as having a copy of one's own. . . .

Raymond Gram Swing is very well liked over here, and so is the President. This war does at least do some good in letting us get to know one another better. You find that over here. For it's an education in ethnology and geography just to ride in a London bus and see the foreign uniforms, with right good men inside them, that are doing their bit. It's a good life, in spite of the old war.

(DR.) THOMAS WOOD

Unlabored Musings

The Universe IS *Friendly*

Are Christmas greetings valid today? Against a background of cataclysmic events, is it profitable or even possible to keep up the old Christmas greetings? How can one exhort people to feel either "merry" or "happy," knowing full well that the shadow that is darkening so many homes may be occupying their thought to the exclusion of all else?

Yet greetings are being exchanged and people are being raised from their despondency and even smiling back; so here evidently are some to whom these greetings mean something more than just a convenience.

Musing on this point, I recalled a story of two travelers in Egypt who were standing looking up at the scarred face of the Sphinx. Says one: "This old monstrosity in stone which has sat out here in the desert these 5,000 years looks very wise and inscrutable. If you had a chance to put to it one question, what would you ask?" After a moment's reflection the other replied: "I think I should ask, 'Is the universe friendly?'"

An enigma indeed for a war-torn world! Had the Sphinx been able to reply, what positive assurance could it have given that the universe is friendly, and that in spite of all manifestations of violence and hate, there is in reality no malevolent influence at work to wreck our hopes and overwhelm us with disappointments? But whose authority can one accept on this point anyhow? Certainly not that of the Sphinx. Imagination carried me to another scene. . . .

* * *

Scene: Bethlehem—the inn and the manger.

Mary: Did the shepherds recount to you the vision they had of the heavenly host and their wonderful message?

Joseph: Yes. The actual words, according to the shepherds were: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Mary: Is it not marvelous that this should happen at this very hour? [looking tenderly at the infant.] See how serenely he sleeps and how unaware of all the turmoil around him.

Joseph: Innocent, indeed. Surely there never were such times of violence and hatred as those in which we are living. Only today I was hearing how Judas the Zealot is persuading men everywhere to revolt against Roman authority, promising them that through violence and destruction the kingdom of God will at last be established at Jerusalem.

Mary: How little these fanatics are able to comprehend the Father of all. God be praised that this babe is destined to bear witness to that which I have already seen—the scattering of the proud in the imagination of their hearts, and that His mercy and peace remain always with those who look to Him from generation to generation.

* * *

That was more than nineteen centuries ago.

Since then the journey of mankind has been long and tortuous, but today the democratic communities at long last are united in faith, have been drawn together in a common realization that the world is, after all, an unweeded garden still awaiting proper cultivation at their hands. In the true friendliness of freedom, they intend to bring about the triumph of liberty and justice over tyranny and corruption. Is it not clear that the heavenly host had the answer to the question which the Sphinx could never answer, and that Christmas greetings still retain their validity as a recurring reminder that the universe is *friendly*.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Pattern From the Heights

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

About the middle of November, when I was still hardy enough in spirit to go swimming before breakfast, my wife got wind of the information that our Pacific coastal waters had been mined by the Navy. "Be careful," she would call after me when I started out for my cold early-morning bath, "don't trip on any of those mines!"

We laughed at that, especially since my ocean-going prowess never lets me get well beyond knee-depth in the water. What we laughed at the more, however, was the thought of taking seriously the threat of war on the Pacific—this body of water we love so much, look out upon so often from our city on the heights, and which we have for a long time credited with width enough to keep a potential foe sufficiently removed from our own doorstep. We lived in no isolationist paradise, even so, but if anyone had told us that last night the Army's big guns would be toted down our streets to build a defensive wall against invasion—well, we would have stopped laughing at me and my swimming in order to laugh at the preposterous notion.

* * *

It has happened. And although the Pacific has turned out to be a better battle-ground than barrier, we still have our height from which to view it and the advantage of its sheer magnificence to enjoy. I suppose it would be giving military information to the enemy to describe our city as it is today, evidently well covered by anti-aircraft guns, but I think no one will mind if I point out that the Pacific Ocean, for all the armadas that may be lurking beyond ken in the midst, is still tremendously appealing. If it were warmer, I should certainly go in swimming tomorrow again, even at the risk of stubbing my toe on somebody's submarine!

It must be no secret to anyone, whether friend or foe, that much of our California coastline rises to marvelous heights straight from the water's edge. A natural circumstance, it gives cities built by men along the sea a pre-eminence of outlook which is hard to match in most places otherwhere. In our little town, for instance, we can stand on a cliff's edge, at sunset time, with eucalyptus trees around us giving the wind a fragrance to waft in all directions. From that point there stretches broad before us a panorama of coastline, mountain-kept, with ocean spreading its patchwork drawn by varying depths as far as eye can see.

At the moment the round red sun slips swiftly below the horizon, the whole sky catches the drama of a day's departure, and for long minutes, until night is fully here, repeats reminiscently the many lights of day. Daytime, hours long, can be golden, but when sunset memorializes it in a half hour, the scene requires an intensity of wonder.

I suppose such glory looks much the same from any standpoint, but the circumstance of seeing it from a high cliff top, with a city for background, reminds me of a lessen I learned two Christmases ago, a lesson worth remembering in war time. I had an office in a tall building in a busy city then, and sometimes I used to stand at the window, watching the crowds below. Sounds came up to me gently, like cymbals struck in an unreal world, and best of all, what must have looked like prodigious disorder to those on the street level, had a perfect pattern as I viewed it from my fourteenth floor.

* * *

This fact was interesting to contemplate. When someone spoke to me of the elbowing in the crowd, I wished at once to take him upstairs with me to my window and say, "Look down there! See the superb order of that which you have called a mad mixture!" I could have shown him symmetry and beauty of design—how traffic keeps to perfect lines, how pedestrians make way for each other on the sidewalks, how automobiles progress and pause in perfect cadence to the time beat by traffic signals, how streetcars never vary one inch from the course laid out for them by shining rails.

The little city we call home is a bit breathless, seen close by, because suddenly unsuspected powers of self-defense have been called into action by the war, and we have blackouts, fire wardens, and serious-looking soldiers wearing helmets where the other day all was Christmas shopping and foreign news. Yet our ocean view, seen from the cliffs, retains its serene beauty, with height making the breaking waves look as though they were made, not of agitated waters, but of spun glass. And the height of our times indicates that the days recently past, when a nation looked divided, were really days of preparation for the certain victory of right.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.. $6.00 — One month.... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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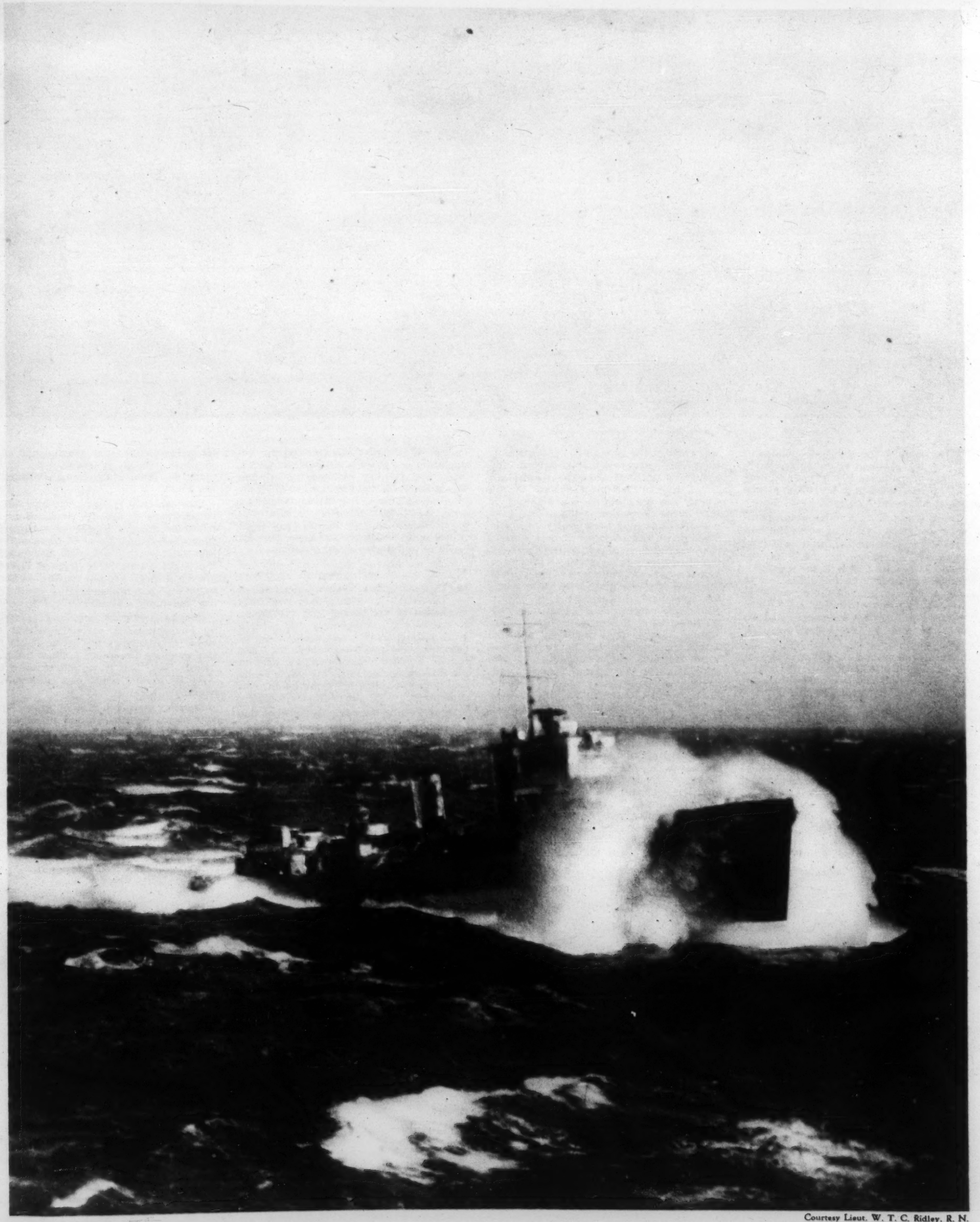
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 20, 1941*



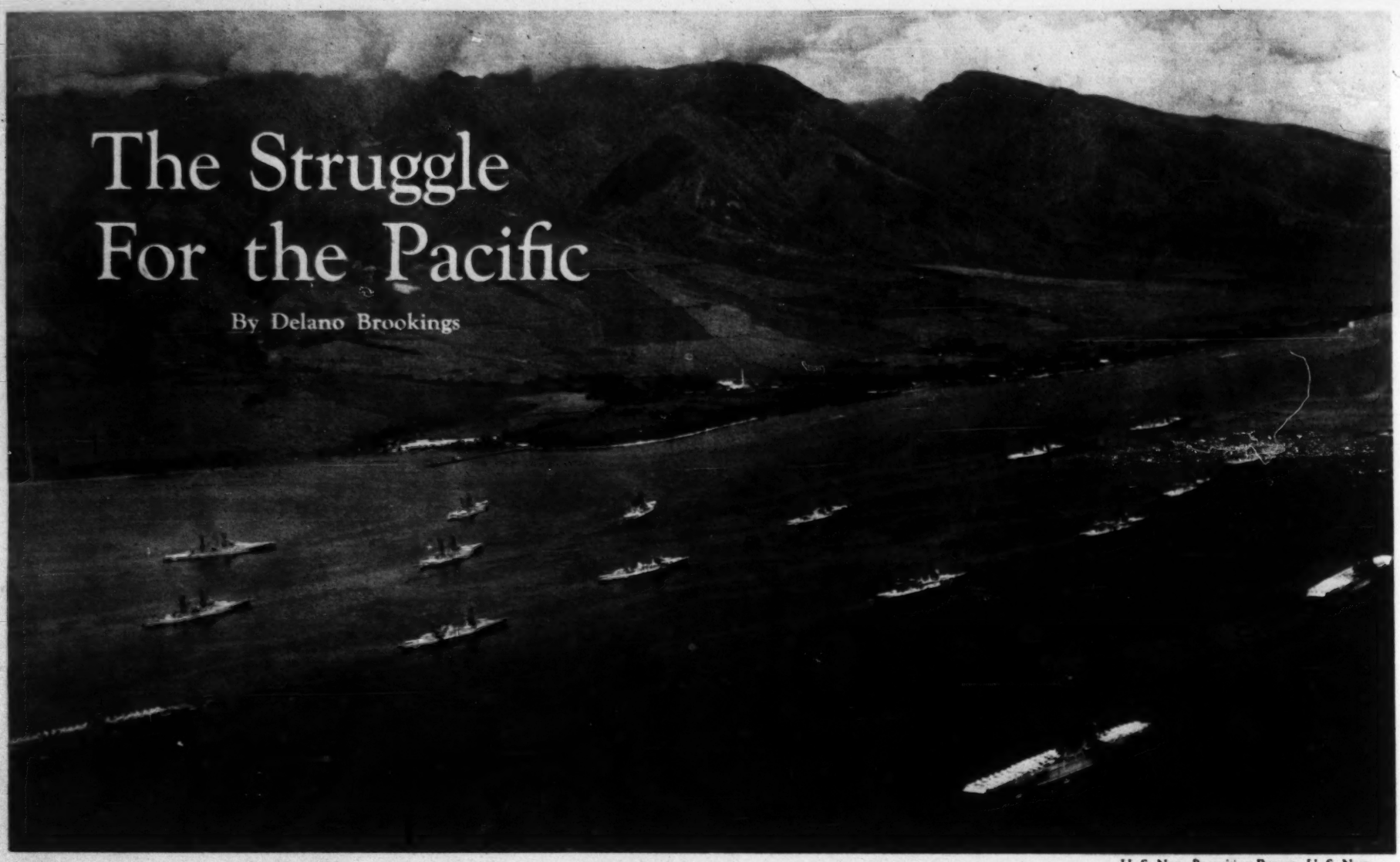
Courtesy Lieut. W. T. C. Ridley, R. N.

H. M. S. FIREDRAKE ON PATROL, OFF ICELAND *(See Page 2)*

A PERSONAL PRIMER OF DEMOCRACY . . . *By Hendrik Willem Van Loon* . . . Page Three

The Struggle For the Pacific

By Delano Brookings



U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau, U. S. Navy

THE WAR in the Pacific is dominated by the problem of distance. This is the prime factor in whatever strategy the United States and her allies devise against combined Axis forces.

Those who talk of a quick war against Japan would do well to appraise the now world-enveloping conflict in terms of total geography. A glance at charts of the whole Pacific area makes plain the magnitude of our task in carrying the war to Japan even with undisputable control of those island bases which our navy needs for operations against the enemy and his commerce and for protecting our own trade routes.

With Germany and Italy now openly at war with the United States, we are finally faced with an all-out, two-ocean struggle. The imminent likelihood of the French fleet falling into Axis hands intensifies the peril now confronting us in having to wage war on two ocean fronts. But it is in the western Pacific that the greatest immediate danger to American security now lies.

Japan's quick opening air thrust at the heart of America's Pacific defenses, the great naval bastion of Pearl Harbor, compels us to re-examine our naval position in the Pacific in the light of losses sustained in that surprise attack.

A few years ago, when Admiral Lahey was chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, he expressed confidence in the ability of a combined Anglo-American naval force to "roll the Japanese" up the China Sea back within the defenses of their home ports. Something of this easy optimism has long been pretty generally apparent in the outlook of most Americans toward a naval war in the Far East.

Until Japan's dawn attack on December 7, it is safe to say American naval experts regarded any war with Japan as a problem not merely of containing the enemy within the oceanic ring encompassed by the naval bases at Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Guam, the Aleutians, and the Russian peninsulas, but of enticing his battle fleet into a major fleet action. As the significance of December 7 strikes home, in contrast, the urgent necessity to keep Japan from overrunning the whole western Pacific, including the Philippines, confronts us.

If the sudden and overwhelming success Japanese air bombers have achieved against British and American capital ships henceforth makes the airplane a major factor in the technique of sea warfare, then it also places the decisive factor in American hands. For, as a naval authority recently pointed out, American capacity to outbuild the Axis in the air is ultimately certain.

The loss of such strategic stepping-stones to Anglo-American naval cooperation in the western Pacific as Guam, Wake and Midway, seriously undermines the defense of the Philippines. Severing of America's direct line of communication with the Orient likewise constitutes a grave threat to our Far-Eastern trade routes upon which we are dependent for much of our strategic raw materials.

From the false optimism which pictured Japan's diplomatic policy as "suicidal" and Japanese attacks near American shores as "fantastic," Americans have now fully awakened to the danger and are facing it calmly and courageously and with a grim willingness to exert every ounce of industrial and combat strength they can muster. For war with Japan has widened the Axis campaign to its inevitable limits —a globe-encircling drive for totalitarian supremacy.

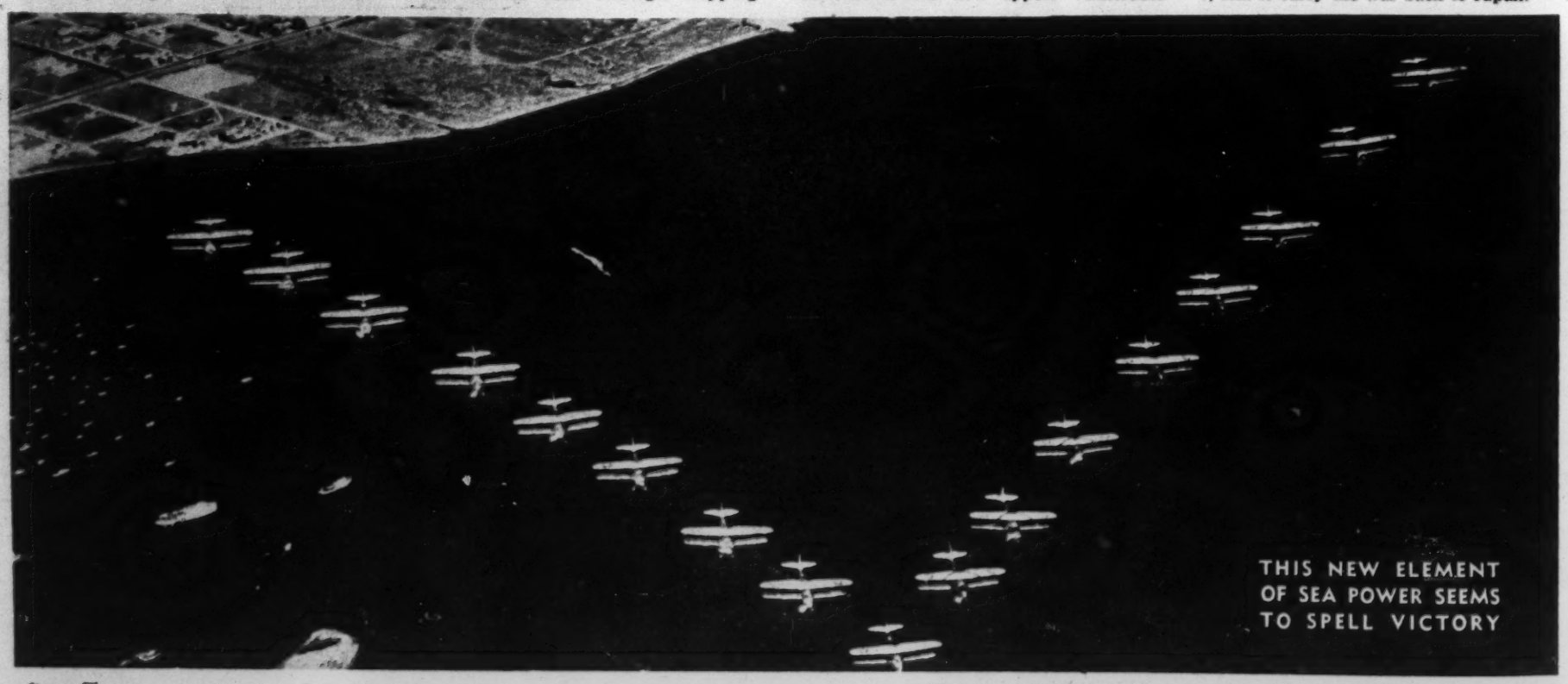
In appraising the opening stages of this total phase, Japan's initial success underscores a geographical advantage on the sea similar to that of Germany on land. For in the war now raging throughout the western Pacific, Japan is operating within an oceanic periphery which by the daring use of combined sea, air and land forces she has already exploited to a large degree. It is the United States and not Japan whose vastly extended lines of communications now appear vulnerable to harassment from planes and submarines lurking in enemy-held islands along the flanks of the Hawaii-Philippines sea route.

One can only speculate on how long it will take us to dislodge Japan from the footholds she has gained in her opening three-dimensional drive to the south and east. Half a world of oceans lies between the main Pacific war theater and the great industrial arsenal the United States must now put into expanded, continuous day-and-night operation.

Command of those vast ocean distances no longer lies so certainly within the sweep of America's trident as it did before dawn on December 7. What has happened since then is certain to have delayed the victory which every free man is resolutely seeking.

Step by step, the United States must now strive to retrieve and make secure those essential island bases across the western Pacific. This demands a new concept of the relation of air power to the globe-girdling struggle, and it requires time and planning to translate this revised strategy into industrial production and expanded military training.

Only then can we hope to regain and to hold the favorable strategic balance which we lost in the dawn attack of December 7, and to carry the war back to Japan.



THIS NEW ELEMENT OF SEA POWER SEEMS TO SPELL VICTORY

A Personal Primer of Democracy-II

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

The first half of this article was printed in the Magazine Section of Dec. 13. One of the persons in this conversation had just said: "You will soon be in the greatest fight ever fought for Democracy. You will want to know what you are fighting for."

Q. I WONDER! Do people ever really know?

A. That has been the trouble so far. But today we can do better, because we know the cure of so many more ills than we used to.

Q. And you think a tyranny is a sort of social illness?

A. Here, I am going to let Plato do the answering. He saw all governmental systems as a sort of enduring circle. First, the government by a strong man—by a king—because the wandering tribe is exposed to so many dangers that it must be able to defend itself. Then the king becomes overbearing—grows too powerful. His assistants, his nobles, get rid of him and they rule the tribe, which has now settled down and has become a community. But after they, too, have enjoyed too much power for too long a period of time, they become so tyrannical in their attitude toward their subjects that the people arise in their might and take the government into their own hands and establish a Democracy.

Q. Well, then, everything is all right, isn't it? For that is what we wanted—a government of the people, for the people . . .

A. I know the rest and a most noble ideal, but before that ideal is actually cemented into a reality, many things may happen.

Q. Such as?

A. Such as the following, and now I am again quoting: When the aristocrats have been got rid of, the people come into their own. Having captured their opponents, they slaughter some and banish others, while to the remainder they give an equal share of freedom—of power.

Q. Hooray! Now you are talking like one of our own politicians, and what is wrong with that?

A. Nothing, except the things that are apt to happen next, for the democrats are apt to be just as bad as those they have just replaced. They begin to bestow all the offices upon themselves. They keep the very poor happy by giving them the dole. But, having been brought up without any standards of conduct or behaviorism, they debase all existing standards, the father gets accustomed to descending to the level of his sons, the master flatters his pupil. Until the unbridled excess of liberty leads to slavery and then the most aggravated form of tyranny arises out of the most extreme form of liberty, for the moment liberty becomes license, a tyrannous form of government is near. The rich, afraid that Democracy will bleed them to death, conspire to overthrow it. Then some enterprising individual makes his appearance. He promises everything to the poor. He surrounds himself with a personal army. Next he kills his enemies. And after he has killed his enemies, he begins to kill those of his friends who might become inconvenient to him and, having in this way purged the state, he makes himself the undisputed head of the nation.

Q. Why, that is funny! That is the story of Hitler and Mussolini, isn't it?

A. Pretty nearly. Only it was told 2,300 years before that happened.

Q. But if that is true, then why bother about liberty? Why fight for freedom? Why not just accept what seems unavoidable?

A. And go and live in an antheap or a beehive?

Q. But if that be the "eternal circle," monarchy, aristocracy, democracy, and at the end nothing but the rule of some little Adolf or Benito, then why bother at all?

A. Because it is in the nature of our sort of people to bother about those things.

Q. But if it leads only to defeat?

A. Listen, my good friend, just now it seems to be that there are two things we ought to keep clearly in mind.

Q. What are they?

A. In the first place, we ought to remember that it was only day before yesterday, so to speak, that we began to try to rule ourselves.

Q. Two thousand three hundred years ago was not exactly day before yesterday. At least, not to me!

A. No, but it is to the historian. Some sort of creature like you and I (except perhaps for his table manners) wandered across the face of our planet and accepted the rule of whomsoever was a little stronger than he himself. And it was only 2,300 years ago (that is, one four-hundredth part of all that time ago) that he became sufficiently aware of his own importance in the general scheme of things to try to be the master of his own fate.

Q. All right, I accept your explanation. What was the other question you were going to answer?

A. This one. We should remember—what we seem to have forgotten these last few years—that this is a harsh world, a world of strife, and that nothing worth while can ever be gained without fighting for it, and that nothing we really cherish can remain in our possession for any length of time unless we are willing to fight for it.

Q. I was taught as a child that it all was a matter of "reason," that we could get everything we wanted by talking about it. Are you going to upset that lovely dream?

A. Not I, but the facts as they are have upset that lovely dream, as the people of England are finding out this very moment, as the people of Norway and Denmark and Holland and Belgium and France found out a few months ago. Democracy, personal freedom, liberty of thought and action—call them whatever you want—but all these spiritual ingredients that go toward the making of a truly free citizen—they are really very concrete possessions which we can only hope to acquire and to keep by caring so much for them that we are willing to fight for them.

Q. You are making quite a speech. Getting sort of oratorical.

A. Wouldn't you get oratorical if you spoke within the shadow of all the great names of the last 3,000 years?

Q. Isn't that rather a large order? A moment ago you quoted Plato to prove that Democracy never worked and now you tell me that all the great names of history are connected with Democracy. Somehow or other those two statements don't quite count up right. Where is the mistake?

A. The mistake lies in the way I started this conversation. It was the wrong approach. Democracy is really merely a "means to an end." It is the method by which the average person can be assured the greatest possible amount of personal liberty without interfering with the rights or interests of his neighbors. And therefore all the men and women who have fought for the right of the individual to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of his own kind of happiness have been the true benefactors of the human race because they fought for the good right of all of us to be free and by being free to become the masters of our own fate.

Q. Aren't there a lot of people who would violently disagree with you when you say a thing like that?

A. Of course there are.

Q. Well, what do you mean to do about them?

A. Nothing, as long as they leave me alone.

Q. And if they don't?

A. I shall fight them.

Q. There you go again. Fight and fight and fight! Can't we have freedom without quite so much talk about fighting?

A. You might as well make up your mind to one thing right now. You cannot have or keep freedom without fighting for it, first and last and all the time.

Q. And if I disagree, I suppose you will begin to bombard me again with your so-called "historical facts."

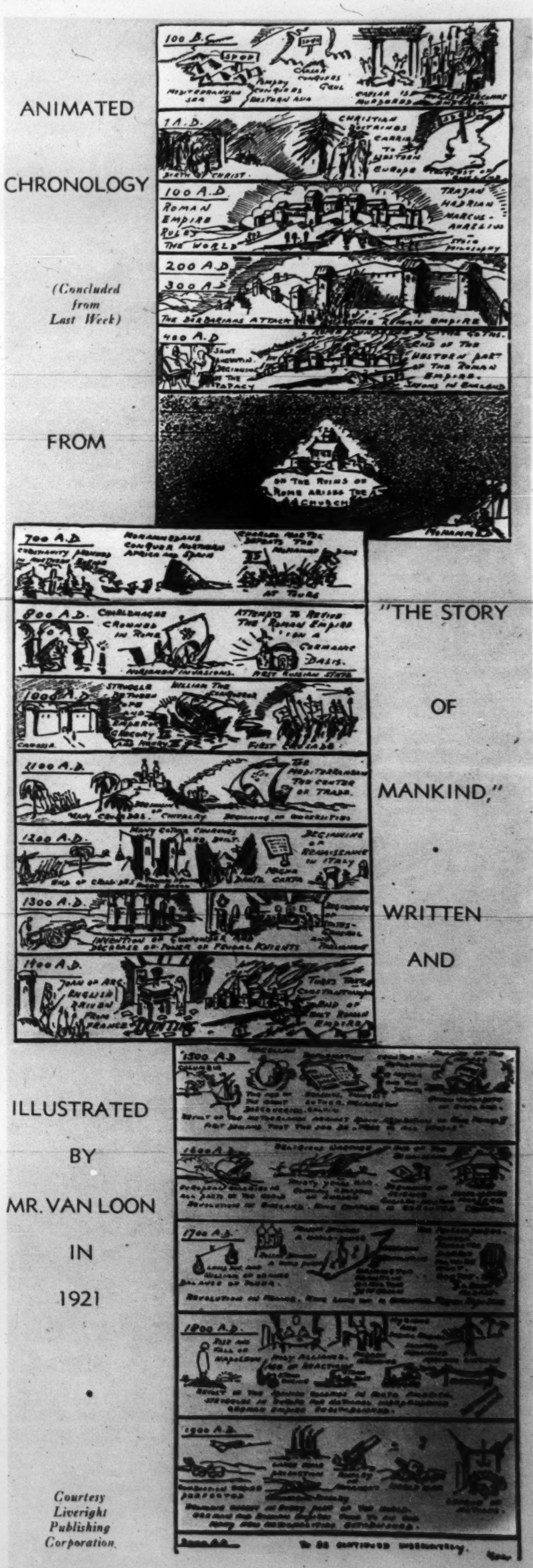
A. Now don't drop into the modern habit of calling everything you don't quite like "so-called." There was nothing so-called about George Washington. There was nothing so-called about the Iron Guard of old Oliver Cromwell. There was nothing so-called about William the Silent and his people, who drowned their own country rather than give up their freedom. There was nothing so-called about Kossuth, about Kosciuszko, about the men and women who had themselves burned at the stake for the right to believe what they wanted to believe. There was nothing

(Continued on page 13)

ANIMATED CHRONOLOGY

(Concluded from Last Week)

FROM "THE STORY OF MANKIND," WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY MR. VAN LOON IN 1921



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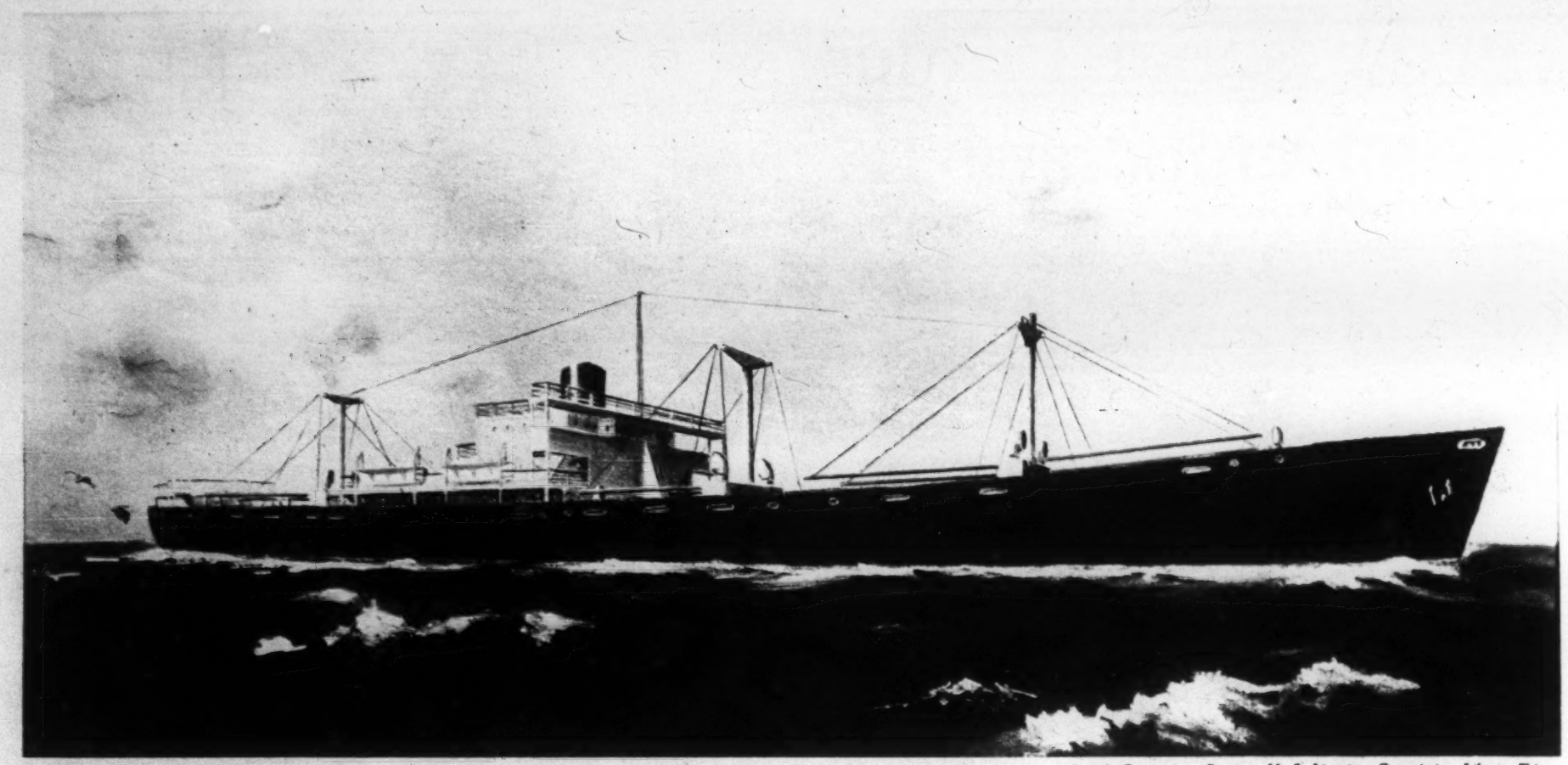
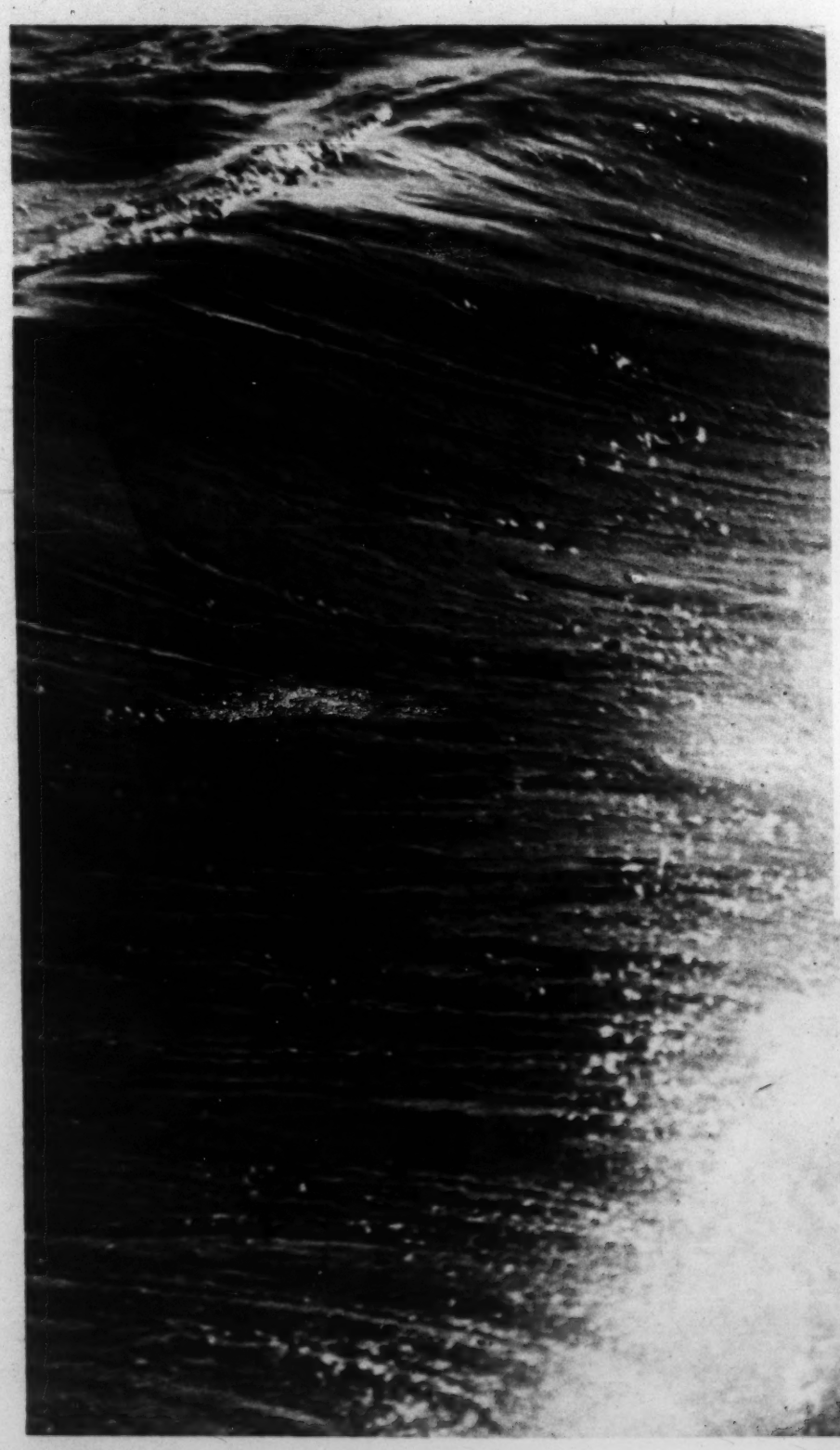


Artist's Conception, Courtesy U. S. Maritime Commission Liberty Ship

Building the Bridge to

By Harlan Trott



SOME SAY TANKS will do it; some say airplanes. But around the offices of the United States Maritime Commission, the general impression seems to be that a bridge will have something to do with the ultimate downfall of Japan, Germany and Italy—the bridge of ships America is now building to get those tanks and planes into the hands of American forces and their gallant allies on what has now become a world-wide front.

At first everyone spoke disparagingly of the ships that were to form our oceanic bridge. The President, at a press conference, good-naturedly nicknamed them the Ugly Ducklings. This conjured up a general picture of a fleet of jerry-built tubs which, because they were cheap and quick to build, everyone should put up with for the sake of the emergency. But by the time they had been laid off on blue paper, it was apparent that even if the ships were something any old pipe or bridge company could bend into bows, bilges, bulkheads and knuckles, and fuse together in jigtime with a gang of kids just out of welding school, it was no sign the ship had to look like a Civil War bathtub a trifle down by the head.

In ship terminology, the Commission calls them their EC-2s, but for launching-day publicity purposes they are known as Liberty Ships. There is an old saying among naval architects that every ship is a compromise. The Liberty is a healthy example of this rule.

America's primary shipping need is twofold: a lot of ships; and all at once. At first the emergency-building program called for 200 freighters; then it was revised to include 112 more. Keels for one fourth of this number already have been laid. The Commission allotted money for building new shipyards and expanding existing private yards to carry out the program. Meanwhile the design section was busy whittling out a standardized model for the bridge of ships.

The 427-foot-waterline Liberty, with a total displacement of 14,000 tons, was finally adopted. She has two decks, a raked stem and cruiser stern, with five holds for some 9,150 tons of deadweight cargo. Engines, boilers, and all living accommodations are amidships. She is slightly larger than her Hog Island predecessor, and her profile is decidedly more pleasing to the eye. These Liberty freighters cost about $1,500,000, roughly half as much as a peacetime cargo carrier of equal tonnage.

With one eye on the prime need—a lot of ships, and all at once—and the other on the nation's marine engine capacity, the Commission decided to power their emergency carriers with the semiarchaic reciprocating engine. Manufacturers of high-speed turbines were overtaxed with contracts for the Navy, but makers of old-fashioned engines and boilers were running well below capacity when the Commission came shopping for ship machinery. The Government's shopping list included:

624 watertube boilers.
312 main condensers.
2,808 independent steam-driven pumps.
624 bilge pumps.
312 steering engines and windlasses.
3,120 deck winches.
936 electric generators.
312 evaporator feed pumps.

Needless to say, the marine industry

Victory

gave what amounts to three hearty cheers for the Commission's decision to install the older type of machinery to avoid interruptions in the output of steam turbines for the Navy. And manufacturers of old-style engine room installations fanned up their forges with a will. Like the shipyards which are launching hulls ahead of their advertised time, engine deliveries are coming through ahead of schedule.

The Liberty steam engines develop about 2,500 horsepower with the propeller doing 76 revolutions a minute. Eleven knots is painfully slow by standards set in the Commission's peacetime shipbuilding program. At this speed they make fairly easy game for German gunlayers lurking in the wintry ocean depths, but doubtless the Liberties can raise speed somewhat in an emergency. Every extra knot counts when the electric horns on destroyer escorts whoop their warning wail as periscope or torpedo comes awash. But to have a lot of ships, and all at once, they have to be 11-knot ships.

* * *

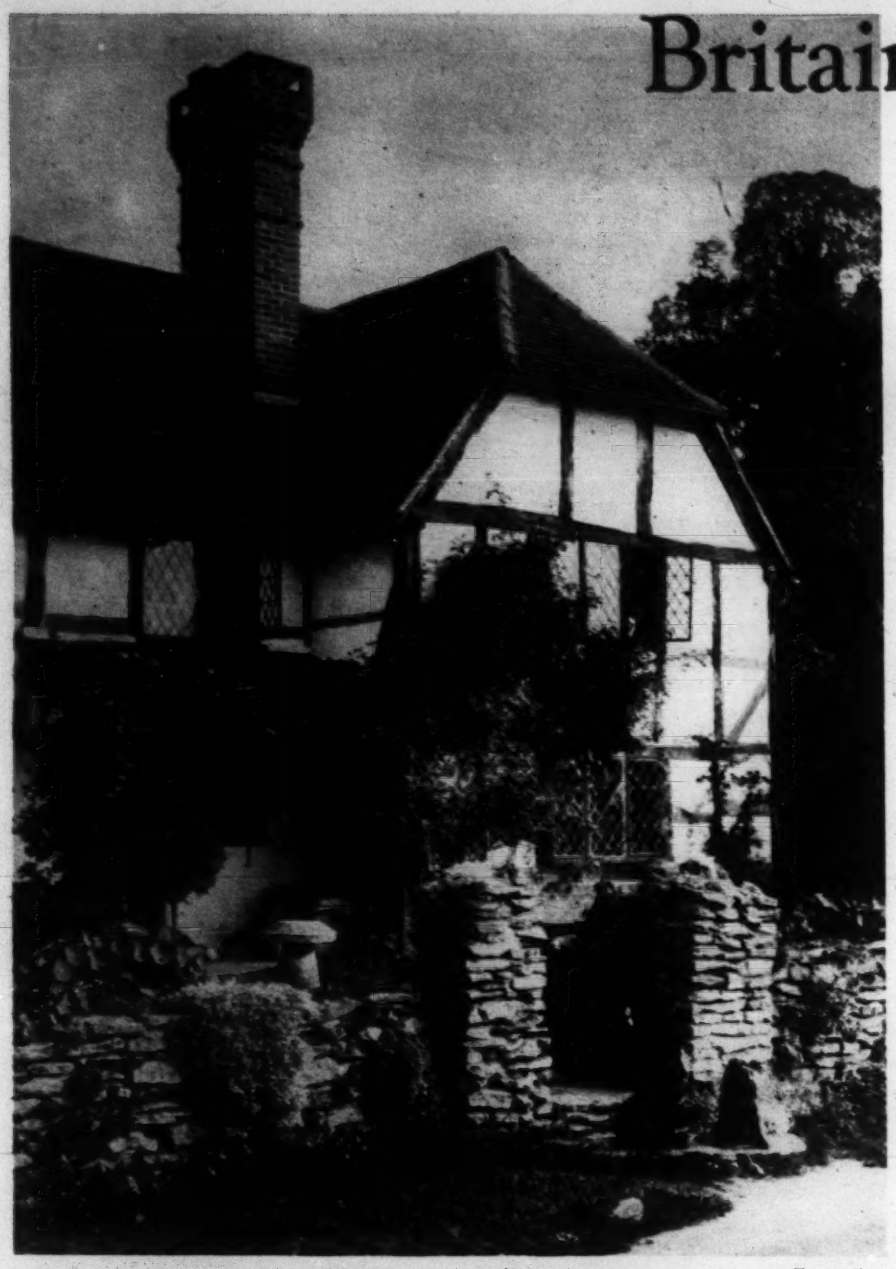
Thanks to the big head start the Maritime Commission's farsightedness has given the emergency program, the United States is putting the new Liberty ships on loading berths within six months from the keel laying. This about halves the production rate achieved in the first World War. Today the Commission is looking beyond the present program encompassing 312 Liberty freighters with a view to delivering twice that number by the end of 1943.

This farseeing readiness underscores the Maritime Commission's determination to make sure that the bridge it is building across the oceans does not let Democracy's war effort down.

Photo by E. W. Blew

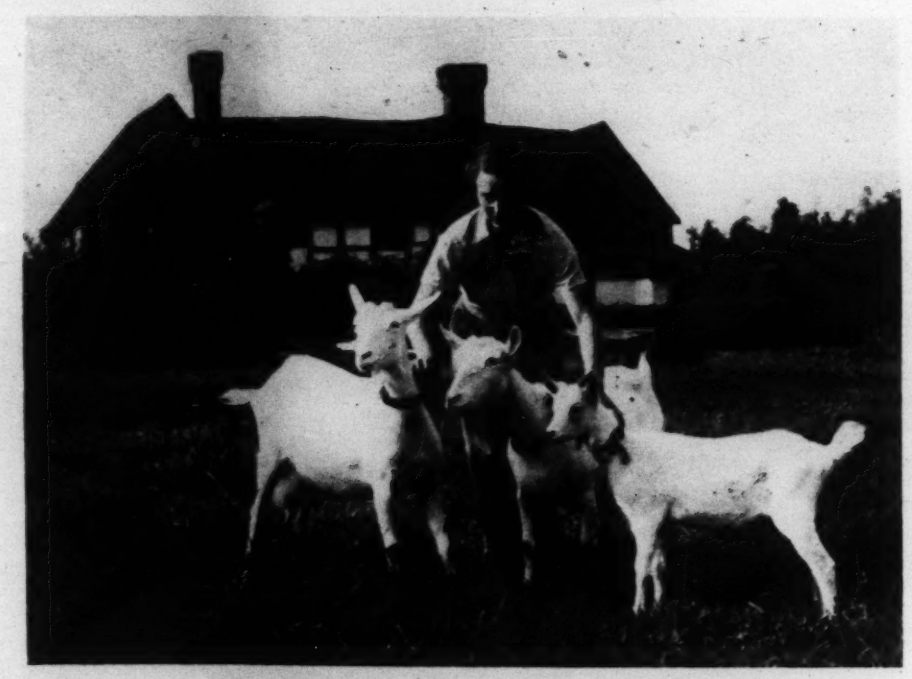
Britain's Back-Yard Farmers

By Peter Lyne

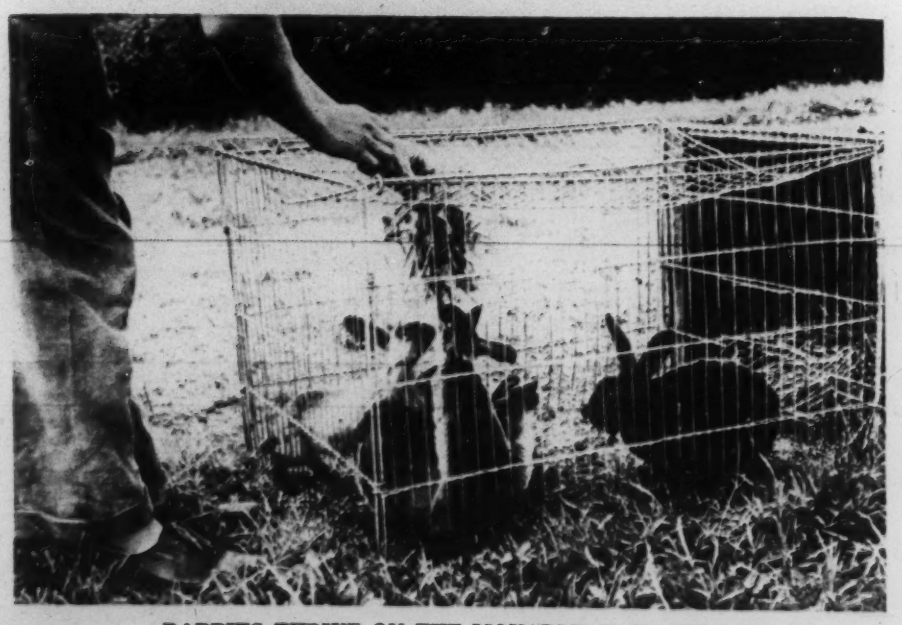


Tattersall

THE 500-YEAR-OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE



THE AUTHOR'S WIFE WITH SOME OF THE HERD



RABBITS THRIVE ON THE MOVABLE CAGE SYSTEM

GRAIN FOR THE DUCKS

AS WE SAT in our comfortable Surrey home the other evening, a challenge came over the radio. London's East Enders, said the announcer, had dug up the asphalt play yard of an evacuated school in Bethnal Green and had grown tons of vegetables to help the war effort. Unfriendly soil and city grime had been defied and a rich harvest gathered from amid squalid streets. What could the fine gardens of Surrey show to match this example?

That was the challenge; and here is an answer from one Surrey garden. It is told in no sense of rivalry with these particular Bethnal Green enthusiasts, for their achievement can hardly be surpassed. Nor is it intended to convey that all Surrey rose gardens are now cabbage patches. But it is a story of one wartime endeavor in miniature farming which is typical of many and it throws some light on social changes which war has brought to Britain.

War has, in fact, introduced a threefold need for many people who formerly lived in unquestioned comfort—(1) to secure a food supply to meet all eventualities, including invasion; (2) to harness even one's spare time to the national effort; (3) to cut amusements to a minimum to fit war conditions, increased living costs, and high taxation.

Two and a half acres of hitherto largely unused land provided us with a good start. Other assets were longstanding interest in the land and a certain amount of experience with animals. So into the attic went golf clubs and tennis racquets. Goats, rabbits, chickens, and ducks were installed. Flower beds were turned over to cabbages. One and a half acres of grassland were plowed up and seeds bought in quantities never before dreamed of.

That was more than two years ago. Today we have more than 100 animals, including four goats, 60 rabbits, 40 head of poultry, and a household of seven is provided with all its milk, vegetables, fruit, as well as a useful proportion of its meat. In addition, milk, eggs, and vegetables are sold to friends. Our crops to feed the animals weigh many tons this year—hay, potatoes, mangels, swedes, sugar beets, kale. But it will be none too much in view of the drastic rationing of normal animal feeding stuffs which provides only a fraction of what an animal needs.

Poultry-keeping in Britain today is very different from the days when one threw handfuls of corn into the runs. Substitutes for grain now have to be laboriously prepared—vegetables and waste ground up and cooked. To get plenty of eggs, protein such as fish scraps has to be found.

Apart from a gardener two days a week, the entire work is done by my wife and myself. And, obviously, in such a partnership the greater responsibility, especially in looking after the animals, must fall on the one who is at home all day. For two years she has never been absent from milking at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. No holidays; no late breakfasts, even after a bomb-disturbed night. On the one and only occasion she couldn't go to the goats, the goats were taken to her. Up and down stairs we clattered in a procession as surprised as it was surprising.

Like all farmers, one of our greatest problems has been making up for lack of grain and concentrates for the animals. It nearly drove us to drastic reduction of our stock until old bread came to the rescue. Stale rolls and unwanted crusts are now provided by London restaurants and kind office friends. These are brought home every evening in a large rucksack. That sack of bread has had some surprising experiences. For when a newspaper correspondent has a job to do after office hours he has to take it with him.

One day it went to Parliament.

"What's in there?" said a burly policeman at the entrance, whose job it is to search suspicious looking parcels for bombs or firearms.

"Old bread," was the answer.

"Blimey, what for?"

"Rabbits."

"How do I know there isn't a bomb hidden in it?"

"Look inside and see."

But he hesitated at the thought of rummaging among the crusts in front of M. P.'s pressing by. Besides, he knows the parliamentary correspondents, so he let me in.

In the lobby I hung the rucksack on a a peg; for all I knew next Winston Churchill's hat. It has been in other smart surroundings—the cloakrooms of the Ritz, Savoy, Mayfair, and Waldorf hotels, and at the Atheneum Club. It seems a symbol of a changing order. Some of the attendants were a bit haughty when they handed it back. They probably would feel differently if they could hear the crisp munching of rabbits enjoying baked crusts or if they knew the pleasure of collecting warm, brown eggs from the nest boxes. So might the woman in the train on whose hat crumbs sprinkled down from the rack when the sack had a hole in it.

Comical experiences have been legion. Commuting friends got most amusement out of the occasion a goat had to be brought down on the 5:32 train from London.

During the worst night blitzes a year ago, a number of valuable fur rabbits had to be sent to the north of England. Despite confusion and dislocation of vital traffic, those rabbits had full and sympathetic attention from the railroad staff of one of London's busiest termini. They reached their destination in a day, a heartening illustration of Britain's "carrying on."

We attended rabbit shows in air raids and made new friends, including a tame mouse enthusiast, who taught us how to twiddle a mouse round one's finger to show it off to best advantage to the judge.

We often worked on the land till the sirens sounded at night. We hoed when enemy planes were overhead, and only occasionally dived for shelter. We found how effective an antidote agriculture is to

(Continued on page 15)

AUTHOR AND FAMILY PICKING KALE FOR THE GOATS

Booth Tarkington: At Sea at Home

By Richard Hallet

I HAD BEEN in the Tarkingtons' house ten years ago, and I knew it was hard to find, even in a small village like Kennebunkport, because it's so beautifully masked by trees and shrubs; but I recognized the driveway by the barberry bushes, and then I had a glimpse of a bronze carrack topping a flagpole.

That sea touch told me I was on the right track, for the author of "Mirthful Haven," though he touches the sea only incidentally in his books, has lived long enough in Maine to acquire—but perhaps it was inborn—a relish for things nautical.

In the Tarkington dining room, under glass, is Captain Dudley's ship model, that he was eight years building, the Anna W. Dudley. Captain Dudley sat for his portrait unconsciously in "Mirthful Haven," but not for the details of seagoing.

"When I used sea language, I merely made direct quotations from the Captain himself," Mr. Tarkington confesses.

In the spacious living room is a portrait by Gilbert Stuart of another sea dog, the British Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, by no means one of those Admirals whom the British shot "to encourage the others," as his battles with the great French Admiral Suffren sufficiently attest.

Mr. Tarkington sat with me under the Admiral's eye, but we talked not so much of sea battles as of writing struggles. His custom is to write until noon, dictating to his secretary, Miss Elizabeth Trotter.

"At first I doubted whether I could dictate successfully," he said. "I had tried it once, when Harry Leon Wilson and I were collaborating, and I kept thinking what that other personality might be thinking. It was like a voiceless running commentary on my work. But dictating is second nature to me now."

"Does it give added momentum? It always seemed to me that I might throw out more in a given time, if I could talk it out."

"You ought not to. I find that I can cross out, and revise, in dictating, about as easily as I used to, when I worked alone."

* * *

The word "momentum" reminded me of Sir Walter Scott, who never crossed out, and never looked back, and sent one chapter to the printer before starting the next chapter.

"Scott was a mighty man," Mr. Tarkington said; and added with a chuckle, "What couldn't he have done, if he had had the benefit of the experience of some of the men who came after him? He wasn't afraid of loose ends. Transitions never weighed on him, either. Mrs. Tarkington read 'Ann of Geierstein' to me not so long ago. In the first chapter, his hero came up to a castle on a horse, and when there was no more need for the horse, the horse got no further mention. There we were in the parlor of the castle—yes, I think Scott called it the parlor—and the tale galloped well enough without the horse. Scott needed no more than a castle to set his story on a line; and there was no need to elaborate the castle either."

Mrs. Tarkington came in from her walk in the October woods with Figaro, the French poodle; and then lunch was ready.

"Perhaps Figaro will say his prayers," Mrs. Tarkington said.

"Figaro, say your prayers," said his master.

Figaro selected a chair and laid his forepaws on the cushion. He bowed his head.

"Figaro," said Tarkington, "you can't pray successfully with your tail wagging." . . . The tail was still. "Now, you have much to account for. You voted for Roosevelt the first time." The tail wagged contritely. "But not the second time, Figaro."

The black tail with its curly ring was still again, and Figaro, with his head between his paws, prayed profoundly for another second or so.

After lunch, before going outdoors, we stopped before several of the portraits in Tarkington's choice gallery. Over the mantel is Augusta Montague, whose father was the Earl of Sandwich. Of this girl, Tarkington says in "Some Old Portraits," "Gilbert Stuart made a portrait as gay and as lightly touched as if he'd painted a momentary poise of blowing petals."

Down a step into the gallery proper, and we were before William Dobson's portrait of John Milton, showing the poet perhaps half way toward his blindness, and with "that look of a bludgeoned idealist unresigned to his wounds but bearing them with his head up." . . . And next to Milton, by the same hand, Ben Johnson, pen in hand, and an opened book at his elbow. . . .

THE TARKINGTONS AT THEIR KENNEBUNKPORT ANCHORAGE

And then the portrait of Sarah Jennings by Godfrey Kneller.

"Do you see Winston Churchill looking out at you there?" Tarkington asked. "The blunt John Bull look, or as much of it as you can have in a handsome woman's face? Remember that Sarah Jennings was the wife of John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough. And you see, she is like Winston in this: she must govern or nothing."

Tarkington proposed a short sea voyage. On our way to the river he said: "Once I thought that Paris in May was everything; but then, going to Paris one May, I looked around, and saw that Kennebunkport would be better. As in fact it is."

Mrs. Tarkington is not an October seafarer and let us go to sea without her. The cruiser's captain swung her out through a narrow sea gate; and there the blue round of the Atlantic stretched before us, with a smudge of smoke in the northeast. "Probably a destroyer going out of Portland Harbor," Tarkington said. But we did not talk of the war just then. He pointed out that his house is not on the shore but set a little back on a hill, and screened with trees. The full round of the sea looking in at your windows can grow monotonous, he thinks. He prefers to have it waiting for him round the corner, when he wants it.

He showed me the roof of Kenneth Roberts' new house. He was high in praise of Roberts' masterly handling of the outdoor scene in pioneer adventure. "He can pick you up and put you spang in the middle of it."

We talked of editors and authors of a former day; and he spoke of Mark Twain and William Dean Howells.

"They always managed to pitch on a serious subject," he said. "Mark's humor flashed often enough, but he was never funny—or almost never—for the sake of being funny. And still Howells would sit and shake his sides with his delightful chuckle. They were artists in their talk no less than in their books. I was a good deal under the spell of Twain in my early work. When I wrote 'The Gentleman From Indiana,' I was really fearful that my hero would be thought too Twainish, or even altogether out of Twain. But, then, Twain was the very language men spoke then. My own father's talk was Twain, and not from imitation. Mark Twain had captured the speech of an age, and put it between the covers of his books. It had to be Twain or nothing, if it was to be true to the period."

We came into the river again and passed under the Tarkington Regina, the old schooner whose mission of late years has been going to sea in the same place. She is grounded out at the Floats, and the tide flows in and out of her holds; but her late Captain, Blyn Montgomery, would never tolerate her being called a wreck, or even a hulk. Immaculate in his neat uniform with brass buttons, Captain Montgomery saw to it that the Regina's rigging was taut, and her decks scoured. The old Captain never relinquished ambitions for his ship; and confidently thought that one day before long he might find a way to plug the holes in her hull, single up her lines, and then at a clap of his hands from the quarterdeck, cast off, loose sail, and start his long-projected voyage to New Bedford, where he would show off the Regina to his old friends there, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

* * *

Mr. Tarkington has no other plans for her than to go on taking his afternoon nap in her cabin. He has so far imbibed the Maine legend that a touch of the sea is necessary to his Kennebunkport sojourns. He is delighted with the revival of Maine shipbuilding; and thinks that Maine can make no greater contribution to the times than her young seamen, now training in the new Maine Nautical School.

The Regina leans like a genial old salt against the wharf which supports a building rather like an old-fashioned ship chandlery, at your first glimpse inside. It's a very cavern of a place, with the right touch of gloom filtering through the rafters; and you half expect to see Long John Silver's crutch leaning in a corner, along with the diving suit, and the great wooden eagle that Ken Roberts brought here from some steamboat pilot house, and the roll of dusty old charts that look as if they might have Hispaniola's coast pricked on them somewhere. Ship models and half-models are everywhere; there's the sea chest of a Dutch seaman, with a picture of his brig entering the harbor at Amsterdam, pasted inside the lid. And there are two or three excellent ship's figureheads, which, like wooden Indians, are growing scarce. One of these, a full-length feminine figure, has a saucy nose,

(Continued on page 13)

Strolling Among the Stars . .

WHILE BRISK WINDS scatter the last painted leaves from the trees, the spinning earth is swinging through the skies into its winter circuit among the billions of stars that flood the Milky Way.

Astronomers, intent at their telescopes, say that few times are better than the clear, crisp season of early winter for star-gazing. For at this time the longest nights prevail and the glittering sweep of the Milky Way can be viewed all the way from beyond Taurus and Orion, rising in the East, through W-shaped Cassiopeia overhead, where the flood of stars narrows to a soft, misty stream, and on westward through Cygnus the Swan, where it again broadens into a shimmering carpet.

This resplendent Pathway of the Stars has long been a source of inquisitive wonderment to man. But today's astronomer, armed with super-telescopic "eyes," is peering deep into space to unravel its secrets one by one. The most recent advances made in the exploration of this stellar community are interestingly told by Bart J. Bok and Priscilla F. Bok in their recent book, "The Milky Way," one of the Harvard Books of Astronomy.*

Writing with authority based on their long years of sounding the depths of the universe, the authors take their readers on an imaginary and delightful tour across the vault of the heavens. Thus the reader not only enjoys the thrill of looking upon the soft, greenish hue of the Great Nebula in Orion, of gazing in wonderment at the red star Betelgeuse, which has a diameter equal to Mars' orbit around the sun, and of examining shining star clusters, but he has two experts at his elbow to give the proper explanations.

The Boks tell how the motion, distances, color and compositions of stars are determined. They tackle the problem of explaining the red shifts in the spectra of galaxies beyond our own. They estimate the age of the Milky Way. And they even give the reader an imaginary picture of what the Milky Way would look like to an observer 10,000,000 light years away. From that distance it would appear as a hazy patch the size of the moon.

According to the Boks, the Milky Way, of which our solar system is a part, hangs like a great "island universe," in space. It has a diameter of 100,000 light years, and the earth is located 35,000 light years out from its center. (A light year is the distance light travels in one year at a velocity of 186,000 miles a second.)

A graphic picture of how the solar system might appear if viewed from a distant star is presented by Dr. Fletcher G. Watson, in his book, "Between the Planets," another of the Harvard Series. Dr. Watson depicts the system as an orange in space with nine tiny fireflies buzzing around it.

The orange, as you may have guessed, is the sun and the fireflies are planets. In this proportion the earth is merely a pinhead in bulk 27 feet away from the sun. And in the intervening void, like grains of bright dust, are Mercury and Venus.

Looking out 14 feet beyond the earth is the ruddy speck of Mars. Farther, step by step into space, are marble-sized Jupiter, pea-sized Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, and finally the pinhead of Pluto, 40 times farther from the sun than the earth. These 10 bodies, together with 28 moons, thousands of asteroids, comets, meteors and great clouds of gas comprise the solar merry-go-round.

Around and around the sun they whirl, while the sun speeds through the skies at 150 miles a second on its larger task of circling the center of the Milky Way. This, the Boks tell us, is no small undertaking, since it takes a ray of light 100,000 light years to cross this starry pathway. No wonder that the sun and its planetary appendages require 200,000,000 years to complete one swing around the galaxy.

But who would want to hurry along a path where speeding comets flaunt their tails 25,000,000 miles across the skies? Where worlds whirring dizzily vie for places in millions of suns, and where sky-writing meteors streak past in sunlit trains of smoke and dust, later to throw a spectacular shower of "shooting stars" on some distant planet.

The origin of this wide assortment of sky wanderers is still a matter of conjecture among astronomers. Some of them, like the tiny planets or asteroids found chiefly between Jupiter and Mars, may be the remains of a disrupted planet. The meteors may have grown through the accumulation of atoms; and the comets were possibly formed from great prominences shot out from the sun.

If one could flag down some of these sky expresses he would be in for any number of surprises, according to Dr. Watson. Take, for instance, that "big bag of nothing" called the comet. Since prehistoric times man has been awed by these fuzzy objects which move in orbits that tilt at all angles. At first they were thought to be merely clouds in the atmosphere, but with the development of the telescope they were found to be permanent members of the universe, many of which travel in periodic orbits.

These speedsters, surprisingly enough, are not solid bodies but great clouds of gas surrounding small clusters of particles. Viewed far out in intergalactic space, they appear as short-tailed polliwogs. Then, as they approach within the orbit of Mars, they begin, like proud peacocks, to spread their tails, which may stretch 180,000,000 miles across the heavens. Although a comet's head may be as large as the sun, its total mass is rarely more than a 10-thousandth part of the earth or, roughly, a million million million tons.

Other sky wanderers often misinterpreted are the "little brothers" of the comets known as meteors. In ancient times they were thought to be something akin to lightning flashes in the skies. But close observance proved them to be visitants from outer space which enter the earth's atmosphere at the rate of some 8,000,000,000 daily. However, all the meteors which have been large enough to reach the earth's surface before burning up would probably make a layer less than a centimeter thick over the whole planet.

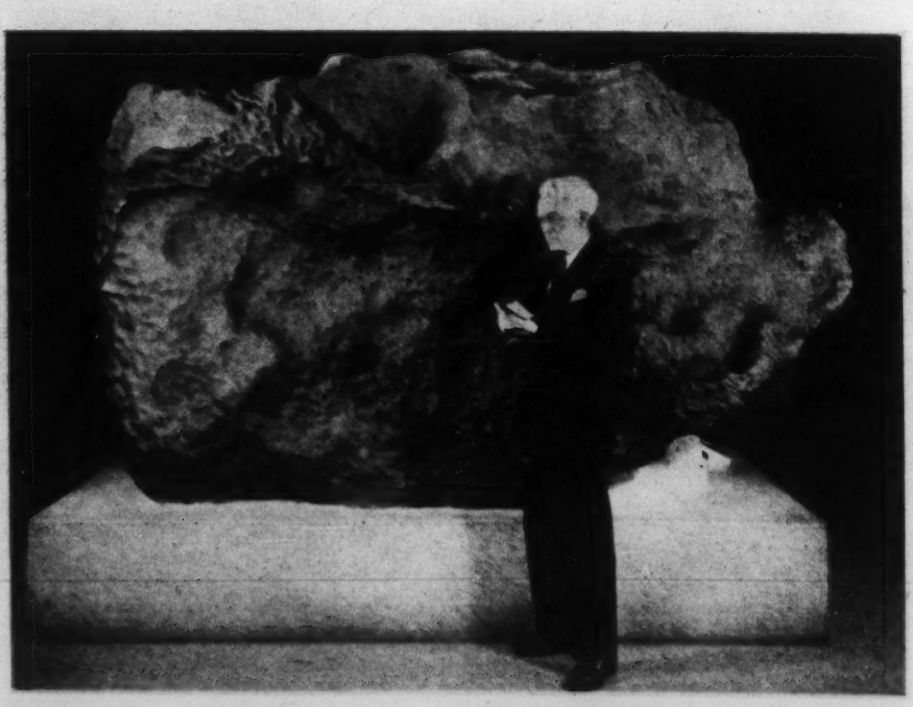
On occasion, as in the famous shower of Nov. 12, 1833, meteors have been as numerous as snowflakes, but they ordinarily may be observed at the rate of 10 per hour on a dark night. Of the two types of meteorites, stone and metal, the former predominate 10 to 1 among those whose falls are witnessed.

In an aggregate total, all the comets, asteroids, meteors and clouds of gas moving in and out among the planets reflect a tiny amount of sunlight, causing a false dawn or zodiacal light. From the latitudes of the United States this feature is seen best on a moonless evening, just above the sunset, during March and April.

While such zodiacal material is thinner than a thimble of air stretched to the moon, it nevertheless is a reminder of millions of active and interesting neighbors which otherwise might go unnoticed.

In these first two books of the Harvard Series, generously illustrated, the authors have successfully accomplished their purpose of presenting in the layman's language the story of the wanderers between the planets and of the stars beyond. With this auspicious beginning, readers are awaiting with pleasant anticipation the seven books that follow.

Already published are "Earth, Moon, and Planets," by Fred L. Whipple, and "The Story of Variable Stars," by Leon Campbell and Luigi Jacchia. Others to follow are: "Our Sun," by Donald H. Menzel; "Telescopes and Accessories," by George Z. Dimitroff and James G. Baker; "Galaxies," by Harlow Shapley; "Inside the Stars," by Theodore E. Sterne and Martin Schwarzchild; and "Atoms, Stars, and Nebulae," by Leo Goldberg and Lawrence H. Aller.



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Dr. Clyde Fisher, Retired Curator-in-Chief of the Hayden Planetarium in New York, Making Notes About the Meteorite Admiral Peary Found in Greenland in 1897. This Lump of Iron Weighs 33 Tons

*THE MILKY WAY, by Bart J. Bok and Priscilla F. Bok: Blaikston, Philadelphia. $2.50.

By Max K. Gilstrap

American Museum of Natural History, New York: Lick Observatory, Carnegie Institution

FLAUNTING ITS GASEOUS TAIL 20,000,000 MILES ACROSS THE HEAVENS

Halley's Comet as Photographed at the Lick Observatory When It Came Within 48,000,000 Miles of the Earth on May 7, 1910. This Comet Comes Within Visible Distance of the Earth About Every 75 Years

THE GREAT WHIRL OF STARS IN THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA, A MILLION LIGHT YEARS AWAY

Hanging in Space, This Galaxy of Stars Is Thought to Resemble the Island Universe of Which Our Earth Is a Part. It Contains a Billion Suns as Compared With the 200 Billion Suns Which Comprise Our Own Star World

Among the New Books

Somewhere East of Schoodic

Windswept, by Mary Ellen Chase. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

EXCEPT for "Dawn in Lyonesse" and "This England," and a few early writings of academic quality, Mary Ellen Chase's books have chiefly told of Maine. Miss Chase, with family roots long established in the Blue Hill Bay region, has rocky coasts, wind, and surf in her constitution. Here is the country she knows best and writes about with greatest surety.

"Windswept," Miss Chase's latest book, goes a little farther down the east coast. It belongs in "those wide, almost treeless stretches beyond Schoodic and Gouldsboro . . . unfenced tracts of land that lie east of Frenchman's Bay," where rocky pastures rise to windy promontories, where there are fewer bays and snug harbors, and the open sea is close.

In that country Philip Marston, in 1880, bought several hundred acres of wild land. It was a half-circle of rock and driftwood, and back of that dunes, marshes, a dark rank of spruces and pines, and farther yet, long stretches clad in blueberry bushes and alders. For this place he planned a long, low house to stick to the ground against the fierce winds that almost always blew. He never saw his house, but his son John, only 14 when he fell heir to the property, insisted on carrying out his father's plan. The house was built and called Windswept.

In Windswept centered the life of the Marstons, at first in long summers and later for most of the year—the life of John and of Eileen, his father's partner's daughter, whom John married, and of their children. Here lived Jan Pisek from Bohemia and his twin sister, Philomena, as faithful custodians for the Marstons and as their friends. Here came Mother Radegund, a French nun, Niece Adrienne, and finally Adrienne's daughter, Julie. The assemblage of characters is interesting and varied, and there is a story of some intricacy to bring them all together in one place, but neither characters nor story make the chief merit of the book and its irresistible requisition on sensitive readers. That lies in Miss Chase's descriptions of Windswept in all seasons and all weathers.

The book tells about Windswept in November, when the place had a grave and solemn simplicity; in June and July, when the marsh was blue with iris, August when goldenrod and fireweed gave color and blueberries ripened lavishly, and the ground was reddened with millions of little highland cranberries; in rare Indian summer days when the sea was motionless except for the breaking of frail white lace against the rocks; in winter when the wind blew without ceasing. We read of Windswept wrapped in fog, or under nights radiant with Northern Lights There is much of this, but not too much for a reader who likes that kind of writing at all.

There is often with these descriptions of nature a probing after symbolism and underlying meanings. Sometimes this comes off well, more rarely it fails. Miss Chase means, by her introduction of men and women from other lands, to indicate in this story about rock-ribbed Maine something of the contribution that newcomers are making to American life. This is a worthy intention, but it is not as clearly fulfilled as her other purpose, which is to show the relation between the place where a man spends his life and the quality of that life. The time is coming, she makes John Marston say, when it will be difficult to put down roots in any one place. A man's roots matter, he thinks, to hold as an anchor against time and chance, to keep him steady amid confusion.

W. K. R.

The World of Poetry

PROGRESS MARKS the writing of Paul Engle's new book of poems, "West of Midnight" (New York: Random House. $2). The touch is surer, the work smoother than in his previous books. One of the best poems in this collection is "Twenty-Below," beginning:

> Twenty below I said and closed the door,
> A drop of five degrees and going down.
> It makes a tautened drum-hide of the floor,
> Brittle as leaves each building in the town.

The language is well turned, the approach thoughtful. Once in a while a passage stands out as in "Kaarlo in Finland":

> I only know, with history, that nothing
> Done by hate is worth a man's daring.

and

> Machines have grabbed us, men with gears for minds.
> To be a European now is shame.

The final poem, "American Harvest," is a windy monotone. Mr. Engle is as skilled a young commentator in verse as most of his contemporaries who view the present scene with eyes unbandaged, and call a spade a spade and tell us plainly that human existence in half the world is misery. But doing this, and listing for us the beauties and advantages of the other half of the world, even in strong phraseology and lines that scan, does not give us poetry.

Why can't we have, why can't we have, why can't we have a bit of poetry? Something that thrills or chills us, or melts us or infuriates us. The brave but monotonous intellectual dissertations in metrical form which are coming, with what seems a rather new gesture reckless of financial risk, from the publishers, leave the reader cold. That appears to this reviewer to be the matter with much of the studied, though craftsmanlike, verse turned out by the young writers of today. Little that they say delights or startles. It photographs instead of painting; it walks instead of dancing, and talks instead of singing. Well, as the French poet, Fernand Baldenne, holds, we need our "intervalists" to fill in the gap, swinging from one period to another. And occasionally we get something that does do something to us, so we must be grateful.

PEARL STRACHAN

Miss West in Yugoslavia

Black Lamb and Grey Falcon, by Rebecca West. New York: Viking Press. Two vols. $7.50.

THESE NEARLY 1,200 pages took Rebecca West five years to write. Need a reviewer, then, condemn his inability to grapple with them in three days?

Actually, the reading of even a small portion of these two packed volumes is a sobering, a humbling, and a civilizing experience. Miss West tells us how she resolved "to put on paper what a typical Englishwoman thought in the late nineteen thirties, when, already convinced of the inevitability of the second Anglo-German war, she had been able to follow the dark waters of that event back to its source." So she made her journey with her husband through Yugoslavia, a journey through time as well as through space. She made a journey into a part of the world with which she had previously fallen deeply in love. But, even taking that fact into consideration, the result of her recorded impressions is positively staggering.

* * *

For one thing, Rebecca West does not even remotely resemble the typical Englishwoman. So keen are her observations, so poignant her interpretation, her imagination, her insight, that these two volumes are crammed with riches. They teem with history, with touching scenes from everyday life, with wisdom, sometimes with foolishness, but always and forever with wit; they leave breathless even a reviewer who does not pretend to have read more than half. The reviewer comes plodding along heavily in the rear, panting with the effort to keep the author within intellectual hailing distance.

It is a popular diversion just now to dispute whether or not "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon" is a modern masterpiece. Men who come, or who once came, from Yugoslavia are starting up in indignation to prove Miss West inaccurate, unfair, prejudiced in favor of Serbia. One understands how the natives might feel. Undoubtedly the author is not always just in her estimates or even exact in all her information. She couldn't be, really; she makes free with too many of them. It follows then, as others have pointed out, that the real trouble with this book is that there is too much of it. One's mind reels. One's imagination simply is not equal to it.

* * *

Here is no book to be nonchalantly skimmed. Rather, it requires to be savored in small snatches. Open it at random, perhaps, to read what the poet Constantine talked about steadily through 13 hours of a Yugoslavian journey. Again open to find what sort of train journey it was—how Miss West "slept and woke into a world of mirrors," which, by the way, is her fashion of referring to the fact that the basin of the Danube is afflicted occasionally with floods. Open once more to go with the party of English and their native hosts into a café in Saloniki; there listen and watch, taste and perhaps smell. Delve into endless passages which trace historically the events which, through long years, lead helplessly to the tragedy which the year 1914 brought to the world by way of this "tinder box of Europe." Back and back Miss West reaches in her mental journeys; and, if one can bear with her, can have patience and fortitude to follow her reasoning, he will gain a new and rewarding perspective.

As for style—and this reviewer confesses that style to him matters most—every page is sheer delight. Here is a writer who has ideas of her own, thrillingly cogent and applicable to all our so different lives; and Miss West is in possession of the precise words which alone can express her ideas. The result is brilliant, fascinating. It was of an actress that Miss West said someone had looked "past her at her beauty." Think about that. It will gather fresh and potent significance. The pages are weighted down with such penetrating impressions, inward and outward. To a writer, Miss West brings inspiration and impetus. It is like being a little child who struggles to play a simple composition for the piano, and then, without warning, is taken to listen to Paderewski. Miss West's artistic caliber suggests even that.

* * *

Possibly it hardly matters, then, whether she is entirely accurate or reliable. Into this work she has poured herself, all that she is and has been, all that the years have taught her. And her readers, too, will find themselves in the rushing torrent of this mental journey. They cannot avoid learning unutterably much; they will not avoid, either, the enrichment of the activity, the color, the inner meaning of this land and people of Yugoslavia. But one must take it slowly. One must not attempt to read it in three days. M. W.

Maker of the Steamboat

Master of the Mississippi, by Florence L. Dorsey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.75.

DICKENS DESCRIBED the steamboat of the Western waters he had come so far to see as a cigar box on a raft, and at first glance the river steamboat may seem a top-heavy, ungainly thing, layers of decks piled on a low barge. But to those who know and understand her, a fine packet has the grace of functionalism. Whether she be one of the stately sidewheelers with lots of freeboard and graceful, sheer lines or a mud-tailed sternwheeler, with guards so low in the water you can drink out of the river off them, she has the beauty of a thing well designed for its job.

It is the achievement of Henry Shreve that he adapted the steamboat to the shallow rivers. The first inland river steamboats were built by men who modeled their hulls on seagoing boats. Shreve saw the folly of that. He made the steamboat walk on the water. He built the first shallow draft, two-decked steamboat to run under its own power upriver from New Orleans to Louisville. It is difficult for us today to realize what that achievement meant to the Western country.

* * *

That her reader may understand something of the extent of Shreve's forgotten accomplishment, Miss Dorsey has admirably filled in the backdrop of time and place against which Shreve played his part. In the fall of 1807 he made a keelboat trip down the Ohio and up the Mississippi for a cargo of furs, with which he returned by river to Pittsburgh. Drawing on the rich travel literature of the period, Miss Dorsey recreates the labors and adventures of that trip in the days when all the world was floating down the O-hi-o.

Past notoriously gay Wheeling, with its horse races, cock fights, and gambling dens; past the puritanism of Marietta; past the place the French had built at Gallipolis; through the Falls of the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis of French houses, French dress, French ways—Shreve floated and poled and cordelled his keelboat. After three years in the fur trade Shreve keelboated up the Upper Mississippi to Galena, where he bought a cargo of lead, which he floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Miss Dorsey likewise re-creates the story of this trip.

* * *

There is one curious omission in this book. Miss Dorsey tells of Shreve's work as a flatboatman, of how he designed and built and navigated the Washington, how he beat the Livingston-Fulton monopoly, pulled the teeth of the Mississippi, and took the lid off the Red River, but she never says whether or not he was a pilot. And neither does Samuel Treat, whose article on Shreve in the United States Magazine and Democratic Review for 1848 furnishes the outline for Miss Dorsey's book.

Surely so energetic, inquiring a riverman as Shreve must have been a pilot. Surely when, as a young man of 22, he set out on his first keelboat trip down the Ohio from Pittsburgh he must have had with him a copy of Zadoc Cramer's "Navigator," with whose charts he compared the river as he made the long trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. But though Miss Dorsey never says one word about Shreve as a pilot, she does make admirably clear just how much the Western country owed to his ability, integrity, and courage. All his life Shreve did the apparently impossible as if it were some casual, everyday job. R. M. H.

Available for free distribution to commercial and industrial executives is a reissue of the pamphlet, "The Preservation of Business Records," by Ralph M. Hower (Boston: The Business Historical Society). It tells what material of a working concern should be selected for preservation and what means should be taken for keeping documents safe and in shape for reference.

In a review in these columns on Aug. 9, George H. Johnston's "Grey Gladiator" was described as "an account of H. M. A. S. Perth's epic adventures in the Mediterranean." The name of the ship concerned was of course H. M. A. S. Sydney, not the Perth.

Macmillan is the English publisher of James Hilton's "Random Harvest," the American edition of which (Little Brown) was reviewed in these columns on March 15.

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QUARTERLY

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Essays of Enchantment; Victorian Oxford—A London Letter

Pack Clouds Away, by Bernard Darwin. London: Collins. 12s. 6d.
Memories of Victorian Oxford, by Sir Charles Oman. London: Methuen. 15s.
Decade, 1931-1941: A Commemorative Anthology. London: Hamish Hamilton. 10s. 6d.
Men Do Not Weep, by Beverley Nichols. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

IF A MORE ENCHANTING BOOK has been written in recent years than Bernard Darwin's "Pack Clouds Away," I have yet to read it. Unless, in fact, it happens to be "Life Is Sweet, Brother," which, by a curious coincidence, is also the work of Mr. Darwin. The observant reader will already have perceived that Mr. Darwin is an admirer of George Borrow, considering, indeed, that "Lavengro" is one of the best 10 books in the world. He also is a lover of quotations, which he reaps from a field comparatively small in area, but intensely cultivated.

There are some books—and among them several of the most famous in English literature—that he knows as well as any man. They include "Guy Mannering," which he holds to be just about the finest thing ever written; Stevenson's "The Wrong Box" and "The Wrecker"; "Pendennis," and—most exhaustively, most exuberantly, of all—"The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club."

These are a source of constant pleasure to him, but, being essentially a man of just mind (although a golfer), he admits there is a serious disadvantage about knowing a book too intimately. First of all, there is the temptation to adopt the author's thoughts. Then there is the temptation to adopt his thoughts in his own words, in the form of a direct quotation. Last, and direst of all, there is the temptation to adopt his thoughts and words without the formality of inverted commas, which, of course, reduces the hitherto respectable writer to the level almost of a common thief.

Thus slily does Mr. Darwin warn the reader to be on his guard when he comes to his altogether delightful chapter on cricket, where he gracefully observes that "we can watch (the game) entranced for hours, sternly resolving to stay for only one more over and then just one more over still, until the shadows of the fielders grow longer and longer as the day declines." It is beautifully said, none the less beautifully for having been said before. For Hazlitt, no less than Dickens, is one of Mr. Darwin's favorite writers. And Hazlitt, of course, had read Sterne.

Children and grown-ups, journalism and The Times of London, Dr. W. G. Crace, the great golfers of Britain and America, a visit to the United States, his private school and Eton, Cambridge, and the Cotswolds — these are the things that Mr. Darwin writes about, with a pen always courteous, always cultured, always charming. It is typical of his attitude throughout this exquisite book that he writes ever in affection of Oxford, though he is himself a Cambridge man. Such magnanimity moves me. I can do no less than assure him that he is a man we should have been proud to have at Oxford.

In Sir Charles Oman's "Memories of Victorian Oxford" we have the distilled essence of that university as it is held to be by those who have never been there. No man knows Oxford better than Sir Charles, Chichele Professor of Modern History. He has kept every single term since 1878, and is the absolute embodiment of the high Toryism which is Oxford's literary tradition. He regrets the passing of the old world, the coming of the new schools, the decay in popular knowledge of the Bible, and everything that savors of what is ancient and hierarchic and feudal in the British way of life. But he is not peevish or ill-tempered, and his reminiscences form a pleasing and most entertaining volume.

Sir Charles was born in India, where his father had an indigo factory. Soon afterward, the family removed to Regent's Park in London, and later to Cheltenham. Sir Charles then went to Winchester, which, in the 'seventies, seems to have borne a close resemblance to Chicago as portrayed in gangster films. Happily surviving, he came up to New College, where, though a member of a fairly well-to-do household, he performed the astounding feat of living on £130 a year. He took a first class, along with Chandler, later a colonial bishop, and Hadow, who was, shortly after the end of the last war, to revolutionize the state education of Great Britain. The only man of Sir Charles' year, however, who ultimately attained world-wide fame was George Nathaniel Curzon, whom the examiners placed in the second class. This is a fact from which all second-class men may derive what comfort they can.

Sir Charles then became a fellow of All Souls, surely the most mysterious seat of learning in the world, for it has no undergraduates to bring forth from its medieval recesses stories of what therein takes place. Sir Charles, however, reveals that on the occasion of bursarial dinners, the college was a nest of singing birds; and one of the most charming, and surprising, scenes in his book is that in which Cosmo Lang, now Archbishop of Canterbury, then in the pride of youth, sings Jacobite melodies, and "one tremendous Peninsular War song."

"Decade, 1931-1941," is an omnibus volume compiled from the publications of Hamish Hamilton during the first 10 years of the firm's existence. It has long extracts from Frederick Lewis Allen's "Only Yesterday"; from books on current political history by Virginia Cowles, Carl Crow, John Gunther, and Malcolm Muggeridge; a long novel by Angela Thirkell, and several short stories, as well as the play, "Thunder Rock," and the story of Ferdinand, the pacifist bull. There is an enormous amount of amusement in this volume, as well as much instruction; there is the sweep of terrific adventure. and the relaxation of friendly laughter.

Beverley Nichols' "Men Do Not Weep" is not one of his best. The reader is troubled by wondering how much of it is true, and how much fiction. It gives hints and glimpses of the events and people who have changed Mr. Nichols from his former pacifism to a mood more in accord with that of the British people as a whole. Had Mr. Nichols stuck to this theme steadily, and set down his progress soberly in a record of fact, he would have produced a work of real value.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Religion as Democracy's Safeguard

Our Campaign for the Presidency, by Roger Babson. Chicago: National Prohibitionist. $1.

IN A COMPACT volume, Mr. Babson, well-known economist, prohibitionist, and lay member of the Congregational Church, tells the story of his campaign for the Presidency in 1940. It is unnecessary to point out that at this state of the issue a person accepting the candidacy of the Prohibition Party for the Presidency of the United States does it not with the expectancy of election, but rather for his love of a cause so righteous, as he believes, that he is willing to undergo all the hardships of the campaign.

Mr. Babson is such a person. His convictions regarding the moral turpitude of society make him more than an advocate of prohibition, and he places himself squarely against the many issues which he now finds interwoven in the present pattern of society. He says frankly that he did not expect the country to vote again for prohibition as a result of his campaign, but his hope was to increase substantially the dry area. And with him conviction spells action.

The first chapters deal for the most part with the speeches delivered in his long trips across country during the campaigns, dealing with the public questions of the times. Mr. Babson is outspoken, forthright, and emphatic in his castigation of the evils which he envisages in the social makeup of the times, in economics, in politics, and in moral issues. In fact, his view of society is broad and his conclusions derive from a great variety of experiences encountered during an extraordinarily busy and varied life.

He thoroughly disagrees with many phases of the New Deal, is especially outspoken in his denunciation of the WPA and other plans for correcting unemployment and assisting the underprivileged. He advocates unified effort on the part of all engaged in social reform, and he especially emphasizes the need for better preparation of our youth for the tasks which will inevitably be imposed upon them as citizens in a great democracy.

Mr. Babson insists that the Prohibition Party offers its opposition not only against the liquor traffic, but against every form of commercialized evil. He is an all-the-way reformer. He states the purposes of the Party thus: "To stand shoulder-to-shoulder with those who are arrayed against the debauchers of youth; and to labor hand-in-hand with those dedicated to the upbuilding of youth."

The author is firmly convinced that back of all effective efforts at reform must be the Christian Church. Only a return to religion will safeguard democracy. "A foundation for enduring democracy must be a spiritually-minded nation. This should constantly be emphasized in the schools, the press, the radio, and the movies, as well as in the halls of Congress." As society is at present constituted, he sees war as a necessary evil, since war and business depressions have their usefulness and fulfill an important function, if spiritual values are of great importance. These disastrous experiences, he holds, pave the way for a return to things of the Spirit; hence in the long view lead a nation forward.

Mr. Babson emphasizes again and again the need for spiritual leadership and for a new conception of religion, a practical type of worship that will turn the people to a love for spiritual things. He recognizes lack of religion in the home, in the schools, and in the Government. He declares, "There is a real spiritual power which can regenerate and make over men and women. Through prayer and service we can get wisdom, power, and comfort from God the Spirit." He asks that the Church confine its teachings to the simple message of the Founder, freeing itself from its self-imposed restrictions. There are sturdy and convincing arguments for abstinence from use of intoxicants and the good which accrues from abstinence. Mr. Babson's attack is formidable and touches the whole front of evil's activities.

It is a volume breathing forth the joys of righteous living and insisting upon the way of the Spirit as offering the only solution for the problems confronting both the individual and the Government. Society must be evangelized.

A. F. G.

Being Repaid by Hitler

I Paid Hitler, by Fritz Thyssen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.75.

PROBABLY the day is largely past when industrialists, American and otherwise, toyed with the idea of a little Hitlerian "discipline" for their own country. But if anyone has a lingering doubt as to what the Hitler system means to the businessman, let him read Fritz Thyssen's "I Paid Hitler."

It is not pleasant reading. It not only repeats the well-known story of Nazi deception, chicanery, brutality, and dishonesty but it also details the reasons which led Herr Thyssen, and many another German industrialist with him, to support the National Socialists in their campaign for power. Worst of all, perhaps, it shows that Herr Thyssen turned against the Führer not so much because of what he stood for but because of what he did to this former chairman of the German Steel Trust.

At this stage it is still hard to judge the accuracy of many of the statements made by Herr Thyssen. He writes, for example, that Germany is a country without a central directorate, that the steel used in German military equipment is of an inferior grade, and that the entire western and southern portions of Germany are merely awaiting a chance to overthrow their Nazi overlords.

Although his position as a major Rhenish industrialist and as an outstanding benefactor of the Nazi party gave him an almost unparalleled opportunity to study the post-1933 Germany intimately, there is little indication that any one of these charges is correct.

What doubtless is true, however, is Herr Thyssen's wry admission that he and all who supported Hitler were cleverly and completely deceived by the promises of the Nazi party and by the personal magnetism of the Führer. It is this realization of deception that has made Herr Thyssen so bitter an opponent of the present German Government.

Unfortunately, Herr Thyssen came to realize his error only after the Nazi horror touched him personally, that is, after the Nazi campaign against the Roman Catholic Church of which he is a member, and after he began to feel the restrictions upon business which were the very opposite from what he had been led to expect would be the case. Like many another man of presumably good intentions, Herr Thyssen is now paying for his mistaken trust. He is reported to be in a German concentration camp, having been caught during the German invasion of France, whence the manuscript for this book was brought to America.

An interesting, but hardly sound, chapter is devoted to Herr Thyssen's recommendations for a postwar Germany. Holding that Naziism is an outgrowth of Prussianism, the industrialist suggests that southern and western Germany be separated from the rest of the country and placed under a Roman Catholic monarch. Herr Thyssen apparently forgets that it was in Roman Catholic Bavaria that Naziism got its start and its first ardent support.

Contradictory, bitter, and unfinished as it is, "I Paid Hitler" is worth the reading, if only as a guide on what not to do and think in the United States.

J. G. H.

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The Grand Tour of South America

Inside Latin America, by John Gunther. New York: Harpers. $3.50.
Good Neighbors, by Hubert Herring. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.
Latin America, by William Lytel Schurz. New York: Dutton. $3.75.
Meet the South Americans, by Carl Crow. New York: Harpers. $3.
The Other America, by Lawrence Griswold. New York: Putnams. $3.
The West Coast of South America, by Sydney A. Clark. New York: Prentice-Hall. $3.

NOT EVEN John Gunther in an airplane can get inside the 20 countries of Latin America, except superficially, in five months.

Mr. Gunther properly describes his latest book as the record of a political tour. It carries forward the sequence of "inside" books on Europe and Asia. A fourth is now to be undertaken on the United States. The world will then be inside John Gunther.

It is popular showmanship and has a certain journalistic value. Thousands will learn of Latin America in the racy, gossipy style of Gunther, as though he were telling the story for the first time.

* * *

Actually, books written after a grand tour of South America are now commonplace. The "inside" story of Latin America has yet to be told, and can hardly be told within the covers of any single book. But Gunther is Gunther. Even in a "quickie" he does not lose the journalistic qualities that have made him famous.

Readers of Gunther will find as competent a job of reporting as any one man could do in five months. The book opens with two chapters into which Mr. Gunther has poured, in true news style, the "lead" conclusions emerging from his observations. The first chapter cuts through several of the popular misconceptions about Latin America, and brings out its startling diversity of climate, people, land, and culture. Sixteen pages are then devoted to the "Fifth Column and Hemisphere Defense."

Follows a parade through the countries, starting with Mexico. The pattern of "Inside Europe" is applied, with this important difference: Gunther's Europe was really an "inside" story, written after years of residence, and he integrated the story around the theme that personalities dominate history. Gunther's Latin America merely describes personalities as incidents. The book lacks a unifying thread, other than Gunther satisfying his yen for travel and his insatiable interest in what people are doing.

* * *

Far more penetrating, spiced, and revealing are the chapters devoted by Hubert Herring to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in "Good Neighbors." Yet even Mr. Herring, who knows his subject from 'way back, pays tribute to the notion that no one should write a book on Latin America without lumping the whole continent between two covers. Mr. Herring's subtitle is: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Seventeen Other Countries (!) The first three occupy 244 pages of fast-moving, perceptive, and informed comment. The last 17 countries are tossed off in 77 pages. A scant 25 pages is devoted to the United States in hemisphere affairs.

William Lytle Schurz, in "Latin America," attempts with some success a synthesis of his amazingly complex subject. For some 30 years he has matured the content of this book. His style and presentation rely less on excitement, and more on information mellowed by long observation. His book is not dated by ephemeral surface appearances, but gives a stand-up picture of the land and people.

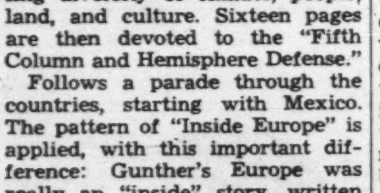
Another volume of substance and interest is "The Other America," by Lawrence Griswold. Eleven of the more important countries are summarized, with pages of reference data heading each chapter. Its excitement is the excitement of sifted information, well arranged, and reliable. At times Mr. Griswold's enthusiasm leads him into a shade of excess optimism that does not seriously impair the book.

"The West Coast of South America" is a travel chronicle that holds up mirrors to some of the less wholesale aspects, as well as the spectacular and progressive, in Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

Carl Crow, whose descriptions of Chinese customs as seen by an American advertising man are now legend, simply lacked experience to do a comparable bit of writing on South America, but "Meet the South Americans" is distinguished by expert comments on propaganda, one of Mr. Crow's specialties.

R. H. S.

QUARTERLY HOLDER



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A Missouri Yankee at the Court of Stalin

Yankee Bride in Moscow, by Elizabeth Hampel. New York: Liveright Publishing Corp. $2.50.

TO WRITE a worthwhile book on Russia it is perhaps desirable either to know nothing about the country or to know a great deal. It is the little knowledge, especially when accompanied by strong propagandist bias, that is dangerous for the author of a book about Russia.

What Mrs. Hampel, a young Midwestern elementary schoolteacher, did not know about Russia when she went there to marry her husband, a Navy electrician assigned to duty in the Embassy in Moscow, would have included practically everything of importance on the subject. As she frankly says, she never learned to speak Russian with any fluency and her spelling of the few Russian words she uses borders on the grotesque.

* * *

But she possesses an observant eye and a breezy, descriptive style which, if sometimes trivial, is seldom dull. She is unencumbered with that formidable handicap to clear, straightforward reporting which goes by the name of ideology. And she and her husband were not of the grade of diplomatic rank in which the possessor begins to develop a sense of self-imposed reticence. So the story of her life in Moscow, of her own and her neighbors' housekeeping problems and social ups and downs, is quite readable and interesting, if one discards from the beginning any thought of learning something about the graver aspects of Russian life.

Mrs. Hampel is at her best when she is describing some such situation as a party in which an Embassy official was almost literally eaten out of house and home by friends visiting Moscow on a tour who brought *their* friends to a party at the official's home, all with appetites that had been whetted by days of Soviet hotel fare. The visiting Americans naturally did not realize that the food they were consuming was not so easily obtained or replaced in Moscow as it could have been in Washington or New York.

* * *

There is an audible sigh of relief in the book when the author and her husband are able to spend a short leave in Finland. The easy abundance of the Helsinki hotels and shops offered a luxurious sensation after the straitened situation in Moscow. The penalty of such a trip was that one had to bring back a Santa Claus assortment of commissions for friends in Moscow, ranging from bananas to ski sticks.

Mrs. Hampel gives a lively account of the arrival of the plutocratic Ambassador Joseph E. Davies in the proletarian capital, of the class war that threatened to break out in the Embassy staff because the higher officials wished to keep the "lowly clerks" out of the reception at the station, and of the large entertainments which were given at the Embassy, under the Damocles sword of danger that the electricity would fail if someone should thoughtlessly kindle the lights in a huge chandelier which overtaxed the resources of the transformer. An instinctive American social democrat, Mrs. Hampel made short work of diplomatic formalities. On her arrival she was supposed to call on the wives of the senior officials. But, as she says:

"That wasn't he way we did things in St. Louis. The old-timers in the neighborhood called on the woman who had just moved in. I did not see why it should be up to me to ring the other women's doorbells. . . . I made up my mind that I would not pay what I considered silly deference to the other women just because their husbands happened to outrank mine. Class distinction was something beyond my ken. I had never bumped into it before. I made no calls. I met the women at parties."

It is this kind of fresh, uninhibited mood that runs through the book and that gives it, with all its limitations, an element of outspoken candor, a sense of nothing held back that entered into the author's experience.

W. H. C.

Still in America

Proceed, Sergeant Lamb, by Robert Graves. New York: Random House. $2.50.

THE ADVENTURES of Roger Lamb of Dublin, who enlisted in the Ninth Foot, served in Canada and New York in 1776 and 1777, and was in Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, were utilized by Robert Graves as material for a novel called "Sergeant Lamb in America." The further adventures of the observant and resourceful Dubliner are narrated in "Proceed, Sergeant Lamb."

Mr. Graves begins his second novel with an account of the grievous experiences of the Convention Troops at Prospect Hill, near Boston. The "Convention" into which the American General Gates entered with Burgoyne was that the Britishers were to be sent safely home to England in return for laying down their arms and agreeing not to serve again on the American continent for the duration of the war. Congress repudiated this agreement. Burgoyne's soldiers were marched to Boston, herded in abandoned huts on Prospect Hill, subjected to cold and semi-starvation, then ordered to Rutland in central Massachusetts, thence to Virginia. Continually harried from one part of the country to another, they were not allowed to go home till the war was over. This is the framework in which are pictured the ordeals of Sergeant Lamb.

Naturally, there were frequent desertions from the Convention Army, some, prompted by liberal offers, to the American side, some into civilian life, and a few, like Roger Lamb's, back into active service in the British Army. Lamb managed his first desertion backwards, to General Clinton's forces in New York. Here he enrolled with the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and in September, 1779, took part in Cornwallis' southern expedition.

When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Lamb again became a prisoner of war, and again he put into effect his resolution to escape. With many setbacks and hindrances, he traveled a thousand miles of unfamiliar country and once more arrived at New York and the British lines. It counted for little, because the war was nearly over. Great Britain, encircled with foes, fighting on half a dozen fronts, gave up her struggle with her American colonies, and Lamb, with the Royal Welch Fusiliers, sailed for England. He was discharged from the army and settled down in Dublin as a schoolmaster.

This is history. Mr. Graves assures his readers that the bones of the story are provided by Lamb's own Journal and Memoir, published in 1809 and 1811: the body of the story has been built up from a mass of contemporary records, British, American, French, and German. "No incident of any historical importance has been invented or distorted." Mr. Graves first learned about Sergeant Lamb from a letter written in Lamb's own hand, in 1809, applying for a pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Further information about him has very recently come to light in a letter among the Sir Henry Clinton Papers, in the Clements Library, at the University of Michigan. (Incidentally, the Clinton Papers form the basis of Carl Van Doren's study, "Secret History of the American Revolution," published this fall.)

The Book Window

This War We Wage, by Herbert Morrison, Howard Spring, and E. M. Delafield. (Emerson Books, $1.) Britain's present Minister of Home Security, a London newspaper man, and a popular novelist, set forth certain thoughts which are in the minds of their compatriots and are sustaining them in their struggle to preserve the democratic ideal. The text is accompanied by 55 illustrations. A useful bit of propaganda to meet the current need.

Man Stands Alone, by Julian Huxley (New York: Harper & Brothers, $2.75), is a series of essay chapters discussing mankind's progress and place in the biological system, and working out certain problems of society by light of the evolutionary theory and by use of the evolutionary mechanism. History has a part to play in the various scenes, but the hero is the present moment.

Rainer Maria Rilke, by E. M. Butler. Cambridge: At The University Press; New York: Macmillan, $4.50. Analytical study of the life and work of the popular German poet (1875-1926). Both sympathetic and critical in approach.

The Jervis Bay Goes Down, by Gene Fowler (Random House, 50 cents), preserves in ballad form, free verse, the story of the tramp steamer that fought a battleship and saved a convoy—a piece for tragic-heroic recitation, modern style of speech.

Cruising Is Fun, by Brandt Aymar (Greenberg, $2.50). A handy handbook for yachtsmen with useful diagrams and technical photographs.

The Cruising Manual, by Gerry Mefferd (Whittlesey House, $3), offers a compact and handy guide for the amateur cruising man.

Far Above Rubies

Mrs. Appleyard's Year, by Louise Andrews Kent. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

LOUISE ANDREWS KENT prefaces her new book with a customary brief note in which she asserts that any resemblance between the characters in her book and any real persons is purely coincidental, and, furthermore, "she can't think how it happened."

After this amiable gesture to a literary tradition which may prove legally helpful at times, but which is nevertheless so much tarradiddle—as Mrs. Kent well knows—she happily proceeds to put real persons between her pages. There are several million Appleyard families in the United States, all of whom should be gratified by Mrs. Kent's affectionate portrayal of them at their best. In a series of essays, she describes a typical year with them, stressing that aspect of their life which shows Mrs. Appleyard's adventures in homemaking.

From January's New Year resolutions, around the calendar to Christmas shopping, Mrs. Appleyard's activities, both domestic and extracurricular, afford a composite picture of the busy life of a Boston matron possessed of four energetic children, a husband who is a successful businessman, a Vermont farm, various club duties, and an absorbed interest in everything going on. What makes Mrs. Appleyard a thing of beauty and a joy forever is an element of unpredictability in her character, usually manifested in the ingenuity and aplomb which come to her aid at crucial moments; an unfeigned good humor, and, above all, an innate sense of taste which is the hallmark of good breeding.

* * *

Mrs. Appleyard has a few faults, such as a tendency to tell the same jokes over and over again, an inability to resist bargains in antiques whatever their nature, and an occasional inadvertent serving of the roast beef on a small cold platter instead of on a large hot one. These are, however, counterbalanced by an array of qualities which might be generally accepted as virtues: she never pipes whipped cream around the edge of a grapefruit, she is always on time for an engagement (if she remembers it at all), she likes picnics and people, and she never puts tomatoes in her clam chowder.

But—and this is Mrs. Appleyard's greatest virtue—she would be the first to admit that others have a right to speak out in regard to their preferences, however much their opinions may differ from Mrs. Appleyard's own. On only one subject does she admit no compromise: the use of shellac, she insists, can never prove as satisfactory in the rehabilitation of furniture as the earnest application of linseed oil and elbow grease. On almost any other topic, she is willing to look upon opposition tolerantly.

* * *

Even those who happen to like tomatoes in their clam chowder will therefore enjoy making the acquaintance of Mrs. Appleyard, whether they meet her when she is relishing a May morning, entertaining guests at a Fourth of July party on her Vermont farm, or breathlessly watching her son scramble through the November mud of a football field. There are scores of other glimpses of her, all of them refreshing. The result is a delightful portrait indeed, and gratitude is due Louise Andrews Kent for having paid Mrs. America such a fitting tribute.

M. W. S.

Pocketbooks, Inc., New York, has recently published "The Pocket Reader," which contains a new collection of modern and past masters—500 pages of summer reading entertainment. It includes short stories by John Steinbeck, Jan Struther, James Thurber, Clarence Day, and others; articles by Alexander Woollcott, Deems Taylor, Thoreau and De Quincey; poems by Archibald MacLeish, A. E. Housman, Rupert Brooke, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and others.

M. C. Bradbrook's study, "Joseph Conrad," published in England by the Cambridge University Press, and reviewed in this place on Sept. 20, is issued in the United States by Macmillan.

Macmillan is the American publisher of Hugh MacDiarmid's "Golden Treasury of Scottish Poetry." The English edition, also from Macmillan, was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 18.

Morrow has reissued Thomas Rourke's two South American biographies, "Man of Glory: Simon Bolivar" and "Gomez: Tyrant of the Andes," the two volumes boxed.

. . Primer of Democracy

(Continued from Page 3)

so-called about those burghers of the Middle Ages who broke the power of the nobles (and at what bitter price of suffering!) to be able to rule their own cities. There was nothing so-called about the knights at Runnymede who forced the Grand Charter of Liberties out of their unwilling king. There was nothing so-called about Simon Bolivar or Sun Yat-sen. There was nothing so-called about Ethan Allen or Thomas Jefferson or Thomas Masaryk. There was nothing . . .

Q. Help! help! I surrender. I am sorry I made that remark. I had not quite thought of it along that line. I hope you forgive me?

A. No hard feelings. But when I see everything going to pieces all around me—everything I love and which I need to be truly alive—when I see one country after another go to pieces through its own indifference—when I have got to watch how one people after the other is disappearing from the ranks of the free nations because it just did not care enough to fight for its own liberty—then I am afraid that at times I get pretty wild.

Q. Yet you began by reading me those depressing passages from Plato. You started out with a funeral march and now you are playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever." How come?

A. There was some reason in all that. It was not just an effort to show how bright I was and how much I knew. Plato was right enough in what he said. The trouble was that we refused to listen. It is the same with history. People are always complaining, "History does not teach you anything!" Neither does the telephone book and neither does a timetable, if you refuse to use them intelligently. What Plato said was true enough of the past, but it need not be true any longer.

Q. Why not?

A. Because in every old form of Democracy there was the problem of slavery. All wealth depended upon the existence of a large number of people who either as slaves or serfs labored for nothing at all or for very little. Without them the work of the world could not possibly have been done. And as long as they existed, it was impossible to have a true Democracy, for a true Democracy depends for its success upon a fair degree of equality of opportunity.

Q. Sounds swell, but when did we get that?

A. I get your sneer and you are right. We have not got it yet, but we are about 90 per cent closer to it than we ever were before.

Q. When did that happen?

A. When the Iron Slave set the human slave free.

Q. Suppose you tell me that in plain English.

A. It happened when James Watt invented the first steam engine that was of any practical use.

Q. And started the spinning wheels of Lancashire and the pumps of the coal mines, which turned all the women and six-year-old children into miserable factory fodder?

A. No defense! I shall not even try to plead. But all that lies far behind us. We have learned our lesson during the last 150 years. Slowly and bunglingly, as the human race seems bound to learn its lessons. But all the same, in the end we learned our lesson. Now the cards, so to speak, are all in our hands. It only depends upon how we shall play them.

Q. Doesn't it look to you as if the cards are in the hands of the totalitarian leaders instead of in our own?

A. It does for the moment, because we had fallen asleep. We were not watching. We were thinking of something else. We played an indifferent game. And so the others took the tricks.

Q. And now it is too late?

A. Of course it isn't! We are the youngest among the nations, full of life, still (and in spite of all our wastefulness) richer than any other country on earth. Only just beginning our career and, best of all, able to plan our own course by all the mistakes of the last 3,000 years.

Q. It sounds lovely. Perhaps a little too simple to be quite true. But it sounds fine. If it can be done!

A. It is not a question of "can be done." It is a question of "must be done!" To us, to the people of America, freedom has always been one of the most important parts of our daily lives. Our ancestors had been in the habit of ruling themselves. Whenever a king tried to deprive them of it, they fought until they got it back. In England, in Norway, in Sweden, in the Low Countries, in Iceland, in practically every part of the world, the people had fought for their freedom.

Q. And had failed to get it?

A. Only when they did not fight the right way. When they thought that Democracy meant mob rule. A sort of free-for-all in which everybody did as he pleased.

Q. And what makes you expect that we will do better this time?

A. The terrific seriousness of the hour. I go back to what I said a few moments ago. You never appreciate anything quite as much as when you run the risk of losing it, and that goes for the greatest of all our possessions—your own personal liberty.

Q. Then we really ought to be grateful to Hitler and Mussolini and all the other tyrants, for having taught us our lesson?

A. To a certain extent, yes! Without them we might have gone the way of all the European democracies where people had grown indifferent, where no one cared, where the democratic principles had become hollow words, catch phrases, like the Liberty, Equality, Fraternity painted on every public office of France. We, too, were drifting in that direction.

Q. Whereas now?

A. Whereas now, History will provide you with your answer.

Q. And Democracy will survive?

A. More than that! It will truly begin.

Rose-of-Sharon

By ELIZABETH CHANDLEE FORMAN

I saw a rose-of-Sharon once,
Down by the autumn sea.
Beside a little house it grew
Into whose door the sea-wind blew,
And the rickety roof was all askew,
And the panes stared wistfully.

It seemed an old, deserted place,
Dreaming in noonday trance.
But never house was less alone,
For where the sunlight warmest shone
The rose-of-Sharon basked, full-blown,
In living radiance.

With pink rose-petals opened wide,
It was a lovely thing!
It gazed into my face as though
So filled it was with long ago,
It could not hide its overflow
Of joy, remembering.

Keyhole Pictures

In most places a keyhole is just a keyhole and they all look pretty much alike, but in the province of Narino, southernmost state of the Republic of Colombia, they are highly decorative. Locksmiths of Narino make locks to suit the homeowner's individual taste. Thus the doors of houses are of many shapes, and animal shapes are the most popular. Keyholes in the shape of a horse, dog, or a cat are common; swan-shaped keyholes are also favorites with the Narino people. The keys which fit these curiously shaped keyholes are enormous, many being more than seven inches long.

. . Booth Tarkington: At Sea at Home

(Continued from Page 7)

turned up a little, and also turned to starboard a little, as if perhaps the ship she guided had sailed on one tack too long.

Mrs. Tarkington rejoined us here, with Figaro. And Francis Noble came across the river to tell us a story of rejecting a story offered to Hearst's Examiner for $10 by an unknown young man named Rudyard Kipling; and we all could see, by looking backward, that Kipling was a name with mighty omens attaching to it.

The talk turned to General Lew Wallace, and Mr. Tarkington said, "Lew Wallace wrote 'The Fair God' as a young man, and then when he turned lawyer, his friends all but laughed him out of court. It seemed absurd to them that a mere novelist should think of getting up and pleading a case before a judge."

But the novelist's job is always to plead his case before the most whimsical and remorseless judge of all, the public; and Lew Wallace was to succeed beyond his dreams at that bar of public opinion with his great novel, "Ben Hur."

"Why did he write of Jerusalem and Mexico and India—places he had never seen," I asked, "when he had fought through the Civil War as a brilliant subordinate general? Was not that his true material?"

"War had sickened him. He had been too close to it to think of it in terms of art," Mr. Tarkington replied. "No doubt he wanted to forget it."

But war knows how to make itself remembered. The headlines of the evening paper stared up at us. The giant headlines said that the Yanks had beaten the Dodgers for the third time. In much more modest type, it was stated that 18,000 Finns had been decimated somewhere north of Leningrad.

"Isn't that like us? But it's like people anywhere," Mr. Tarkington remarked. "The far-off is never real. We read of 2,000,000 Chinese drowning in a flood of the Yellow River, or of 40,000 Turks swallowed in an earthquake, or 18,000 Finns decimated, and yet human nature is such that the passing of a favorite dog will touch us more nearly. That's our true danger. We read of the European War as we might read the 'Fall of the Roman Empire,' by Gibbon—and then one day it comes close and looks in at our windows.

"I remember an old lady in Indianapolis in the last war, who kept saying, 'It's coming closer and closer, and it'll come here. There's no stopping it.' I heard her say that, and I thought her wits were turned. 'It's hate,' she'd say, 'that ripples out, and ripples go to the world's end if nothing stops them.'

"And so it proved. And now the tide of hate has risen again, and it's lapping at our door sills; and we've got to do something about it. We've got Hitler to dispose of, and he's not just another Kaiser. I remember Theodore Roosevelt's saying, 'The Kaiser wanted to be a war figure without war. He was just a drum major, saber-rattling fellow, full of dramatics; and suddenly the thing itself, the real thing, caught up with him.'

"But Hitler is not like that. He's not dramatic, he's simply deadly. He's worse than Napoleon, because Napoleon had redeeming traits. At least, he didn't kill but one man to rise. He didn't resort to blood baths or purges. He didn't write a book like 'Mein Kampf,' full of brutal figures of speech, and with bright German steel moving on every page, and rippling, like that ripple of hate, to the world's end."

The wind was getting up a little, and growing cold; and the peaceful Kennebunk River, rippling under the Floats, seemed to flow seaward on a tide of omens.

Roman Amphora

VISITORS AT THE HOME of Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed of Los Angeles are admiring a beautiful old vase identified as a Roman amphora discovered by Dr. Goodspeed one day in a second-hand shop on Garvey Boulevard.

Passing the yard of a junkshop, Dr. Goodspeed noticed a dirty old pottery vase stored along with rusting pipes, bathroom fixtures, worn-out stoves, and ice boxes, and admired its delicately shaped form. For a couple of dollars, Dr. Goodspeed purchased the vase and took it home.

A few days later his friend, Dr. David Moore Robinson, noted Johns Hopkins archeologist, came to visit him. Proudly Dr. Goodspeed displayed his find, and immediately Dr. Robinson recognized the vase as an original Roman amphora.

The Roman amphora dates back to 50 to 100 A. D. It is a jug or urn with a handle on each side of the neck and in olden days was used for storing oils and other liquids. This type vase either rests on a foot or ends in a point, so that it can be set into the ground. Both the Greeks and the Romans used the amphora as a standard measure of capacity, the Greek amphora holding about nine gallons and the Roman six.

Dr. Goodspeed's amphora weighs about 25 pounds and stands three feet high. B. M.

Scene from "The Poor of New York", famous old melodrama by Dion Boucicault. The Little Theatre of The Principia Upper School forms an interesting setting for all sorts of projects. Speech classes make their recordings here and student speakers may practice in this smaller auditorium before their appearance before an all school assembly in Howard Hall. But, "the play's the thing," —and the Little Theatre offers an unusual opportunity to students interested in dramatics.

Picture shown is from the New Principia Viewbook, sent free upon request. Second Semester of Upper School begins February 9, 1942.

The PRINCIPIA

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In Pursuit of Bird Cages

ANCIENT BIRD CAGES are more than ornamental curios or collectors' items. Oddly enough, through these miniature art works by master craftsmen can be traced the architectural history of many lands and civilizations. For in these homes for domestic birds were reproduced dwellings of the period. They are also significant because they show the instinct of men—whether king or peasant—to beautify the commonplace objects of the household.

A New York collection of bird cages—believed to be the largest in the country—is the happy result of the late Alexander W. Drake's boyhood love of birds, and his later interest in both the primitive and ornate homes built for these home pets.

Art director of Century Magazine for 43 years, and identified with many art movements in the United States in the latter half of the 19th century, Mr. Drake started "hunting" bird cages while on business and vacation trips in America and Europe.

The Drake collection of 90 bird cages was obtained half a century ago by the Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, granddaughters of the philanthropist, Peter Cooper, and placed in the ballroom of the old Cooper brick mansion in Gramercy Park. Later, they were presented to Cooper Union Institute founded by Peter Cooper, and are still on exhibit in the Museum of Arts and Decorations.

Some of Mr. Drake's most interesting bird-cage explorations were in out-of-the-way shops and stalls in Quebec and Montreal—the work of early French settlers. Dim and dusty little bird shops along the wharfs of a dozen world ports, too, have contributed some unusual cages. A dealer, coming in to purchase rare birds brought in by sailors from many countries, would toss the cages aside as worthless, not realizing that their value often exceeded that of the birds.

Home regions also proved a rich source. One cage—an elaborate three-storied, many-gabled reproduction of prosperous homes to be found in Strasbourg and Bruges—was discovered by Alexander Drake in a Brooklyn barber shop. The German barber had spent several years carving it in spare moments, and only parted with it when pressed for money.

* * *

Nobody knows just when the fashion of building little homes for singing birds began. Certainly a long time ago. Many ancient Chinese home pictures reveal hanging bird cages as part of the decorations. As far back as 1380, in France, an inventory of possessions of King Charles V listed "golden bird cages embellished with pearls, emeralds and sapphires." And in the expenditures of Queen Isabella of Spain in 1451 there is a notation concerning 40 pieces of pewter paid to artists for painting the cages of the queen's birds.

Skilled craftsmen throughout the Europe of the past have engaged in turning out ingenious cages. But it was the artists of China, Holland, and France who were most adept in these miniature art works.

Upper-class French people of the 15th century had their homes and gardens decorated with exotic bird cages. In the salon of King Louis XI appeared exquisite cages of silver, copper and brass, their bases enriched with paintings of pastoral scenes, while, suspended below, ornaments of cut glass gave added sparkle to the shimmering scene. Some purely ornamental cages favored in the French court had brocaded "birds" filled with powdered perfumes from the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

In England, near the end of the Middle Ages, chattering magpies and jays were pets in many households, and primitive cages were built for roosting. Later, in the Tudor period, as experiments were made in more elaborate designs, the cages were done in wood and glass, copper, and brass, as well as bronzes, porcelains, tortoise shell, and fabrics from Cathay. Some even had delicately turned spindles in mahogany and walnut, the ends tipped with ivory; and rococo designs in tin.

Silver and gilt, and settings of precious stones, turned some of these miniature bird homes into priceless works of art. One vogue suggested, in intricate wood carvings, Parliament House and British fortresses. Others were neat little gabled buildings topped with scarlet weather cocks.

Most of the cages Mr. Drake found in Holland—octagon-shaped and of brown reeds—are of the style to be seen in most old Dutch paintings. One is a miniature copy of an old Dutch manor house, complete to bright colored and gilded family crest above the entrance.

* * *

A cage from the Azores, in the Drake collection, suggests an airy, Eiffel-tower effect. Cages brought from the Orient are of carved ivory and jade and lacquered woods, with fixtures of beaten silver, porcelain and enamel. Some have artfully fashioned double-panelled doors and domed pagoda roofs. Even the hooks for hanging these Chinese cages are of beautifully wrought silver.

When part of the bird-cage collection of the 18th century Chinese ruler, Ch'ien Lung, was shown in New York at the Yamanaka galleries, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt secured at a cost of $1,100 an elaborate cage of lacquer, ivory and jade.

A unique "bag cage" in the Cooper Union collection—woven of willows and topped with draw strings—was found by Mr. Drake while on a vacation trip in Sicily. Exploring the countryside, he stopped to rest in a peasant's cottage. Suddenly he heard a fluttering above his head, and—looking up to the rafters—saw the cage. When he left, the cage was swinging jauntily along with him.

In Venice the American came upon one of his most prized cages. He was rushing to the railroad station when he stopped short before a bird dealer's shop at the sight of an extraordinary cage hanging in the window. An Italian boy had spent many months carving in wood a reproduction of the famous Rialto bridge on which many generations of his ancestors had feasted their eyes. After a swift session of bargaining, and with no time left for crating the purchase, Drake had it tagged and brought back to America among his luggage.

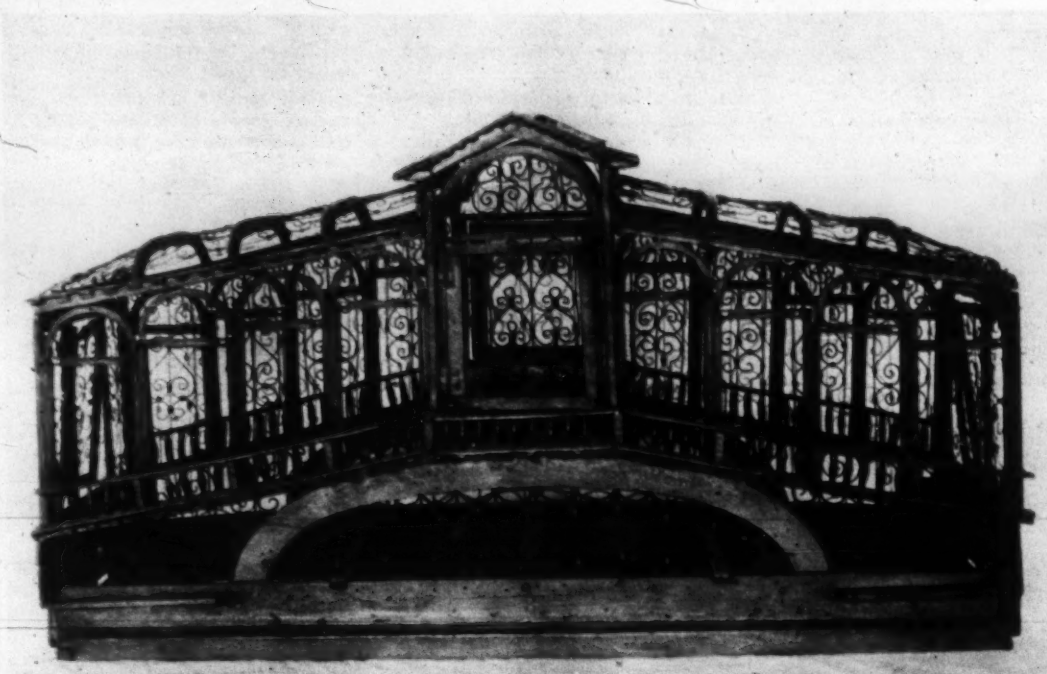
Another expensive purchase was the cage built like a ship, which the New Yorker found in a curio dealer's establishment in Portugal. It was the only one of its kind either of them had ever seen.

A cage of iridescent glass which is always particularly admired by visitors to Cooper Union was made originally for the Queen of Italy.

A cage of delft, graced with a painting of a water trough, dates back to the middle of the 18th century; European towns engaged in the manufacture of delft tiles, made the delft cages as a by-product. Gradually, the cages disappeared or were lost until—finally—Mr. Drake's remained one of the three fine examples of the work known to be left in the world. The last heard, one of them was in the possession of a Dr. Mandel of Paris. The other was the property of the widow of the famous painter, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, who was born in Belgium and became an English citizen.

This dainty cage was in great demand in Mr. Drake's household and among his friends as a flower basket for a dining table center piece. James Whistler, the artist, also liked to use a bird cage as a table decoration. His was an old ivory one, and it was always Mr. Drake's regret that during all the years he spent hunting bird cages around the world he never found an ivory one for his own collection.

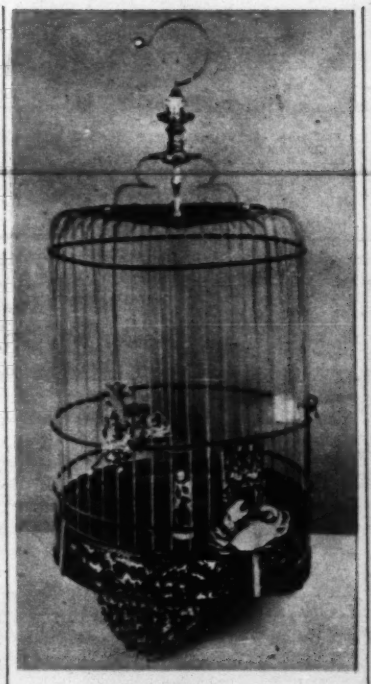
M. S.



Courtesy Cooper Union Museum

BRIDGE FOR A BIRD

An Italian Schoolboy Fashioned This Skillful Bird Cage, Replica of the Famous Rialto Bridge in Venice, Which Connects the Business Section of the City With the Main Island. It Is Made of Wood, Wrought Iron, and Wire Scrollwork



CHINESE CAGES

Of the Ch'ien Lung Period, This Chinese Cage Is Made of Ivory, Silver, Wood, Tortoise Shell, Nickel, Jade, and Porcelain. Ivory Holders for Food Are Carved as Fish, Crab, and Fruit, and the Cage Is Further Ornamented With an Ivory Figure of an Old Man With a Stick. Right: Jewel-Like Cage by an 18th-Century Craftsman, Combining Jade, Amber, Gold Filigree, Porcelain, Tungwood, Ebony Inlaid With Ivory, Kingfisher Feathers, and Amethysts

Relics of a Province

POSSIBLE DISCOVERY of the remains of the fabled "Province of Quivira," which the Spanish conquistador Coronado searched for on his trip into southwestern United States in 1541, has been reported by Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, Smithsonian Institution archaeologist, in the annual Smithsonian Exploration report.

Since the time of Coronado the exact location of the province has remained indefinite but the name gradually shifted westward until it came to rest in eastern New Mexico.

* * *

It is now generally believed, Dr. Wedel says, that the natives of Quivira were the Wichita Indians and that several large village sites near the great bend of the Arkansas River in central Kansas may be the remains of the "province." He reports that excavations at one of these sites revealed post holes, fireplaces, numerous large storage pits and refuse mounds which indicated a relatively permanent occupation.

He found a distinctive type of pottery and abundant small, triangular flint arrowheads, as well as many stone and bone tools. Far-flung trade contacts were evidenced by obsidian from Yellowstone or the Southwest, tourquoise from New Mexico, and banded chert from Oklahoma. Glass, iron, and similar evidences of trade with white men were very scanty. A badly rusted mass of interlocking iron rings may be attributable to Spanish contact.

* * *

"The investigations show," reports Dr. Wedel, "that in very early historic days central Kansas was dominated by a semi-sedentary, partly horticultural people with a comparatively uniform and somewhat distinctive material culture. The marked scarcity of European trade goods, coupled with rare but consistent occurrence of datable pueblo pottery shreds, suggests that these sites may have been inhabited during the early period of Spanish exploration in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Further studies may strengthen the growing belief that they are of Wichita origin and possibly represent some of the Quivira villages seen by Coronado."

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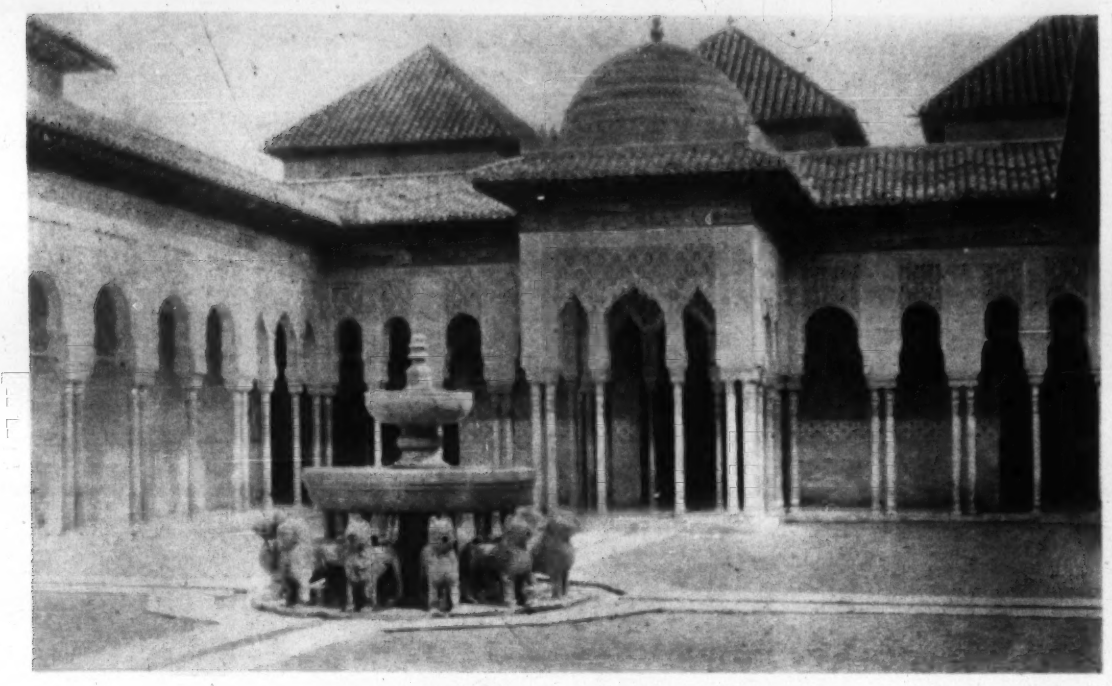


COURT OF LIONS AT ALHAMBRA, GRANADA

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Pattern of Nazi Conquest . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Having hitherto enjoyed the extremely interesting articles from Mr. Joseph Harsch in The Christian Science Monitor, I was brought up wth a jolt by a sentence of his in "The Pattern of Nazi Conquest" in the Magazine Section of July 12 in the third paragraph. It appeared to me to be an absolutely erroneous statement, without a shadow of any evidence to support it, to say that Germany could have won Europe in 1939, united it into a continental empire with the consent of the overwhelming mass of its peoples of all nationalities, had Germany been capable of two things, etc.

Further, I would like to ask Mr. Harsch why he thinks the people of Europe were ripe for unification into one political system in the summer of 1939? I believe that to most people the exact opposite is the truth.

The intense determination of the European states to maintain their national sovereignty has even been increasing of late years, has appeared to those who have devoted earnest thought to the problem to be the chief obstacle to any sort of unity among these nations. Lord Lothian, for one, alluded again and again, both in speech and writing, to the obstacle presented by national sovereignty to any kind of Federation of Europe or United States over there.

This being so, why should these countries have welcomed a "new order" under Germany? Although certainly Germany has surpassed anything that was ever known about her in brutal domination, she was far from being universally respected or trusted even by 1939. Mr. Winston Churchill knew all this; he did his best to get the smaller countries to unite against a common foe, but they preferred their sovereign independence and so fell "one by one," as Mr. Churchill has told us.

We can only hope that the hard and terrible experiences so many nations have undergone may open their eyes and encourage them to unite under a real "new order," envisaged by many as fulfilling the promise of "peace on earth, good will toward men," bringing blessing and hope to millions yet to come.

ELEANORA B. CARR
Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The above letter from Mrs. Carr raises what I believe is a disagreement over superficial factors in the European situation; but I think that behind it all is a real agreement on fundamentals.

The statement I made in the Monitor Magazine Section of July 12, that "Germany could have won Europe in 1939 and united it into a continental empire," is a statement of an abstract potential, not a practical possibility. As a practical matter, the intensity of German nationalism from the moment that Hitler assumed power in Germany precluded any European federation, a fact which events subsequent to the outbreak of war have fully demonstrated. It is also perfectly true that there was too much nationalism in many other countries during the period up to the outbreak of war to make unification of Europe on a federal basis possible under peacetime conditions.

What I was referring to is a fundamental, mass European desire for freedom from extreme nationalism and for refuge in federation which was brought out, to my mind, by the reaction of conquered peoples to the initial impact of German victory. My thesis is based on my personal observations in the occupied countries following German conquest and on the almost uniform type of remarks which conquered people made to me. The destruction of their old and habitual values involved in the German victories seemed to me to release a momentary hope that somehow a type of unification could be found out of the shambles of their old values which would put an end to wars. But I have always insisted in my writings, and it is my firm conviction, that the achievement of this abstract potential was doomed in advance by the very nationalism of the force which brought it to the surface. Obviously, Germany is not and never could be the instrument for the unification of Europe. But I think it is equally obvious from the first reaction to German conquest that the potential does exist and can be realized whenever Europe's ancient nationalisms are destroyed by an international force.

My point is that in theory Germany could have been this agency had Germany not been nationalistic at the time when its armies shattered the nationalism of other states.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

* * *

South America . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mrs. Dean's recent article, entitled "South America Asks Questions," in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, so accurately evaluates the approach of the United States to the problem of winning over the South American countries that it deserves high praise and a wide reading.

I like her thought, "The American diplomats and businessmen should not confine their social activities to association with the upper classes, at banquets, polo games, golf clubs, and tea parties," for that is just what happens here. And likewise here the emissaries of the United States "seem overeager by somewhat blatant exhibitions of good neighborliness on a mass scale." Her "frantic efforts" also rings true.

Nothing truer than that existing agencies should be utilized rather than create new agencies directed by people whose whole background precludes any sympathy with or understanding of Latin Americans.

Again, how can there be any sympathy or understanding between Americans and Mexicans when social intercourse with the Mexicans is tabu? It just isn't done, as I found to my amazement when I came down here to live.

There is also the fact that the usual American businessman and diplomat lacks the culture of the best Mexicans, and for that reason cannot meet the Mexican as an equal.

I could wish that millions of Americans would read and ponder this very penetrating article. For myself, living here permanently, nothing equally illuminating has ever come to my notice as touching the building up of a more friendly feeling between Latin America and the United States. It is something that I very much desire, but see only in the far distance as consummated.

CHARLES POORE
Mexico, D. F.

Contributors . .

DELANO BROOKINGS, who provides this week's leading article, is an observer and student of military affairs. He has written previously on arms strategy for The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon concludes his Personal Primer of Democracy, which started in last week's issue of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Appropriately, his articles are illustrated by himself, by courtesy of Liveright Publishing Company, which permits reproductions of some of his pictures in his "The Story of Mankind."

Max K. Gilstrap, who gives us a hint of the delights of star gazing, is the Monitor's writer on natural science.

Peter Lyne, of the staff of the Monitor's European Bureau, tells a story of home gardens in England that is wide in its implications of civilian service in wartime.

Once more we are pleased to have an article from the pen of Richard Hallet, Maine writer, who offers us a profile of his friend, Booth Tarkington.

Harlan Trott, of the Weekly Magazine Section's staff, writes extensively on maritime affairs.

. . Britain's Back-Yard Farmers

(Continued from Page 6)

war anxieties. Dread implications of invasion faded as one planned ahead for next season's crops. No bomb could change the continuity of the seasons. After nights when fire bombs scattered down around us, nature looked as serene as ever in the morning, not like the charred ruins of a city street.

So we felt privileged and worked all the harder, refusing to be discouraged by wire worms, slugs, caterpillars, moles, or wood pigeons. A hand cultivator, made in the United States, greatly speeded the work.

Some friends call us unsociable and protest they only see us when we deliver milk and eggs. Others come to lend a hand. At tea in the garden one Saturday we had as guests one of the chief leader writers of The Times, and a foremost expert on typography.

We have made many new friends among the farm folk whose language we are learning, and whose esteem we are gaining as we show we are not mere pseudo-country folk nor just fine-weather potterers in the soil. The roadman is a visitor, because he knows about rabbits. Another friendship has grown up with an authority on goat chiropody.

All sorts of unexpected people call in these days when food is of such paramount importance. Mostly they are Londoners using their few precious gallons of petrol to combine a country outing with a search for eggs and poultry. Special interest is taken in the goats as a source of milk. Some ask, "Could we keep a goat on the lawn?"

A Ministry of Information official rings up to say he is sure he could keep a goat in his Wimbledon garden. But mostly we feel obliged to discourage goats in suburban gardens in wartime. Experience has taught us a lot about the problems of goat keeping. They eat a good deal and are fussy about their food.

* * *

War has made food production a subject of ever-widening interest in a country which has for years been lulled into indifference to its land by a national policy of cheap imported food. Today, with Europe crying out for food, and hunger sometimes never very far around the corner in Britain, the status of the primary producer has been transformed. There is hope once again for the future of Britain's neglected acres. Hope, too, for a new approach to planning world agriculture, now that food production policies almost everywhere are back in the melting pot.

Never has food been such a prominent question in Britain. Worldwide under-nourishment, land fertility, soil erosion, want amid plenty, have become daily topics not just among experts but in the press and radio programs of the ordinary citizen.

A more sympathetic understanding of the need for prosperous agriculture is being fostered by practical experience in sunny gardens, in Bethnal Green's hard-won allotments, in countless cabbage patches and small holdings throughout the country.

* * *

Wartime evacuation is also helping this understanding, for it has brought the often-undernourished town folk into contact with the farmers who, before the war, couldn't find a market for their produce at a price which would give them a fair return. Surely a way will be found to resolve these complementary problems.

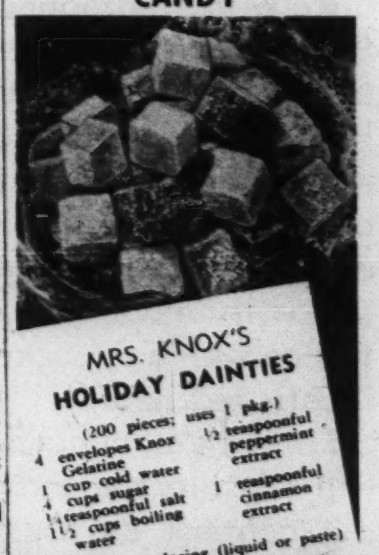
Meanwhile, for Britain's host of new amateur food producers, the fruits of our labors taste all the sweeter for the knowledge that they may also be helping to pave the way for a better balanced economy in the future with greater well-being and happiness for mankind.

The Hammond Electric Organ

The Hammond electric organ is the invention and product of Laurens Hammond, President of the Hammond Electric Instrument Company, Chicago. The pipe organ in the Hammond Museum, Gloucester, Mass., described in the Magazine Section of Nov. 8, was built by its owner, John Hays Hammond, Jr. The coincidence of names usually results in one Mr. Hammond being credited with the other's work. There is no connection between the two Messrs. Hammond.

* * *

BRIGHT CHRISTMAS CANDY



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1 teaspoonful cinnamon extract

Red and green coloring (liquid or paste)

Heat sugar, salt, boiling water to boiling point. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot syrup. Stir until dissolved. Boil SLOWLY for 15 minutes. Remove from fire. Divide into two equal parts. Color one part a delicate red and flavor with cinnamon extract; color the other a delicate green, flavor with peppermint extract. Rinse two pans (size about 8 x 4 inches) in cold water. Pour in candy mixture to the depth of about three-fourths inch. Put in a cool place (not a refrigerator). Allow candy to thicken for at least 12 hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen around the edges of pan, pull out and place on board lightly covered with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes. Roll in powdered or fine granulated sugar.

NOTE: If lemon flavor is desired, add three tablespoonfuls lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls lemon extract to one part of the candy and leave it uncolored.

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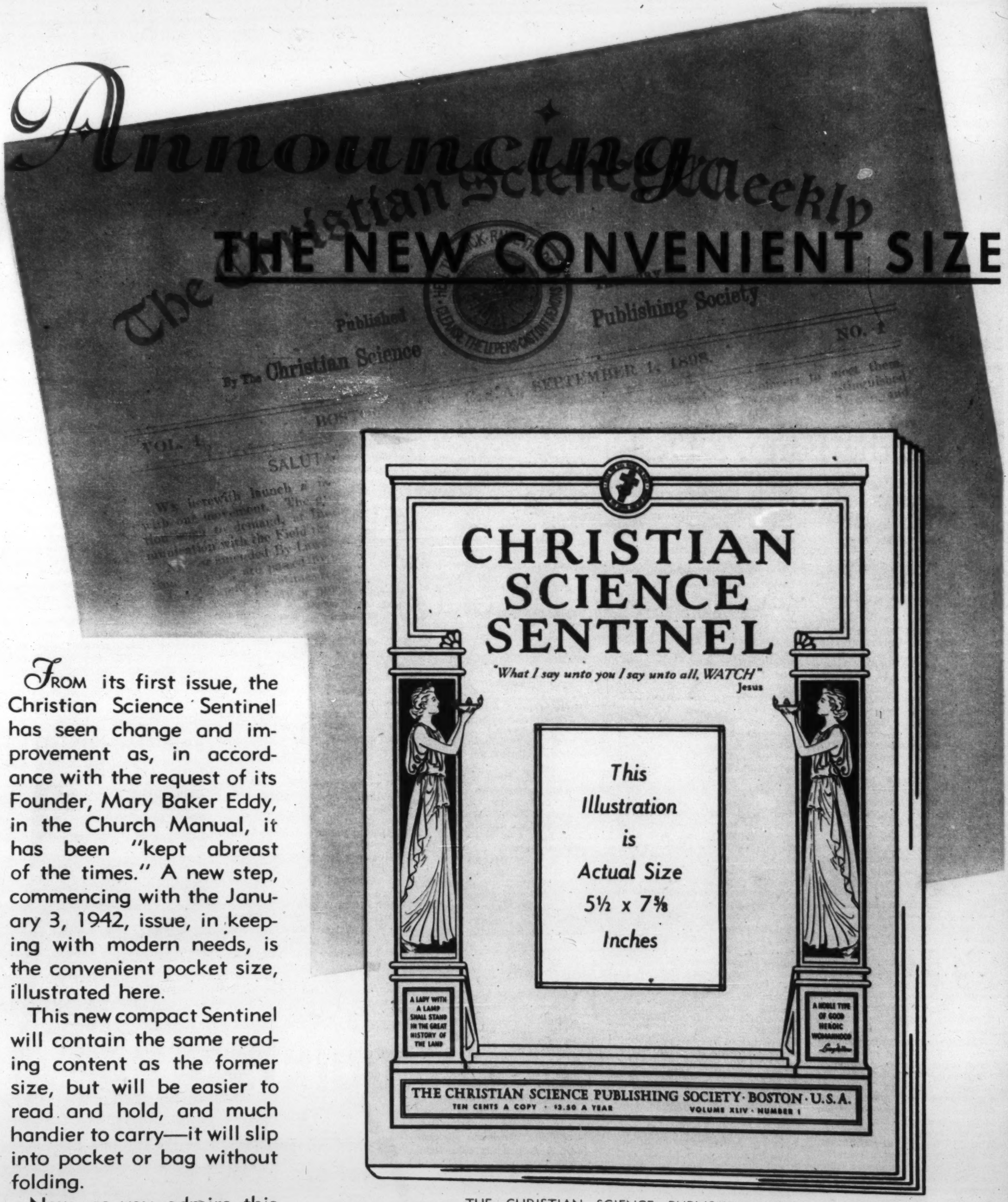
Published By The Christian Science Publishing Society
NO. 1
SEPTEMBER 1, 1898
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